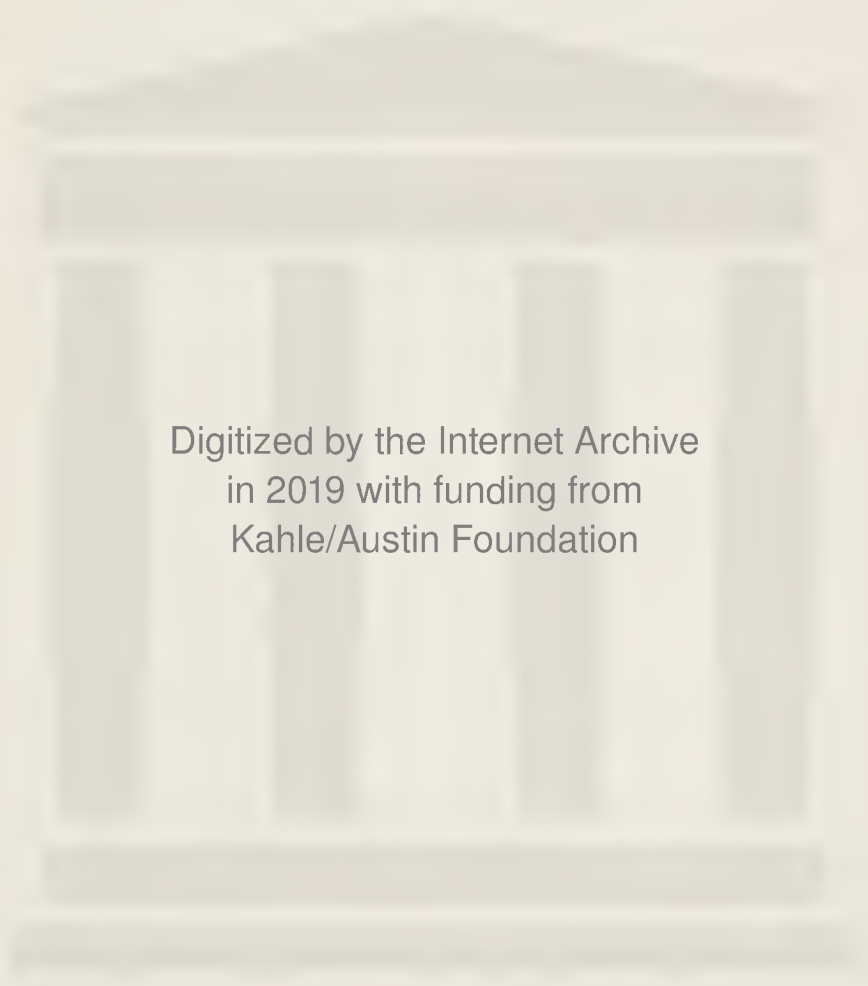


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OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

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Dominion Prime Ministers with His Majesty, The King, at Buckingham Palace

Front row, from left to right: Mr. Baldwin (England), H. M., the King, Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada);
Back row : Mr. Munro (Newfoundland), Mr. Coats (New Zealand), Mr. Bruce (Australia), General Hertzog (South
Africa), Mr. Cosgrave (Irish Free State)

THE
CANADIAN
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OF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(FOUNDED BY J. CASTELL HOPKINS)

1926-27

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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1926/27

PREFACE

The sudden and much regretted death of Sir John Willison on May 27, 1927, removed a distinguished member of our Advisory Editorial Committee—a loss deeply felt by all those connected with *The Review*. It was under Sir John's direction that the Committee was formed four years ago upon the death of the founder.

The attention of our readers is called to the advance made in this year's *Review*, as well as in the previous issue, by the inclusion of the 1927 Sessions, both Federal and Provincial; Government and organization (industrial, financial, transportation, social, etc.) reports issued in 1927 up to the time of going to press, thus presenting to those who make use of *The Review* the latest available information concerning Canada's national development. Appreciation must be expressed for the co-operation given by officials of Government Departments, organizations, etc., in the preparation of summaries of reports which were to be issued at a date too late for our publication.

The exacting and exhaustive work in connection with the compilation, writing, editing and printing of the mass of detailed material in *The Canadian Annual Review* each year is so great that it is almost impossible to avoid the occurrence of minor errors. Therefore, if such do occur, we ask the forbearance of our readers.

Appreciation for their co-operation in the writing of their individual sections is extended to the following: Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, W. A. Craick, Hector Charlesworth, R. H. Coats, George A. Cornish, W. A. Deacon, F. A. Carman, Harvey H. Black, A. H. U. Colquhoun, A. E. Darby, Wellington Jeffers, George H. Locke, William Banks and J. C. Sutherland.

THE EDITORS.

Toronto,
Aug. 31, 1927.

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THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

THE DOMINION GENERAL ELECTION OF 1926

Stability of Government and Other Main Issues

The result of the Dominion General Election of 1926 was generally interpreted as meaning that Canada had secured stable government. The consequence of the Election was that the Liberals had control of the House of Commons provided they got the support of six of the eleven candidates who were elected as Liberal-Progressives. This was a marked change from the previous Parliament in which the Liberals for this purpose required the support of twenty-four of the twenty-eight Progressive, Labourite and Independent members. The balloting on Sept. 14, 1926, strengthened the Liberals by nineteen and weakened the Conservatives by twenty-five, while the Progressive, Labour and Independent groups together had six more members than in the previous Parliament.

The causes of the result have been much disputed. The need of a stable government was emphasized by both Liberals and Conservatives. The Robb Budget, the constitutional issue, and the Customs scandals were the three issues of which most was heard in the campaign. Local issues of major and minor rank also emerged in various parts of the country. Of major importance among the local issues were railway rates in the West, which helped the Liberals, and Maritime rights down by the Atlantic, which helped the Conservatives. Alongside the Customs scandal there were a number of smaller scandals discussed, some of which cut one way and some another.

The considerations which led the voters to defeat Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative, and return Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal, to office have been much discussed without reaching a generally accepted conclusion. The probability is that the Budget brought down by Hon. James Robb in the Session of 1926 played the largest part in the result. The Customs scandal was offset by overstatement on the part of Conservatives and by the failure of some of the new charges which they brought forward. The constitutional issue undoubtedly influenced voters in some parts of the country. It was prominent in the opening speeches of the campaign and it figured in the speeches made at its close.

Immediately after the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Meighen set about the formation of his Cabinet. The first announcement of the new Cabinet was made on the night of July 13, 1926, but

on Aug. 23, following, the names of Hon. Andre Fauteux and Hon. Eugene Paquet were added to the Ministry. The full list of the Ministers as announced on these two dates is as follows:—

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and President of the Privy Council.....	Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. R. J. Manion, Ontario.
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Quebec.
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Sir George H. Perley, Quebec.
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. R. B. Bennett, Alberta.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. James D. Chaplin, Ontario.
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. S. F. Tolmie, British Columbia.
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Ontario.
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Ontario.
Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Hon. H. H. Stevens, British Columbia.
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. W. A. Black, Nova Scotia.
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. George B. Jones, New Brunswick.
Minister of Public Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	Hon. Eugene Paquet, Quebec.
Solicitor-General.....	Hon. Andre Fauteux, Quebec.

Without portfolio—Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton, Hon. Donald Sutherland (South Oxford), Hon. Raymond Morand (East Essex), and Hon. John A. Macdonald, (King's, P. E. I.).

The campaign was opened by Mr. Meighen at Ottawa on Tuesday, July 20. At this meeting the Conservative leader was accompanied by Hon. E. L. Patenaude and by Hon. G. D. Robertson, as well as by the local candidates. Mr. Meighen reviewed briefly the history of Parliament since Mr. King assumed office in 1921 and charged the Liberal party with trifling with its pledges and with pursuing a fiscal policy which had "almost dried up immigration and had driven hundreds of thousands of our sons and daughters into a foreign land." He declared that in the Session of 1926, Mr. King had "sought to purchase a continuation in office" by laying before the Progressive party "a series of promises of definite and important legislation upon which the country as a whole had not rendered a verdict."

The main work of the Session of 1926, said the Conservative leader, had been the investigation of the Customs Department by a special committee of the House of Commons. The evidence obtained by that committee showed, he maintained, "that the degeneration of this (the Customs) Department commenced with the advent of the King Government and continued throughout the whole administration of Mr. (Hon. Jacques) Bureau, continued to the full knowledge of Mr. King, and continued in the face of repeated protests by large numbers of the population of Canada and especially by the business people of Canada." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 21, 1926.) Mr. Meighen declared that, as a result of the Customs investigation, the House of Commons had passed a vote of censure upon the King administration by a majority of ten, although in the House of Commons, Liberals, Progressives and Independents numbered twelve more than the Conservatives. "I ask you again," said the Conservative chieftain, "do you believe a Government responsible for the loss of millions of money of the Canadian people, responsible for frauds unnumbered, responsible for the wrecking of the livelihood of thousands of our workers by the competition of smuggled goods, responsible, in a word, for the utter collapse of a great department of state—do

you think such a Government should now get a certificate of character and be declared by the electors of Canada to be the kind of Government the people want?" Mr. Meighen went on to say that, in order to evade the issue of the Customs scandals, Mr. Mackenzie King had sought to divert attention by seeking to convince the people that a great constitutional issue had arisen when, as a matter of fact, there was no constitutional issue. After discussing the constitutional issue (which is treated more fully under a separate sub-heading) the Conservative leader went on to announce that the first duty of his Government would be reform, not only of the Customs department, but of all the branches of the Civil Service. He proposed "to lay the basis of a practical, vigorous and fruitful immigration policy, and that basis shall be first of all employment for the people of Canada." He proposed further to take practical steps to extend to the producers of the Maritime Provinces and the Western Provinces, the coal markets of Central Canada and to provide encouragement for co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.

Mr. Patenaude at this meeting announced a *rapprochement* with Mr. Meighen and further details of his attitude will be found in an account of the Election campaign in Quebec. Senator Robertson declared that the chief issue before the people was whether the Canadian constitution as recognized and operated since Confederation was to be continued or whether the country was to adopt "Mr. King's policy as described in the words of a Communist resolution adopted at London, Ont., on Good Friday, 1925, 'resolved that it is in favour of complete independence for colonial and semi-colonial portions of the British Empire'." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 21, 1926.)

Mr. King delivered his key-note speech in the same city on Friday, July 23, when he was accompanied by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice in Mr. King's administration. The Liberal leader opened with an account of the circumstances following the 1925 Election, and justified his action in holding office till Parliament had had an opportunity of deciding between himself and Mr. Meighen as to which should be Premier of Canada. He maintained that Mr. Meighen was given every chance to govern if he had been able to do so; "that his chances, in fact, were a thousand-fold better than my own since, when Parliament met, not only did he lead the largest single group in the Commons, but he was in his seat in the House at the head of his party and I was not at the time a member." He declared that "the support given the Liberal party by the Progressives and other members was not a matter of bargain and barter as opponents of the Administration all too eagerly sought to have the public believe. It was," he continued, "a matter of honest co-operation with respect to a known programme of legislation arrived at in the open and openly avowed by all the parties concerned." (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, July 24, 1926.) He added that "the moment the relations between

the parties concerned ceased to have that open and above-board character and it became apparent that to serve party political ends certain individuals were lending themselves to intrigue," he had advised His Excellency to grant a dissolution. Mr. King presented the Robb Budget, the treaty with the West Indies, the Old Age Pensions bill, the Rural Credits bill, the Grain Act amendments, and the appointment of a Maritime Rights Commission as prominent parts of the record of his Government upon which he appealed to the people.

The Liberal leader denied that he had sought a dissolution in order to avoid a vote of censure against his Administration. He maintained that the amendment to the Customs Committee Report moved by Hon. H. H. Stevens had not constituted a vote of censure and that, further, he had obtained assurances of sufficient support to insure the defeat of that motion if His Excellency had granted him a dissolution and he had remained in office. The latter part of Mr. King's speech was devoted to a discussion of the constitutional issue and is summarized under the sub-heading which follows.

Hon. Robert Forke, the leader of the Progressive group, was nominated by the Progressives as a candidate at Brandon, Man., on July 27. Subsequently his nomination was approved by a Liberal convention. In a speech following his nomination by the Progressives, Mr. Forke declared that "Mr. Meighen never would have been Premier if all the circumstances had been known." He denied that he had promised his support to the Conservative party and then withdrawn it. He said that he had had an audience with the Governor-General, but that Lord Byng had not asked his advice nor had Mr. Meighen asked for his support. Dealing with the Tariff, the Progressive leader said that it was impossible to be "prosperous by building a tariff wall." He stated that early in the Session of 1926 the Progressives had taken a "straw vote" as to whether they should support the Conservatives or the Liberals. Twelve votes had favoured Conservatives and ten the Liberals at that time. Later all except five members of the Party were in favour of getting behind the legislative programme of the Liberals. "We could not make any agreement with the Conservatives on a legislative programme," said Mr. Forke, "and that is why we gave the Liberals our support." (*Manitoba Free Press*, July 28, 1926.)

In the speech just quoted, Mr. Forke had reference to a charge made in the Conservative press early in July. This charge was based on a resolution, passed by the Progressive caucus and given to Mr. Forke for use in his conversation with the Governor-General which read as follows:

That we assist the new Administration in completing the business of the Session. That we are in agreement on the necessity of continuing the investigation into the Customs and Excise Department by a Judicial Commission. We believe it advisable that no dissolution should take place until the Judicial Commission has finished its investigation into the Customs and Excise Depart-

ment, and that Parliament be summoned to deal with the Report. (This resolution was reproduced in both *The Globe* and *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, July 5, 1926.)

At the time, Mr. Forke said that the memorandum was given to him for his own guidance and was not sent to His Excellency. "The undertaking was arrived at by us," he added, "on the distinct understanding that the new Government was able to function. If it had been sustained in the House, we would not have attempted to prevent the passage of the Supply Bill." (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 5, 1926.) On July 4, E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) issued a statement on the subject on behalf of the Progressives.

It was clearly understood (said this statement) by all of our members, first, that the *memorandum* was simply a guide for Mr. Forke; secondly, a general indication that we were prepared to act fairly with the new Administration to facilitate the completion of the Session's business; and, thirdly, was purely voluntary and in no sense could be regarded as a contract.

In support of this position the statement recited that the Progressives requested an interview with Mr. Meighen at the time Mr. Forke was in consultation with His Excellency and that in this interview no mention whatever was made of co-operation or assistance, but it was solely for the purpose of ascertaining the procedure Mr. Meighen would adopt. (Canadian Press Report. *Manitoba Free Press*, July 5, 1926.)

Much attention was attracted in Ontario by what a good many of his followers regarded as an undue effort on Mr. Meighen's part to get support in Quebec. One of the instances cited in this connection was Mr. Meighen's Hamilton speech of Nov. 16, 1925, in which he advocated consulting the people in case of war before troops were again sent outside Canada, a policy which he again advocated during the By-election in Bagot, Quebec, in December immediately following. The Conservative leader was frequently asked to explain this speech during the campaign of 1926, and at Toronto on Sept. 7 a heckler challenged him on it. "Let no one be alarmed," replied Mr. Meighen. "There's nothing I'm afraid to answer; but this is an effort to turn attention from the record of the Government. When the time comes to face circumstances described in that Hamilton speech, I will be prepared to discuss that speech. I want to discuss the record of the King Government, and I'm not surprised its friends would prefer I should discuss something else." The time did not come, however, for him to discuss the matter during the Election, and undoubtedly his silence cost him many votes that were normally Conservative.

During the campaign a good deal was heard of an article published in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, on July 31, 1926. This article, which was reproduced in *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, on Aug. 17, and in other Conservative papers, contained this passage:

If, at the forthcoming elections, the Conservatives gain a majority in the House of Parliament, then the Dominion may find herself represented in London

(at the Imperial Conference) by a Conservative Prime Minister and this would mean that Canada had set her feet in the direction of closer relations to the United Kingdom. If, on the other hand, the Liberals win, then the British government may as well give up their idea of a solid British Empire.

The same issue of the *Magazine* contained what purported to be an interview with Mr. Mackenzie King on "Canada's Political Battle." In Toronto on Sept. 7, Premier Ferguson of Ontario read from the article in *The Magazine of Wall Street*. Speaking at Midland shortly after, Mr. Mackenzie King stated that the article was "inspired by the Tories of this Province and sent to New York to be printed" and that "Wall Street had evidently been co-operating with Mr. Ferguson and others for reasons best known to themselves." These statements were vigorously denied by Mr. Ferguson in a telegram sent to *The Globe*, Toronto, on Sept. 9 and published in that paper the following day. He added that the point he had made in his speech was "that the outside world, and particularly the American press and people who view the Canadian political conflict from outside, are able calmly to get an accurate view of the situation and express correct conclusions," and further that the view expressed in *The Magazine of Wall Street* was held unanimously by the American press and people. On Sept. 10 *The Evening Telegram* contained a statement from E. D. King, managing editor of *The Magazine of Wall Street* in which he took full responsibility for the article as his own. He stated that he did not have an interview with Mr. Mackenzie King but that what purported to be an interview with him was extracted from his speech delivered in Ottawa on July 23, a copy of which was supplied to him by Mr. Mackenzie King's secretary.

Besides the tours made by the two Party leaders from coast to coast, a prominent feature of the Election was the joint tour of Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. On the Conservative side, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, took an active part in speaking in their own Provinces. Hon. Peter J. Veniot, former Premier of New Brunswick and later Postmaster-General in the King Government, appeared on the platform in the Liberal interest in New Brunswick. In the West, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, addressed a number of meetings in the Liberal interest, while in Alberta, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of that Province, spoke for the United Farmers of Alberta. In Manitoba, Hon. T. A. Crerar, at one time leader of the Progressive party in the Dominion House of Commons, made a number of speeches in the Liberal-Progressive campaign.

A tragic event during the Election was the death of Hon. George H. Boivin, who had been Minister of Customs and Excise from September, 1925, until the resignation of the King Government. Mr. Boivin, who was Supreme Director of the Canadian branch of the Knights of Columbus, died of appendicitis while

attending a convention of the Order in Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 7, 1926.

The Constitutional Issue. The constitutional issue arose out of Mr. Mackenzie King's statement in the House of Commons on June 28, 1926, that he believed that he had a right to dissolution "under British constitutional practice;" but it was extended by him to include the method by which Mr. Meighen attempted to carry on in the House through the intermediary of acting ministers. Mr. King stated his attitude upon the constitutional issue fully in his keynote speech at Ottawa on July 23. He then protested strongly against the allegation that he had attacked the conduct of His Excellency, the Governor-General. He declared that it was not the conduct of the Governor-General that was in question, but the conduct of Mr. Meighen. "I think I do full justice to His Excellency," said Mr. King, "when I say that he conceived it to be his duty in the circumstances of the late Parliament to act as a sort of umpire between the political parties in Canada." On the other hand, continued Mr. King, "in my humble opinion it was not for the Crown or its representatives to be concerned with the differences of political parties and . . . the prerogative of dissolution, like other prerogatives of the Crown, had come, under British practice, to be exercised by the Sovereign on the advice of his Prime Minister."

As to the position of Mr. Meighen in the circumstances, Mr. King asserted that "the present Prime Minister (Mr. Meighen) has fully accepted responsibility for the action of the Governor-General in refusing to accept my advice. The issue as respects the constitutionality of the Governor-General's course of procedure is not between His Excellency and myself but between the political parties represented by Mr. Meighen and myself."

Not for over a hundred years in Great Britain and never since Confederation in Canada, asserted Mr. King, had a dissolution been denied a Prime Minister who requested it. Though he was unable to admit that the refusal of a dissolution to himself or the granting of a dissolution immediately thereafter to Mr. Meighen was a constitutional course of procedure, he was prepared to say that there might be circumstances in which a Governor-General might find subsequent justification for a refusal to grant a dissolution of Parliament. Such might be the case where Parliament was in Session and, one Prime Minister having been refused a dissolution, the leader of another party, having accepted responsibility for that refusal, demonstrated his ability to carry on the business of Parliament by securing a majority in the existing House of Commons.

Regarding the procedure employed by Mr. Meighen in attempting to carry on in the existing House of Commons, Mr. King declared that Mr. Meighen had attempted "to carry on the Government of Canada by a ministry that in no sense of the word was a responsible ministry;" and that Mr. Meighen had "by his advice

knowingly made the Crown through its representative a party to this unconstitutional course of procedure." "Having ignored Parliament," said Mr. King, "by assuming office without being in the least entitled to its confidence, having defied Parliament by seeking to impose upon its members the subterfuge of a phantom ministry and continuing to govern with a ministry declared by the Commons to be infringing the privileges of its members, having insulted Parliament by summarily closing its doors in the face of honourable members of both Houses, having made the representative of the Crown in Canada a party to all these illegal, invalid and unconstitutional acts, the self-appointed Prime Minister then proceeds to enlarge the Cabinet which Parliament had put out of existence before its untimely birth. I know of nothing in British history comparable to this since the days of Charles the First. It may be all very dramatic, very daring, but there is not a vestige of constitutional right or power which it does not undermine."

Mr. King concluded his discussion of the constitutional issue by an assertion of his faith in the principles of the British constitution. He declared:

It is the principles of liberty and freedom embedded in the British constitution, and secured to those who live within its guarantees that have made men of many races and many climes a great brotherhood in name and in heart. In the community of British nations which comprise the Dominions beyond the Seas, it is the anchor which holds all true to the little Isles in the northern sea. In Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa, in Newfoundland, in Ireland, it is the sustaining and enduring element of loyalty alike to the Crown and to the flag. It is the counter magnet to all tendencies to separation from Britain, or to annexation to other lands. This is the constitution by which the Liberal party in Canada stands; and for which it is prepared to fight today. It is in the name of all of freedom, liberty and loyalty which the British constitution serves to inspire that I now ask my fellow Canadians in the name alike of King and Country to vindicate its might and majesty at the polls. (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, July 24.)

Mr. Meighen's first discussion of the constitutional issue was delivered before Mr. King made his opening speech and was devoted to a discussion of Mr. King's utterances in the House and his action during the Session. The main position assumed by Mr. Meighen was that there was in reality no constitutional issue. He said:

As a matter of truth, there is no constitutional issue. Are there any people in Canada really of opinion that the late Government or any Government at any time was entitled to dissolve Parliament while a vote of censure was under review. Someone says that advice to dissolve Parliament has not been refused in England by His Majesty, the King, in the space of one hundred years. . . . It can be definitely stated that never within a century, never in the history of parliamentary government as we have it today, has any Prime Minister ever demeaned himself to ask for dissolution while a vote of censure on his own Government was under debate. . . . To demand such a right is not to plead for responsible government; it is to plead for irresponsible government. To demand such a right is not to uphold our parliamentary institutions; it is really to stifle those institutions. To demand such a right is not to plead the cause of Parliament; it is, in effect, to choke and strangle Parliament and prevent Parliament from expressing its will. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 21.)

In the same speech, Mr. Meighen asserted that Mr. King had challenged the conduct of the Governor-General on the floor of the House, but that his Party was now seeking to escape from that challenge.

Later in the campaign in Sydney, Nova Scotia, on July 26, Mr. Meighen replied to the Liberal leader's key-note speech at Ottawa. Again he declined to admit that there was a constitutional issue. He declared that Mr. King's solicitude lest he should be considered to have made an attack on the Governor-General had been very suddenly acquired. "His (Mr. King's) first word in Parliament on the famous June 28 just before he announced his resignation," said Mr. Meighen, "was to complain of His Excellency for having refused him dissolution. Those who will read *Hansard* of June 30 and July 1st will have no difficulty in understanding the character of the campaign Mr. King then intended to conduct. He has learned a lesson since and now seeks to convince the people that he intended to attack only myself." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 27.)

Mr. Meighen replied in some detail to Mr. King's charge that Parliament had been insulted by dissolution before the business of the Session was completed and without formal prorogation. "If this is so," said Mr. Meighen, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier insulted Parliament also in 1911, for the dissolution then was just as sudden. . . . Had Mr. King got his dissolution when he asked for it on Monday, June 28, the result to Parliament would have been exactly the same; and Mr. King and everyone who has the slightest knowledge of parliamentary affairs knows it."

The constitutional issue was discussed extensively in the Province of Quebec during the Election campaign. Henri Bourassa speaking at Papineauville in his own constituency on July 18, said that "either Mr. Meighen had odiously fooled His Excellency or His Excellency had made himself the election agent of Mr. Meighen." He asked the question whether the Governor-General had acted "as the representative of the King or of the Colonial Minister." (*Le Devoir*, July 19, 1926). In the same speech he expressed doubt that Lord Byng had not consulted London during the crisis, and towards the end of the campaign, he asserted that the very self-government of Canada was at stake in the Election. "It is," he said, "the slow but gradual conquest of our liberties which is in peril; it is the work of Macdonald and Cartier; it is the very spirit of Confederation in its relations with the metropolis of the Empire which is being sapped at the present moment by those who so falsely claim for themselves the traditions of the Conservative party." (*Le Devoir*, Sept. 10, 1926.)

The constitutional issue was again discussed by both Mr. Meighen and Mr. King in their closing speeches at Ottawa. Mr. King, who spoke on Sept. 11, for the most part followed the lines of his previous utterances on the subject, but challenged any person to produce "a sentence of mine that has ever amounted to a

reflection in the slightest particular upon the integrity, the honesty, the generosity, the chivalry of that great public servant who occupies the seat of Governor-General at Rideau Hall." (*The Citizen*, Ottawa,* Sept. 13.)

Mr. Meighen, speaking in Ottawa on Sept. 6, reviewed the general issue and declared that "the Baron Byng of Vimy did more to uphold responsible government in Canada than any prime minister will ever do in the course of his natural life." He paid special attention to the charge of Mr. King that the temporary Government which he formed while the House was still in session had not been properly constituted. He admitted that the acting ministers had taken no special oath as such, but stated that "the reason they were not sworn was this: that the officers of the Justice Department and the Privy Council advised us that never in the history of Canada was an acting minister sworn, and that there was no law providing an oath for an acting minister." (*The Ottawa Journal*, Sept. 7.)

The Robb Budget and the Tariff. The Budget which was brought down by Hon. James Robb, Minister of Finance, on Apr. 15, 1926, was generally discussed throughout the Election campaign. It was put forward by the Liberal leader as one of the main reasons why that Party should be placed in office. Mr. Meighen, although he criticized the manner in which the reduction on automobiles was brought about, made it quite clear that he intended to bring the Budget into operation, in spite of the sudden dissolution of Parliament, as far as it was legally possible to do so. Mr. Robb, himself, made a tour of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces in which he defended the principles upon which his Budget was based and promised that, if he should bring down the next Budget, it would also contain reductions of taxation. "I will take the responsibility of saying," said Mr. Robb at Toronto on Aug. 12, "that if I have the honour to present the Budget next year, I will be in a position to recommend to my colleagues further sweeping reductions in taxation." (*The Globe*, Toronto, Aug. 13.) A similar statement was made by Mr. Robb in Montreal, in Halifax and in other cities, while the same note was struck by Mr. Mackenzie King in his speech at Ottawa on Sept. 11.

The Tariff was discussed frequently throughout the campaign by both Premier Meighen and Mr. King.

"The first thing that should be done in the revision of the Tariff of this Dominion," said Mr. Meighen at New Glasgow, N.S., on July 27, "is to bring the agricultural schedules of Canada right up to the level of the United States and let them find it as hard to get into this Dominion as they made it to get into theirs. . . . Let us adopt a 'Canada First' policy. . . . You have our pledge that the discrimination against you in the Tariff which the King Government fathered will be swept away. A protective system we must have in this Dominion. We must have it or surrender our com-

mercial identity." (*Mail and Empire*, Toronto, July 28, Canadian Press despatch.)

At his nomination meeting in Portage La Prairie on Saturday, Aug. 7, the Conservative leader again discussed the Tariff. "I am a protectionist," he said, "I have never been else; and you, my own constituents, never heard me advocate any other policy. I have, however, been portrayed as the apostle of high and onerous protection. I am not in favour of such a policy but of a protective policy that will give all classes in this country a fair chance." (*Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Aug. 9, Special Despatch.)

In British Columbia, at Vancouver, on Aug. 17, Mr. Meighen discussed the Australian treaty, which he criticized on the ground that it made the Canadian farmer pay the whole price of the agreement with Australia. He declared his belief that Australia would permit the Treaty to be revised to give the Canadian farmer protection, and said that he would take steps to bring this about if returned to office. "We are painted as yearning for a higher and still higher tariff," he said further on in his speech. "We do believe that low tariff in some instances is responsible for driving hundreds of thousands of our best young Canadians to the United States. The remedy is not the height of the tariff, but a stable and known policy on which all can rely. We will review the whole tariff in Canada and let every industry compete with its rival in another land, and give to agriculturists the whole protection which their rivals are enjoying in the United States." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Aug. 18.)

He again returned to the subject at his meeting in Ottawa on Sept. 6. "We do not propose," he said then, "and never have proposed, a tariff as described by Liberal speakers of the Haman's gallows type. We do not propose, and never have proposed, brick for brick with the United States, save on one class of article alone. What we proposed in respect of industrial products is a tariff based definitely, firmly, consistently on the protective principle, applicable over the whole range of Canadian products, and a tariff sufficient to enable a Canadian industry well managed to live in Canada, to employ Canadians and to expand in Canada as the country grows." (*Ottawa Journal*, Sept. 7.)

The Liberal leader discussed the Tariff both early and late in his campaign. At Beaverton, Ont., on Aug. 1st, he described Mr. Meighen's policy of protection for every section of the country and for every industry as impracticable, and defended the Tariff Advisory Board as "the best way to proceed at the present time." He expressed the view that a generally higher tariff would only serve to increase the cost of living to everyone. (Canadian Press Report, *Montreal Star*, Aug. 2.)

He spoke in the same sense in his speech at Regina on Aug. 4, when he described Mr. Meighen's policy as "the doctrine of protection applied universally." "If you do that," he added, "you will help universally to increase the cost of living and pro-

duction, and as you do that you begin to handicap the people of the country in the matter of the export trade." (*The Leader*, Regina, Aug. 5.)

"Our policy," said Mr. King at Edmonton on Aug. 10, "is to improve marketing facilities and to reduce costs to the consumer." (*Edmonton Bulletin*, Aug. 11.)

At Kamloops, B.C., on Aug. 14, Mr. King declared that Liberal policies looked to constructive development in all "that pertains to increased production and wider markets." (Canadian Press Report, *Montreal Gazette*, Aug. 16.)

Reciprocity and the Tariff were discussed by Mr. Mackenzie King at Woodstock, N.B., where he expressed the view that had Reciprocity carried in 1911 there would not have been any Maritime Rights problem at the present time. "Some tariffs might be essential for the upkeep of some industries," said Mr. King. "But the Liberal government had created a tariff board to deal with these matters." (Canadian Press Report, *Montreal Gazette*, Aug. 25.)

"The Government of which I was the head," said the Liberal leader at Montreal on Sept. 6, "has established an advisory board to look carefully into the questions of tariff and to see that no changes are made to prejudice any legitimate industry in Canada." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Sept. 7.)

"We sought not to lower the standard of labour, the legitimate returns of industry," said Mr. King at Midland on Sept. 8, "but to wipe out monopoly profits." (*Toronto Star*, Sept. 9, Special Despatch.)

The Customs Scandal and Related Issues. In the speech in which Mr. Meighen opened the campaign at Ottawa he gave expression to his confidence that the Canadian people would not condone such maladministration and dishonesty as had been revealed in the investigation into the Department of Customs and Excise conducted by a committee of the House of Commons during the Session of 1926. With this view of the Conservative leader there are a few who would quarrel, and the result of the General Election of 1926 is not to be explained on such a theory. The problem which that result creates is to explain why it was that the Customs scandals played so small a part in the Election. There were doubtless many things contributing to this result, but it is not amiss to say that one powerful influence which worked in this direction was over-emphasis of the Customs scandals by Conservative speakers coupled with the failure of other scandal charges made by them early in the campaign.

One of the charges which directed attention away from the Customs irregularities was that made against Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice in the King Administration, by A. J. Doucet, ex-M.P. and Conservative candidate for Kent, N.B. Speaking from the platform occupied by Mr. Meighen at St. John, N.B.,

on July 23, Mr. Doucet charged that in the Summer of 1923 the *S.S. Margaret* of the Preventive Service was taken away from her regular run on the Bay Des Chaleurs; that whiskey and beer were placed on board the vessel and that Mr. Lapointe and friends, with the Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau, had a "joy sail" on the St. Lawrence and Gulf which lasted six weeks. (Canadian Press Report, *The Gazette*, Montreal, July 24, 1926.) Mr. Lapointe at once denied that he took part in the trip and challenged an investigation. The acting Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Drayton, immediately instructed Sir Francois Lemieux, the Royal Commissioner who had been appointed to investigate the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise, to hold an inquiry into Mr. Doucet's charge. On Aug. 20, Sir Francois Lemieux reported that the investigation had not shown any ground for the allegation that the *S.S. Margaret* was used for "joy cruises" or that Mr. Lapointe had been a participant in such cruises. (Canadian Press Report, *Montreal Daily Star*, Aug. 20,)

Another charge which aroused much feeling, although its influence was more local in character, was that made by G. B. Nicholson, ex-M.P. and Conservative candidate for Algoma East, that there was gross immorality in the Civil Service at Ottawa. (Canadian Press Report, *The Gazette*, Montreal, Aug. 5.). This statement attracted special attention because it was made in Mr. Meighen's presence; and though Mr. Nicholson later revised his accusation to apply to a Montreal office referred to in the House investigation of the Customs, it had the effect of discounting heavily other charges against the Customs administration.

While such charges as these, made by Conservatives, operated to weaken the influence of the Customs irregularities, certain Liberal speakers and journals made allegations against Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Customs and Excise in the Meighen Cabinet, which, in turn, reacted against the Liberals. These charges were that Mr. Stevens had in 1922 used his position as a member of Parliament, his Parliamentary frank and Parliamentary note-paper to forward the sale of stock in an oil proposition. A circular letter, purporting to be signed by Mr. Stevens, was published as part of the charges against him. Speaking in Vancouver on Sept. 11, Mr. Stevens made a definite denial of the charges. "I am now in a position," he said, "to state definitely: first, that the letter was not written on House of Commons stationery; second, that the facsimile signature is not my signature; third, that the line below the signature, 'Member of the Dominion Parliament for the City of Vancouver,' was never on any letter signed by me; fourth, the letter was not franked; fifth, that I never, at any time, used my position as a member of Parliament or used the franking privilege for the purpose of promoting the interests of the company in question. And I defy my traducers to prove I have ever done so." (*The Globe*, Toronto, Sept. 13.)

The effect of all these instances upon public opinion was well described by an editorial in *The Vancouver Daily Province* published on Aug. 14. In this editorial the newspaper criticized Mr. Stevens for imputing unworthy motives to the Liberal leader and Mr. King for overworking the constitutional issue, and asked whether there were not any real problems to discuss in Canada any more. "Mr. King and his constitutional intricacies," *The Province* summed up the matter, "Mr. Stevens and the ex-Premier's ancestry, Mr. McGeer and the freight rates, Mr. Fraser of Nova Scotia and secession, Mr. Meighen and his too great insistence on the Customs scandal; they are all talking about things that either are not real issues at all or are not national issues or are not issues of the first importance, and they are allowing these lesser things to lead them into personalities and absurdities that are having the effect of disgusting people with politics."

Undoubtedly the temper reflected in this editorial was prevalent among the electorate and was one of the reasons why the Customs maladministration was overshadowed as an issue in the Election.

The Campaign in Quebec. The electoral battle in the Province of Quebec was opened by Mr. Patenaude's speech in Ottawa on July 20. Right at the outset of his speech, Mr. Patenaude explained the change which had taken place in his attitude since the previous Election. He said:—

Not very long ago, describing a then existing situation in political affairs, I stated in effect that I was as free of control of the leader of the Conservative party as I was of that of the leader of the Liberal party. The then condition—one of some years' standing—was an unfortunate condition. The political party, whereof in Dominion affairs the Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen was the leader, had to a very large extent lost contact with the Quebec section of the party. The situation, an unfortunate one as I have said, was ended recently by a *rapprochement* for which I acknowledge that most of the credit goes to Mr. Meighen. Under circumstances which in a man of smaller calibre might have produced a different reaction, he, following upon the events of last Fall, came into our Province, met us, talked to us in our own tongue, and convinced us that there was still to-day room within the Conservative party for the realization of our aspirations as there was in the old days of Cartier and Macdonald.

Mr. Patenaude devoted his speech mainly to emphasizing the need of stable government and took as his text these words: "There is no hope for a country that is unable to provide itself with stable government." He declared that the Province of Quebec earnestly believed "that a sane protective policy is necessary to the life and progress of Canada." Quebec, he affirmed, had supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier consistently because he gave to them "the boon of a reasonably protective policy" and provided stable government. Stable government had ceased, he contended, with the advent of Mr. King to power in 1921, and no chance for stability was discernible if reliance was placed upon the Liberal party. Mr. Patenaude upheld the right of Mr. Meighen to dissolution and called upon Conservatives and Liberals to "vote and work for the pre-

servation of your country—for stable government.” (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 21, 1926.)

Mr. Patenaude conducted a vigorous campaign and spoke in all sections of the Province of Quebec. He was the centre of attack by Liberals, prominent among whom were Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, and Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate. Mr. Cannon charged Mr. Patenaude with having forgotten his pledges when he accepted office under Mr. Meighen. (*Montreal Daily Star*, Aug. 20.) Mr. Dandurand credited the alliance between Mr. Patenaude and Mr. Meighen to Mr. Meighen's speech at Hamilton in which he announced that he would favour consulting the people before committing the country to war. “But all Mr. Meighen's lieutenants have repudiated the Hamilton speech ideas,” said Senator Dandurand. “How will he consult the people? Like in 1917 and with special and extraordinary laws? Then Mr. Patenaude may throw up his portfolio again but it will be too late. The harm will have been done.” (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Aug. 30.)

Mr. Bourassa strongly opposed Mr. Patenaude as he had in the campaign of 1925. He remarked that Mr. Patenaude during the last year had “seen the light” and had declared that the Conservative party was now united; and in this connection he asked on what issues it was a unit—the Tariff, or war, or the Alberta School question? He reviewed this last subject in detail and said that after Premier Brownlee of Alberta had accepted a provision which secured the school rights guaranteed in 1875 and diminished in 1905, the pressure of the Orange Order had caused him to withdraw from that position. Did Mr. Patenaude agree with Hon. J. W. Edwards on this issue, asked Mr. Bourassa; and he declared that if Mr. Patenaude wished to appeal to Quebec voters with hopes of success he would have to “come out of the woods.” (*Le Devoir*, Aug. 9, 1926).

Dealing with the Tariff, Mr. Bourassa said that, from the point of view of theory, free trade had always appealed to him as the only true economic doctrine, but that owing to world conditions and the particular situation of Canada, it was inapplicable. Protection was necessary for industries which gave value to Canada's natural products; but he had always denounced a system which would build up artificial industries and under which the consumers would be exploited. He denied that Quebec was most interested of all the provinces in the maintenance of protection, but asserted that from the family point of view, Quebec was most concerned to oppose a policy which would raise prices on the necessaries of life. (*Le Devoir*, Sept. 10, 1926). He gave as one of his chief reasons for supporting Mr. King the attitude of the latter on the general question of war. In eight out of nine provinces, he said, it had been made a reproach to Mr. King, that he had not gone to the War, though neither Mr. Meighen nor Mr. Patenaude had gone. “The crime of Mr. King,” he said, “is that he did not work to send

our sons to the slaughter. In the eyes of those who consider that it is the duty of Canada to ruin herself for the glory of England that is perhaps a crime. In the eyes of true Canadians it ought to be a reason for supporting Mr. King, to permit him to carry to the next Imperial Conference in London the expression of our sentiments and to speak there the clear language of the Canadian nation, faithful to the King of England, but faithful also to herself, to her sons, to her future, to her mission as a people in America." (*Le Devoir*, Sept. 10, 1926.) Mr. Bourassa's views on the constitutional issue are contained in the sub-section on that subject.

The railway issue did not play so large a part in Quebec as it did in the Election of 1921. It was dealt with, however, in an election address which C. H. Cahan, ex-M.P. and Conservative candidate for St. Lawrence and St. George, issued on Aug. 21. This *Manifesto* ran:—

The electors of Montreal do not, I think, desire that the National Railway system shall be transferred to and vested in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; nor, so far as I can ascertain, do the officials of that Company advocate or even desire that any transfer or any organic consolidation of Canadian railway interests should be carried into effect, but that fair and equitable competitive conditions shall be maintained. (He called attention, however, in this connection to the net annual income deficit of \$42,267,519 of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar year 1925, and declared that) there is, therefore, a strong popular demand that extensions to the National lines should, for some time to come, be restricted to those which are quite certain to prove profitable in their operation. (*Montreal Daily Star*, Aug. 21.)

One of the incidents in the campaign in Quebec was the purchase of *La Patrie* by a group of Conservative politicians who were supporting Mr. Patenaude. *La Patrie* announced itself by advertisement as "the only Protectionist Conservative French newspaper in Montreal." (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 30, 1926.)

The Maritime Provinces. What have come to be known as "Maritime Rights" formed the main issue of the Election in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Little was heard of the cry of secession which had poked its head up at various times in the discussion of Maritime grievances. Only one candidate, James Fraser, Liberal nominee in Pictou, N.S., announced himself as an advocate of such a course, and he was defeated. The broader question of Maritime grievances, however, was to the fore throughout the campaign and was discussed not only by the local political speakers, but by the leaders of the two great parties.

Mr. Meighen discussed the problem at his first meeting in the Maritime Provinces held at Moncton, N.B., on July 22. He stated that the two main issues for the Maritime Provinces were transportation and the Tariff. He denied that he would advocate the separation of the Intercolonial from the Canadian National or take it out of the jurisdiction of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. "I believe," he said, "that the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission should remain intact; but I realize that the



THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L.

Prime Minister of Canada

Dominion of Canada should itself assist rates upon such basic products as are to reach our Central Provinces." (Canadian Press Report, *The Gazette*, Montreal, July 23, 1926.) With regard to the Tariff, he announced his intention, if returned to power, to remove discrimination against the Maritimes in the steel tariff, a discrimination which, he charged, had been brought about by the policy of the King Government. At St. John on the following day he discussed the question of the routing of traffic through Canadian ports and declared that he was just as anxious to achieve that goal as the people of St. John themselves. "I have a feeling," he said, "that there does not exist in the C.N.R. management a desire to support this policy of the use of Canadian ports for Canadian goods. Perhaps they feel that they are able to make more money by using United States ports. I am not prepared to say that this suspicion is correct, but I do say that no government can hide behind the directorate of a railway. . . . A directorate should not be left in which is not doing everything it can to favour the Canadian ports." (*Telegraph-Journal*, St. John, July 24.)

Mr. King put Reciprocity and the appointment of the Duncan Commission in the foreground of his discussion of Maritime grievances. Speaking at Halifax, N.S., on Aug. 26, he declared that when Reciprocity "was defeated a greater blow was dealt to the Maritime Provinces than any other." He said that the Royal (Duncan) Commission had been appointed for the purpose of learning exactly what were the conditions and claims of the Provinces so that Parliament might act in an intelligent manner concerning them. He stated, further, that the Railway Commission had been ordered to make a thorough inquiry into the freight rate structure with a view to justice to the Maritime Provinces and that one of the questions specially referred to that body had been the causes for the diversion of Canadian freight to routes other than Canadian. Mr. King affirmed his belief that when the Railway Commission completed its investigation and made its decision the Maritime Provinces would have reason to believe that one of their grievances had been removed. "If the Railway Commission fail to act," he added, "and put into effect their findings, then, if the Liberal Government is in power, we will see that Parliament puts them into effect." (*The Morning Chronicle*, Halifax, N.S., Aug. 27.)

The Four Western Provinces. Co-operation between the Liberals and the Progressives was the main new feature in the Western campaign. This policy of joint candidates was one of the influential factors in bringing about the almost complete Liberal and Liberal-Progressive sweep in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. No Conservatives were elected in either of these Provinces, although a small group of Independent Progressives succeeded in being returned. Robert Forke, the former Progressive leader in the House of Commons, was nominated jointly by Liberals and Progressives in Brandon, and Mr. King spoke on his behalf in

his riding. Five other Liberal-Progressive candidates were put into the field in Manitoba, and one candidate ran as a Liberal-Labour-Progressive. In no constituency in the Province was there a contest between a Liberal and a Progressive. The policy of co-operation was much less general, however, in Saskatchewan. There only one candidate was nominated jointly, while there were a number of contests between Liberals and Progressives.

The policy of co-operation between the Liberals and the Progressives was discussed by Mr. King at a number of his Western meetings. He dealt specially with this subject at Moose Jaw on Aug. 18. He then outlined the assistance given the Liberal Government during the previous Session by a great majority of the Progressive members, and stated that co-operation was a thing to be more and more sought after in conducting the affairs of a great Dominion. He said:—

There is, of course, always the danger that the force opposed to you may be able to come in between you. If it had been possible in the last Parliament to have brought solidly together the two great parties that were in favour of the program sponsored by the Liberals and Progressives the measures we brought down would have been law today, because the added unity which comes with a great single party gives the force necessary when you have to battle with forces opposed to you. I say to you in this contest that I hope in this constituency our friends who are really interested in legislation, who have not some other ulterior aim in the casting of their votes than that of serving the interest of Canada will see the wisdom of lending their strength to the candidate who can best serve their interests in the next Parliament. There should be no difficulty there. (*The Leader*, Regina, Aug. 18.)

The same subject was discussed by Mr. Forke in his speech at the joint meeting with Mr. King in Brandon on Aug. 18. In his speech on this occasion, Mr. Forke defended his action in co-operating with Mr. King in Parliament in the previous Session. He stated that an agreement was entered into by the Progressive party and the Liberal Government of that day in order that certain legislation on which they were mutually agreed should be put through. There was nothing clandestine, dishonest or dishonourable in an agreement of that kind. It was entered into openly, and he wished to say that the King Government loyally and honestly lived up to the promises it made and gave the Progressives the legislation in question. (*Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Aug. 19.) In his nomination meeting at Brandon on July 27, Mr. Forke said that he did not care "what name I go to Ottawa under. My vote and my actions will be just the same." (*Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, July 28.)

Next to co-operation between the Liberals and Progressives, the largest factor in the Western election campaign was played by railway issues. The Liberals charged that Mr. Meighen was antagonistic to Western interests with regard to various railway problems. At Winnipeg on Aug. 3, Mr. King called upon Mr. Meighen "to keep hands off the National Railways," and in this connection charged that Mr. Meighen had been "telling the people of the

Maritimes how the National Railways should be adjusted." (Canadian Press, *The Gazette*, Montreal, Aug. 4.)

Mr. Meighen, replying in the same city on Aug. 7, denied a charge, credited to him by Mr. King, that he was in favour of selling the National Railways to the Canadian Pacific, and added that in 1921 most of Mr. King's supporters elected in the Montreal district had pledged themselves to destroy government ownership of railways. Mr. Meighen said, further, that he did not believe in statutory rates, but thought that railway rates should be controlled by the Railway Commission. He did believe in preferential rates on basic commodities, and as far as possible would see that Canadian coal would be consumed in Canada by bringing Alberta and Nova Scotia coal to Ontario and Quebec. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Aug. 9, Special Despatch.) Four days later at Brandon, Mr. Meighen dealt with the charge of interference with the Canadian National and read a telegram which he had received from Sir Henry Thornton in reply to one of his own asking whether there was "the slightest foundation for these assertions." Sir Henry's reply read thus: "In reply I have to say that the administration of the Canadian National Railways has no complaint whatever with respect to the attitude of the present Government, or indeed, the preceding Government, in relation to the National Railway system." (*Vancouver Daily Province*, Aug. 13.) At the same meeting, Mr. Meighen dealt further with the question of freight rates and said he was not going to take any steps that would result in raising rates in this country because he knew the rates would not need to be raised. He was going to see, however, that the Maritime Provinces were put on a parity in this matter with the Western Provinces. (*Manitoba Free Press*, Aug. 12.) At Deloraine, Manitoba, on Aug. 10, Mr. Meighen stated his view that the only sensible thing to do regarding the Hudson Bay Railway was to finish it and test it out.

In British Columbia the Conservative speakers put the Tariff in the foreground, and one of the local Liberal candidates, at least, took pains to declare himself sympathetic with protection. Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture in the Meighen Cabinet, told an audience at New Westminster on Sept. 3 that immediately following the return of the Meighen Government to power, the great difference in the Tariff of the United States and Canada with regard to agricultural products would be removed. Dr. Tolmie asserted that, according to two former Liberal ministers, Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Hon. Charles Stewart, the Liberal tariff policy meant steps towards complete free trade by wiping out the Tariff through easy stages. (*Vancouver Daily Province*, Sept. 4.) Mr. Dugald Donaghy, ex-M.P. and Liberal candidate for Vancouver Centre, speaking in Vancouver on the last day of August, denied that the Liberal Government had lowered the Tariff. For twenty-five years, he said, the Tariff had remained practically unchanged save for minor alterations, and during that time two Conservative

Governments had failed to put into effect a high protective Tariff. "The Liberal Government," he added, "has been responsible for the appointment of the Tariff Commission which will scientifically adjust the Tariff as the Railway Board adjusts freight rates. This Commission will protect the people from exploitation and industries from unfair foreign competition." (*Vancouver Daily Province*, Sept. 1st.)

The part played in the Election by the United Farmers of Alberta is dealt with in the following section relating to the Farmers' Movement.

The Farmers' Movement. One of the results of the Election was the break-up of the Progressive party into three groups, but representatives of the Farmers' Movement in the House of Commons created by the Election were more numerous than they had been in that which preceded it. In the House of Commons, which was dissolved on July 2, 1926, there were twenty-five Progressive members with Robert Forke as their leader. The result of the Election was to send thirty-one representatives of the Farmers' movement to Parliament. According to the Canadian Press summary of Sept. 29, 1926, these thirty-one consisted of eleven Liberal-Progressives, eleven representing the United Farmers of Alberta, and nine Independent Progressives. Seven of the Liberal Progressives came from Manitoba and two from Saskatchewan, the two remaining members being reported from Ontario. Of the Independent Progressives there were four from Manitoba, three from Saskatchewan, and two from Ontario.

The dissolution of the Progressive party was precipitated in the closing days of the 1926 Session when Robert Forke resigned as the leader and E. J. Garland of Bow River acted as temporary spokesman for the more active section of the group. Subsequently in the campaign there was some co-operation between Liberals and Progressives in three Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. Some particulars as to the first two-named are found in the section dealing with the Western campaign. In Ontario there were six candidates nominated jointly by the Liberals and Progressives.

The most compact group representing the Farmers' movement in the Election and in the House of Commons which resulted from it was that of the United Farmers of Alberta. This organization held a political branch conference in Calgary on July 23, 1926, and decided that, in the coming Session, the United Farmers of Alberta should not enter Progressive caucuses but should preserve the organization's identity by not amalgamating with any other group or party, although it was stated that the organization would be ready to co-operate with other groups at all times. (*Calgary Daily Herald*, July 24.) The Alberta Farmers' group increased their representation in the House during the Election from nine to eleven members.

When the House met eleven candidates who had run as either Liberal-Progressives or Progressives sat with Mr. Forke on the Government side of the House. To the left of the Speaker sat the eleven U.F.A. members and eight others who had contested the Election in the Farmers' interest. Those who sat among the Liberals were: Hugh Allan, who ran as a Liberal-Progressive in North Oxford; John Millar of Qu'Appelle, Sask.; and the following seven representatives of Manitoba constituencies: J. L. Brown, Lisgar; L. P. Bancroft, Selkirk; A. L. Beaubien, Provencher; J. Steedsman, Souris; W. J. Lovie, Macdonald; J. A. Glen, Marquette; Robert Milne, Neepawa; W. J. Ward, Dauphin; D. R. Bissett, Springfield. On the left of the Speaker sat Miss Agnes Macphail of South East Grey, who stood as a U.F.O. candidate; B. W. Fansher, Lambton East; W. R. Fansher, Last Mountain; John Evans, Rosetown; M. N. Campbell, Mackenzie; A. M. Carmichael, Kindersley; and T. W. Bird, Nelson. J. W. King, who was elected in the Liberal-Progressive interest in North Huron, died before taking his seat in the House.

Labour. Though there were Labour candidates in several other provinces, the Labour group asserted its chief influence in Manitoba. J. S. Woodsworth and A. A. Heaps, representing respectively Winnipeg North Centre and Winnipeg North in the House of Commons, had given the King Government fairly steady support during the Session of 1926. At a Labour meeting held in Edmonton on Aug. 13, Mr. Woodsworth stated that Labour had had no general agreement to support the King Government in the previous Parliament, but that Mackenzie King had proved true to his pledges and brought in measures asked for by Labour, and for this reason they had supported him. (*The Edmonton Bulletin*, Aug. 14.)

In a campaign meeting at the Walker Theatre in Winnipeg on Sept. 3, Mr. Woodsworth put forward the underlying principles upon which he and Mr. Heaps were appealing for support. "We have got to get a policy different from the one our grandfathers had," declared Mr. Woodsworth. "Our means are: social control of our coal mines, our railroads, our water powers, our timber limits; when they reach the standard where there is a concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the few, they ought to belong to the people." (*Manitoba Free Press*, Sept. 4.)

In the campaign in Winnipeg, although Mr. Heaps had a Liberal as well as a Conservative opponent, Mr. Woodsworth was opposed only by a Conservative. In the other two Winnipeg seats the Labour party lent support to the Liberal candidates, and their support was generally given a great deal of the credit for the defeat of the two Conservative candidates in those ridings.

Alberta had had one Labour member in Parliament from 1921 to 1925 in the person of William Irvine, who then represented East Calgary. He was defeated in the Election of 1925, but the seat

was redeemed from the Conservatives in the Election of 1926 by H. B. Adshead, although W. E. W. Guy ran as an independent Labour candidate. In the Election of 1926, Mr. Irvine was elected under the U.F.A. banner for the constituency of Wetaskiwin.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada issued an *Election Manifesto* on July 25. This *Manifesto* asked Labour organizations to obtain from every candidate for Parliament a definite declaration on four main points. They were:—

- 1.—The abolition of the Senate as a non-elective body and the curtailing of its power to veto legislation passed by the House of Commons.
- 2.—The enactment of legislation which would protect the rights of the workers to organize, and peacefully picket, during strikes or lockouts, thus bringing Canadian law into harmony with the laws of Great Britain in this matter.
- 3.—The repeal of amendments to the Immigration Act and Criminal Code inserted during the 1919 session of Parliament.
- 4.—The enactment of legislation by the Dominion Government to provide for payment of old age pensions.

The *Manifesto* was signed by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, and three Vice-Presidents. (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, July 26.)

Nominations and Elections. There was only one election by acclamation, that of A. L. Beaubien, Liberal Progressive, in Provencher, Man. For the remaining 244 seats there were 528 candidates. Of these 233 were Conservatives, 199 Liberals, 21 Liberal-Progressives, 20 Progressives, 12 U.F.A.'s, 18 Labour and 25 Independents.

There were three women among the nominees. Miss Agnes Macphail, ex-M.P. for South East Grey, was re-nominated and elected in her former constituency. Miss Kathleen Bennett ran as a Liberal candidate in Toronto East, but was defeated. Mrs. Jean Inglis was nominated in Hamilton East but dropped out of the contest before polling day.

Mr. Meighen, Conservative leader, ran in his old constituency of Portage la Prairie, Man., but was defeated by A. E. McPherson, Liberal candidate. Mr. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, was again nominated in Prince Albert, which he represented in the 1926 Session. He was re-elected.

Including the Prime Minister, six members of the Cabinet were defeated. Three were defeated in the Province of Quebec: Mr. Patenaude, Minister of Justice, in Jacques Cartier, Hon. Dr. E. Paquet, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, in Bonaventure, Hon. G. A. Fauteux, Solicitor-General, in Bagot. Two were defeated in Ontario: Hon. Donald Sutherland, Minister without portfolio, in South Oxford, and Hon. Raymond Morand, Minister without portfolio, in East Essex.

The defeat of Hon. Donald Sutherland removed a veteran from the House. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1911 and had been a member since that time, while previously

he had been a member of the Legislature for the Province of Ontario. Another outstanding defeat was that of Hon. Robert Rogers in Winnipeg. In Ontario, W. F. MacLean, dean of the House of Commons, was defeated in his old riding of South York, where he had lost the regular party nomination and ran as an Independent Conservative. Considerable attention was also aroused by the rejection of William Duff, (Lib.), in Antigonish; of A. J. Doucet, (Cons.), in Kent, N.B.; of George B. Nicholson, (Cons.), in Algoma East; and of A. DeWitt Foster, (Cons.), in Hants-King's, N.S. Mr. Duff later returned to the House in a By-election as member for Antigonish-Guysborough.

The Conservative tide, which had flowed in the Election of 1925, turned to ebb in that of 1926. The Conservative strength in the House sank from 116 to 91 for the whole Dominion, but the losses were suffered chiefly in Ontario and Manitoba. Prince Edward Island showed one Liberal gain, Nova Scotia one Conservative gain, and New Brunswick three Liberal gains. In Quebec the result was unchanged. In Ontario there were fifteen Conservative losses and thirteen Liberal gains, the other two seats being captured by Progressives. In Manitoba the Conservatives failed to elect any of their candidates, losing seven seats held in the previous House, while the Liberals made three gains, Labour one, and the other Conservative seats went to Progressives or Liberal-Progressives. In Alberta the candidates of the United Farmers' party made two gains, one from the Conservatives and one from the Liberals. In British Columbia the Conservatives gained two seats. It took some time, owing to re-counts, before the final results of the Election were known, but on Sept. 29 the Canadian Press published the final analysis of the result as follows:

Province	Lib.	Con.	Prog.	Lib. Prog.	U.F.A.	Lab.	Ind.
Prince Edward Island.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia.....	2	12	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick.....	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec.....	60	4	0	0	0	0	1
Ontario.....	25	53	2	2	0	0	0
Manitoba.....	4	0	4	7	0	2	0
Saskatchewan.....	16	0	3	2	0	0	0
Alberta.....	3	1	0	0	11	1	0
British Columbia.....	1	12	0	0	0	0	1
Yukon.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	118	91	9	11	11	3	2

The report of the Chief Electoral Officer showed that there had been on the list for the Election in the 244 constituencies in which voting took place 4,665,381 electors. Of these 3,273,062 voted. In Ontario there were 1,847,512 voters on the list, of whom 1,226,267 cast their ballots. In Quebec the corresponding figures were 1,133,633 and 809,295; Nova Scotia, 273,712 and 229,846; New Brunswick, 210,028 and 162,777; Prince Edward Island,* 46,208 and 55,569; Manitoba, 257,244 and 198,028; Saskatchewan,

*Note: The apparent discrepancy in the figures for P.E.I. is due to the two-member constituency of Queen's.

353,471 and 246,460; Alberta, 279,463 and 157,993; British Columbia, 262,262 and 185,345; Yukon, 1,848 and 1,482.

The distribution of the popular vote showed gains for both Liberals and Conservatives, but larger for the former than for the latter. The following tabular analysis of the popular vote is an unofficial calculation based on official figures.

Provinces	L.				Lab.	Ind.	U.F.A.
	Con.	Lib.	Pro.	Pro.			
Ontario.....	680,742	441,254	50,360	38,112	6,282	5,856	.....
Quebec.....	286,824	507,775	.....	.....	.....	8,787	.....
Nova Scotia.....	122,965	99,581	.....	.....	6,412	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	87,080	74,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	83,100	36,242	22,092	38,379	17,194	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	100,066	68,317	.....	.....	11,757	4,330	.....
P. E. Island.....	26,217	29,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	67,524	125,849	38,324	13,413	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	49,514	38,451	.....	.....	8,148	163	60,740
Yukon.....	823	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,504,855	1,421,804	110,776	89,904	49,793	18,636	60,740

Returns of the Election under Provinces

ONTARIO

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Member Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Algoma East...	G. B. Nicholson..	Beniah Bowman..	Lib..	Beniah Bowman.....	766
Algoma West...	T. E. Simpson..	A. E. Whytall... LLP.	T. E. Simpson.....	2,984	
Brant.....	Franklin Smoke..	T. S. Davidson..	L.P.	Franklin Smoke.....	153
Brantford City...	R. E. Ryerson..	W. R. Macdonald	Lib..	R. E. Ryerson.....	1,077
Bruce North...	Hon. Hugh Clark	James Malcolm..	Lib..	James Malcolm... { Clark... 488 Smellie... 5,394	
		William Smellie	Ind..		1,546
Bruce South...	G. S. Fowler....	W. A. Hall.....	Lib..	W. A. Hall..... { Weigel... 3,259	
		John Weigel	P....		1,671
Carleton.....	W. F. Garland... M. N. Cummings.	Lib..	W. F. Garland.....	3,073	
Dufferin-Simcoe.....	W. E. Rowe....	T. J. O'Flynn... Ind..	W. E. Rowe.....	1,484	
Durham.....	F. W. Bowen....	M. H. Staples.. LLP.	F. W. Bowen.....	178	
Elgin West...	H. C. McKillop..	M. F. Hepburn..	Lib..	M. F. Hepburn.....	831
Essex East...	Hon. R. Morand..	E. G. Odette... Lib..	E. G. Odette.....	323	
Essex South...	Eccles J. Gott... Thomas Rowley..	Lib..	Eccles J. Gott... 460		
Essex West...	S. C. Robinson..	J. H. Rodd... Lib..	S. C. Robinson.....	2,733	
Fort William...	Hon. R. J. Manion	W. N. Welsh... Lab..	Hon. R. J. Manion.....	2,644	
Frontenac-Addington...	Hon. J. W. Edwards.....	R. J. Bushell... P....	Hon. J. W. Edwards.....	633	
Glengarry.....	D. D. MacCuaig.	A. J. Macdonald..	Lib..	A. J. Macdonald.....	3,356
Grenville-Dundas.....	A. C. Casselman..	Preston Elliott.. P....	A. C. Casselman.....	564	
Grey North...	M. R. Duncan... W. P. Telford... Lib..	W. P. Telford.....	1,728		
Grey Southeast	R. T. Edwards... Agnes Macphail..	UFO	Agnes Macphail.....	1,483	
Haldimand...	Mark C. Senn... W. Stringer... P....	Mark C. Senn.....	1,914		
Halton.....	R. K. Anderson.. W. J. L. Hampshire... Lib..	R. K. Anderson.....	8,967		
Hamilton East...	G. S. Rennie.... M. J. O'Reilly... Lib..	G. S. Rennie.....	7,223		
Hamilton West...	C. W. Bell..... Henry Carpenter.	Lib..	C. W. Bell.....	4,117	
Hastings-Peterborough...	A. T. Embury... John S. Marshall..	Lib..	A. T. Embury.....	3,792	
Hastings South...	W. E. Tummmon.. R. Vanderwater..	Lib..	W. E. Tummmon.....	345	
Huron North...	H. J. A. MacEwan	John W. King... L.P.	John W. King.....	1,153	
Huron South...	Andrew Hicks... T. McMillan... Lib..	T. McMillan.....	610		
Kenora-Rainy River.....	A. D. George... Peter Heenan... Lib..	Peter Heenan.....	1,737		
Kent.....	A. D. Chaplin... J. W. Rutherford..	Lib..	J. W. Rutherford.....	2,082	
Kingston City...	A. E. Ross..... James Halliday..	Lib..	A. E. Ross.....	551	
Lambton East...	J. E. Armstrong..	B. W. Fansher... P....	B. W. Fansher.....	138	
Lambton West...	A. R. MacMillen..	W. T. Goodison..	Lib..	W. T. Goodison.....	3,214
Lanark.....	R. F. Preston... G. W. Buchanan..	L.P.	R. F. Preston.....	1,944	
Leeds.....	H. A. Stewart... W. H. Comstock..	Lib..	H. A. Stewart.....	5,920	
Lincoln.....	Hon. J. D. Chaplin... T. M. McCarron..	Lib..	Hon. J. D. Chaplin.....	845	
London.....	J. F. White... W. J. Stevenson..	Lib..	J. F. White.....	2,804	
Middlesex East	A. K. Hodgins... C. C. Ross... Lib..	A. K. Hodgins... { Freeborn... 2,804 Ross..... 3,195			
		J. W. Freeborn... P....			

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidates	Poll - tics	Member Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Middlesex-West	Alfred Aldred	Hon. J. C. Elliott	Lib.	Hon. J. C. Elliott	2,101
Muskoka-Ontario	Peter McGibbon	J. B. Johnston	Lib.	Peter McGibbon	3,282
Nipissing	J. A. Laberge	E. A. Lapierre	Lib.	E. A. Lapierre	2,624
Norfolk-Elgin	J. L. Stansell	William Taylor	Lib.	William Taylor	56
Northumberland	M. E. Maybee	W. A. Fraser	Lib.	M. E. Maybee	386
Ontario	T. E. Kaiser	W. H. Moore	Lib.	T. E. Kaiser	878
Ottawa (two members)	Hon. J. L. Chabot	G. C. Edwards	Lib.	G. C. Edwards	McClenaghan 1,033 Chabot 1,336
	S. McClenaghan	E. R. E. Chevrier	Lib.	E. R. E. Chevrier	McClenaghan 1,095 Chabot 1,398
Oxford North	D. M. Sutherland	Hugh Allan	L.P.	Hugh Allan	372
Oxford South	Hon. D. Sutherland	T. M. Cayley	I. L.	T. M. Cayley	700
Parkdale	David Spence	Bertram Tipping	Lib.	David Spence	7,764
Parry Sound	James Arthurs	James Ludgate	Lib.	James Arthurs	1,080
Peel	Samuel Charters	W. J. Low	Lib.	Samuel Charters	708
Perth North	D. M. Wright	F. W. Hay	Lib.	F. W. Hay	640
Perth South	R. S. Graham	F. G. Sanderson	Lib.	F. G. Sanderson	515
Peterborough West	E. A. Peck	J. J. Duffus	Lib.	E. A. Peck	2,109
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay	D. J. Cowan	A. E. Smith	Lab.	D. J. Cowan	McComber 1,359 Smith 2,967
Prescott	H. H. Kirby	G. Evanturel	Lib.	L. M. Auger	Evanturel 712 Kirby 1,342 Labrosse 3,211
Prince Edward-Lennox	John Hubbs	H. H. Horsey	Lib.	John Hubbs	940
Renfrew North	I. D. Cotnam	Matthew McKay	Lib.	I. D. Cotnam	McKay 659 Kirk 2,727
Renfrew South	M. J. Maloney	J. L. Murray	Lib.	M. J. Maloney	Murray 221 Gibbons 3,384
Russell	Wilfrid Thivierge	Alfred Goulet	Lib.	Alfred Goulet	4,186
Simcoe East	A. B. Thompson	F. W. Grant	Lib.	A. B. Thompson	325
Simcoe North	W. A. Boys	E. C. Drury	P.	W. A. Boys	193
Stormont	C. J. Hamilton	Arnold N. Smith	Lib.	Arnold N. Smith	540
Timiskaming North	J. R. O'Neil	J. Bradette	Lib.	J. Bradette	1,154
Timiskaming South	E. F. Armstrong	Malcolm Lang	L. L.	Malcolm Lang	898
Toronto East	Hon. E. B. Ryckman	Kathleen Bennett	Lib.	Hon. E. B. Ryckman	10,490
Toronto East Centre	R. C. Matthews	A. Smirle Lawson	Lib.	R. C. Matthews	Armstrong 2,094 Lawson 2,174
Toronto-High Park	A. J. Anderson	Hon. James Murdock	Lib.	A. J. Anderson	8,199
Toronto Northeast	N. M. Young	T. J. Pugh	Lib.	N. M. Young	Baker 1,366 Pugh 5,011
Toronto Northwest	T. L. Church	John F. Boyd	Lib.	T. L. Church	Boyd 9,434 Simpson 10,804
Toronto Scarborough	Joseph H. Harris	F. N. Walker	Lib.	Joseph H. Harris	11,382
Toronto South	G. R. Geary	Thomas Shipway	Lib.	G. R. Geary	3,303
Toronto West Centre	H. C. Hocken	F. G. Johnston	Lib.	Hocken	Johnston 2,568 MacDonald 6,763
Victoria	T. H. Simpson	J. J. Thurston	P.	T. H. Simpson	3,053
Waterloo North	David Gross	W. D. Euler	I. L.	W. D. Euler	4,029
Waterloo South	A. M. Edwards	C. R. Widdifield	Lib.	A. M. Edwards	2,285
Welland	G. H. Pettit	W. M. German	Lib.	G. H. Pettit	1,441
Wellington North	Duncan Sinclair	R. F. Dale	Lib.	Duncan Sinclair	373
Wellington South	Hon. Hugh Guthrie	W. A. Bennett	L. P.	Hon. Hugh Guthrie	1,044
Wentworth	G. C. Wilson	H. S. Burns	Lib.	G. C. Wilson	5,640
York North	T. H. Lennox	H. A. Sifton	Lib.	T. H. Lennox	300
York South	R. H. McGregor	W. F. Maclean	I. C.	R. H. McGregor	1,675
York West	Sir Henry Drayton	A. T. Hunter	Lib.	Sir Henry Drayton	11,806

QUEBEC

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Member Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Argenteuil	Sir George Perley	J. L. L. Legault	Lib.	Sir George Perley	240
Bagot	Hon. G. A. Fauteux	G. D. Morin	Lib.	G. D. Morin	576
Beauce	W. Duval	E. D. Lacroix	Lib.	E. D. Lacroix	8,625
Beauharnois	T. Fortin	M. Raymond	Lib.	Maxime Raymond	2,278
Bellechasse	E. F. Dussault	A. Bergevin	I. L.	Bergevin	4,469
Berthier	E. F. Dussault	O. L. Boulanger	Lib.	Oscar L. Boulanger	2,995
Maskinonge	J. A. Barrette	J. C. T. Gervais	Lib.	J. C. T. Gervais	1,880
Bonaventure	Hon. E. Paquet	Hon. Charles Marcil	Lib.	Hon. Charles Marcil	989
Brome	F. H. Pickel	W. F. Kay	Lib.	W. F. Kay	1,141
Missisquoi	Louis Wolfe	S. W. Jacobs	Lib.	S. W. Jacobs	2,736
Cartier	Louis Wolfe	P. E. Parent	I. L.	Parent	3,005
		Michael Buhay	Soc.	Buhay	4,390
Chambly	H. Beique	Aime Langlois	Lib.	Aime Langlois	1,671
Vercheres	H. Beique	Aime Langlois	Lib.	Aime Langlois	1,671
Champlain	L. J. Dostaler	A. L. Desaulniers	Lib.	A. L. Desaulniers	4,617
Charlevoix	Jules Gobeil	P. F. Casgrain	Lib.	P. F. Casgrain	5,642
Saguenay	Jules Gobeil	P. F. Casgrain	Lib.	P. F. Casgrain	5,642
Chateauguay	John A. Sullivan	Hon. J. A. Robb	Lib.	Hon. J. A. Robb	720
Huntingdon	John A. Sullivan	Hon. J. A. Robb	Lib.	Hon. J. A. Robb	720
Chicoutimi	J. E. Bergeron	J. E. A. Dubuc	Lib.	J. E. A. Dubuc	6,516
Compton	Samuel Gobeil	J. E. Letellier	Lib.	J. E. Letellier	2,146
Dorchester	R. Cote	Hon. Lucien Cannon	Lib.	Hon. Lucien Cannon	1,987
Drummond	H. E. St. Sauveur	Wilfrid Girouard	Lib.	Wilfrid Girouard	5,786
Arthabaska	H. E. St. Sauveur	Wilfrid Girouard	Lib.	Wilfrid Girouard	5,786
Gaspe	W. A. E. Flynn	Hon. R. Lemieux	Lib.	Hon. R. Lemieux	3,949
Hochelaga	J. T. U. Simard	E. C. St. Pere	Lib.	E. C. St. Pere	13,809
		J. Cardinal	I. L.	Cardinal	15,837
Hull	F. A. Dumas	J. E. Fontaine	Lib.	J. E. Fontaine	8,704
Jacques Cartier	Hon. E. L. Patenaude	J. T. Rheame	Lib.	J. T. Rheame	2,153
Joliette	J. D. Neven	J. J. Denis	Lib.	J. J. Denis	1,457
Kamouraska	F. X. Pelletier	Georges Bouchard	Lib.	Georges Bouchard	1,732
Labelle	L. Cousineau	Henri Bourassa	Ind.	Henri Bourassa	6,451
		J. E. Moranville	Prot.	Moranville	7,440
Lac-St. Jean	J. S. N. Turcotte	J. E. A. Sylvestre	Lib.	J. E. A. Sylvestre	2,357
Laprairie	Leopold Doyon	Roch Lanctot	Lib.	Roch Lanctot	1,357
Napierville	Leopold Doyon	Roch Lanctot	Lib.	Roch Lanctot	1,357
L'Assomption	Alfred Forest	P. A. Seguin	Lib.	P. A. Seguin	4,143
Montcalm	Alfred Forest	P. A. Seguin	Lib.	P. A. Seguin	4,143
Laurier	J. E. C. Bumbray	J. A. Mercier	Lib.	J. A. Mercier	4,382
Outremont	J. E. C. Bumbray	J. A. Mercier	Lib.	J. A. Mercier	4,382
Laval-Two	J. H. Michaud	L. Lacombe	Lib.	L. Lacombe	3,768
Mountains	J. H. Michaud	L. Lacombe	Lib.	L. Lacombe	3,768
Levis	Emile Fortin	J. E. Dussault	Lib.	J. E. Dussault	1,284
L'Islet	J. A. Gagnon	J. F. Fafard	Lib.	J. F. Fafard	824
Lotbiniere	J. A. Verville	J. A. Verville	Lib.	J. A. Verville	1,305
		J. U. Paris	Ind.		
Maissonneuve	R. Dumouchel	C. Robitaille	Lib.	C. Robitaille	10,879
Matane	Naz. Begin	G. L. Dionne	Lib.	G. L. Dionne	5,153
Megantic	Camille Roberge	Eusebe Roberge	Lib.	Eusebe Roberge	3,239
Montmagny	Armand Lavergne	L. K. Laflamme	Lib.	L. K. Laflamme	339
Mount Royal	R. S. White	T. H. Carveth	Lib.	R. S. White	9,750
Nicolet	Charles Bourgeois	J. F. Descoteaux	Lib.	J. F. Descoteaux	2,815
Pontiac	L. A. Ladouceur	F. S. Cahill	Lib.	F. S. Cahill	5,045
Portneuf	L. A. Ladouceur	F. S. Cahill	Lib.	F. S. Cahill	5,045
		M. S. Delisle	Lib.	M. S. Delisle	1,023
		H. Marcotte	I. L.		
Quebec	C. N. Dorion	H. E. Lavigne	Lib.	H. E. Lavigne	1,166
Montmorency	C. N. Dorion	H. E. Lavigne	Lib.	H. E. Lavigne	1,166
Quebec East	Pierre Audet	Hon. E. Lapointe	Lib.	Hon. E. Lapointe	2,937
Quebec South	J. S. O'Meara	C. G. Power	Lib.	C. G. Power	1,626
		A. Chevalier	I. C.	Chevalier	5,752
Quebec West	C. J. Lockwell	Georges Parent	Lib.	Georges Parent	1,006
Richelieu	Aime Chasse	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	Lib.	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	2,066
Richmond	John Hayes	E. W. Tobin	Lib.	E. W. Tobin	3,688
Wolfe	John Hayes	E. W. Tobin	Lib.	E. W. Tobin	3,688
Rimouski	Alphonse Garon	Sir E. Fiset	Lib.	Sir E. Fiset	2,697
		A. Aubin	Ind.	Aubin	5,206
St. Ann	Thomas O'Connell	J. J. E. Guerin	Lib.	J. J. E. Guerin	1,764
St. Antoine	Leslie G. Bell	J. J. Creelman	Lib.	Leslie G. Bell	553
St. Denis	R. Marion	J. A. Denis	Lib.	J. A. Denis	16,634

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Member Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
St. Henri.....		Paul Mercier.....	Lib..	Paul Mercier.....	7,843
		J. Mongeau.....	I. L..		
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville.....	J. B. Bousquet.....	L. S. R. Morin.....	Lib..	L. S. R. Morin.....	5,467
St. Jacques.....	G. A. Marsan.....	L. E. F. Rinfret.....	Lib..	L. E. F. Rinfret.....	10,318
St. Johns-Iberville.....	Herman Julian.....	A. J. Benoit.....	Lib..	A. J. Benoit.....	796 { Rheaume.. Julian..... 4,474
		M. Rheaume.....	I. L..		
St. Lawrence-St. George.....	C. H. Cahan.....	W. C. Munn.....	Lib..	C. H. Cahan.....	1,899
St. Mary.....	Eugene Chartier.....	H. Deslauriers.....	Lib..	H. Deslauriers.....	11,957
Shefford.....	L. J. Gauthier.....	P. E. Boivin.....	Lib..	P. E. Boivin.....	2,769
Sherbrooke.....	A. W. Reid.....	C. B. Howard.....	Lib..	C. B. Howard.....	2,942
Stanstead.....	George G. Fish.....	W. K. Baldwin.....	Lib..	W. K. Baldwin.....	1,395
Temiscouata.....	C. E. Dube.....	J. F. Pouliot.....	Lib..	J. F. Pouliot.....	1,918
Terrebonne.....	L. Nantel.....	J. E. Prevost.....	Lib..	J. E. Prevost.....	4,790
Three Rivers-St. Maurice.....	Louis Normand.....	Arthur Bettez.....	Lib..	Arthur Bettez.....	5,647
Vaudreuil-Soulanges.....	Eugene Leroux.....	L. A. Wilson.....	Lib..	L. A. Wilson.....	3,443
Wright.....	F. A. Labelle.....	F. W. Perras.....	Lib..	F. W. Perras.....	845
Yamaska.....	J. F. F. Boulais.....	Aime Boucher.....	Lib..	Aime Boucher.....	418

NOVA SCOTIA

Antigonish-Guysborough.....	Hon. J. C. Douglas.....	C. F. McIsaac.....	Lib..	Hon. J. C. Douglas.....	137	
Cape Breton North-Victoria.....	L. W. Johnstone.....	Michael Dwyer.....	Lib..	L. W. Johnstone.....	1,593	
Cape Breton South.....	Finlay Macdonald.....	D. W. Morrison.....	Lab..	Finlay Macdonald.....	2,512	
Colchester.....	G. T. McNutt.....	Alfred Dickie.....	Lib..	G. T. McNutt.....	2,018	
Cumberland.....	R. K. Smith.....	J. A. Hanway.....	Lib..	R. K. Smith.....	1,567	
Digby-Annapolis.....	H. B. Short.....	L. J. Lovett.....	Lib..	H. B. Short.....	308	
Halifax (two members).....	Hon. W. A. Black.....	J. L. Ralston.....	Lib..	Hon. W. A. Black.....	3,772 { Ralston.. Murphy.. 3,904 Ralston.. 3,032 Murphy.. 3,164	
	F. P. Quinn.....	John Murphy.....	Lib..	F. P. Quinn.....		
Hants-King's.....	A. DeWitt Foster.....	J. L. Ilsley.....	Lib..	J. L. Ilsley.....		80
Inverness.....	I. D. MacDougall.....	D. MacLennan.....	Lib..	I. D. MacDougall.....		650
Pictou.....	Thomas Cantley.....	James Fraser.....	Lib..	Thomas Cantley.....	1,384	
Queen's-Lunenburg.....	W. G. Ernst.....	William Duff.....	Lib..	W. G. Ernst.....	789	
Richmond-West Cape Breton.....	J. A. MacDonald.....	D. D. Boyd.....	Lib..	J. A. MacDonald.....	489	
Shelburne-Yarmouth.....	F. H. Patterson.....	P. L. Hatfield.....	Lib..	P. L. Hatfield.....	1,331	

NEW BRUNSWICK

Charlotte.....	R. W. Grimmer.....	P. E. McLaughlin.....	Lib..	R. W. Grimmer.....	1,290	
Gloucester.....	J. S. Dumas.....	Hon. P. J. Veniot.....	Lib..	Hon. P. J. Veniot.....	1,659	
Kent.....	A. J. Doucet.....	Alfred Bourgeois.....	Lib..	Alfred Bourgeois.....	626	
Northumberland.....	Charles E. Fish.....	C. J. Morrissy.....	Lib..	C. J. Morrissy.....	614	
Restigouche-Madawaska.....	Arthur Culligan.....	S. Blanchard.....	Lib..	S. Blanchard.....	2,183	
Royal.....	Hon. George B. Jones.....	D. H. McAlister.....	Lib..	Hon. George B. Jones.....	1,263	
St. John-Albert (two members).....	Murray Maclaren.....	R. T. Hayes.....	Lib..	Murray Maclaren.....	4,423 { Ryan.. Hayes.. 5,063 Ryan.. 4,279 Hayes.. 4,919	
	Thomas Bell.....	W. M. Ryan.....	Lib..	Thomas Bell.....		
Victoria-Carleton.....	J. K. Flemming.....	A. R. Foster.....	Lib..	J. K. Flemming.....		1,101
Westmorland.....	O. B. Price.....	H. R. Emmerson.....	Lib..	O. B. Price.....		513
York-Sunbury.....	R. B. Hanson.....	Peter J. Hughes.....	Lib..	R. B. Hanson.....	3,902	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

King's.....	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.....	J. J. Johnston.....	Lib..	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.....	100
Prince.....	J. E. Wyatt.....	A. E. MacLean.....	Lib..	A. E. MacLean.....	1,721

Consti- tuency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidates	Poll- tics	Member Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Queen's (two members)	J. A. Messervy	R. H. Jenkins	Lib.	R. H. Jenkins	{ Messervy 882 Myers... 883
	J. H. Myers	Hon. J. E. Sinclair	Lib.	Hon. J. E. Sinclair	{ Messervy. 501 Myers.... 502

MANITOBA

Brandon	D. W. Beaubier	Robert Forke	L.P.	Robert Forke	1,166
Dauphin	J. L. Bowman	W. J. Ward	L.P.	W. J. Ward	1,758
Lisgar	W. J. Rowe	J. L. Brown	L.P.	J. L. Brown	867
Macdonald	V. E. Schweitzer	W. J. Lovie	P.	W. J. Lovie	2,346
Marquette	H. A. Mullins	J. A. Glen	L.P.	J. A. Glen	1,002
Neepawa	T. G. Murpby	Robert Milne	P.	Robert Milne	1,798
Nelson	Joseph Myers	T. W. Bird	P.	T. W. Bird	410
Portage la Prairie	Rt. Hon. A. Meighen	E. A. McPherson	Lib.	E. A. McPherson	428
Provencher		A. L. Beaubien	L.P.	A. L. Beaubien	(acclamation)
Selkirk	H. M. Hannesson	L. P. Bancroft	LLP	L. P. Bancroft	1,888
Souris	Errick F. Willis	James Steedsman	P.	James Steedsman	1,159
Springfield	Thomas Hay	E. D. R. Bissett	L.P.	E. D. R. Bissett	{ Hay... 1,214 Dunn... 2,477
St. Boniface	Joseph Bernier	J. P. Howden	Lib.	J. P. Howden	{ Bernier... 2,668 Meikle... 3,476
Winnipeg North	R. R. Knox	G. B. McTavish	Lib.	A. A. Heaps	{ Knox... 2,616 McTavish 3,350
Winnipeg North Centre	J. A. Banfield	J. S. Woodsworth	Lab.	J. S. Woodsworth	3,001
Winnipeg South	Hon. Robert Rogers	J. S. McDiarmid	Lib.	J. S. McDiarmid	1,171
Winnipeg South- Centre	W. W. Kennedy	J. T. Thorson	Lib.	J. T. Thorson	578

SASKATCHEWAN

Assinboia	Joseph Hill	Robert McKenzie	Lib.	Robert McKenzie	{ Hill... 2,221 Burchill.. 2,929
Battleford North	C. E. Long	C. R. McIntosh	Lib.	C. R. McIntosh	3,197
Battleford South	J. A. Hagerman	John Vallance	Lib.	John Vallance	{ Le Ruez.. 1,370 Hagerman 2,501
Humboldt	E. S. Wilson	A. F. Totzke	Lib.	A. F. Totzke	3,817
Kindersley		J. A. Dowd	Lib.	A. M. Carmichael	219
Last Mountain		A. M. Carmichael	P.		190
Long Lake	William Pound	W. A. McFarlane	Lib.	W. R. Fansber	
Mackenzie		W. R. Fansber	P.		
Maple Creek	J. B. Swanston	J. F. Johnston	Lib.	J. F. Johnston	1,514
Melfort	Herb. E. Keown	J. A. MacMillan	Lib.	Milton N. Campbell	1,037
Meville	J. A. M. Patrick	Milton N. Campbell	P.		
Moose Jaw	Wellington White	George Spence	Lib.	George Spence	2,430
Prince Albert	J. G. Diefenbaker	Malcolm McLean	Lib.	Malcolm McLean	2,964
Qu'Appelle	W. W. Lynd	Hon. W. R.			
Regina	A. G. MacKinnon	Motherwell	Lib.	Hon. W. R. Motherwell	4,150
Rosetown	W. M. Aseltine	J. G. Ross	Lib.	J. G. Ross	{ White... 2,427 Johnston. 6,689
Saskatoon	F. R. MacMillan	R. M. Johnson	P.		
Swift Current	A. Livingston	C. E. Bothwell	Lib.	C. E. Bothwell	{ Lewis... 2,694 Livingston 3,694
Weyburn		A. J. Lewis	P.		
Willow Bunch	J. A. Marcotte	E. J. Young	Lib.	E. J. Young	2,575
Yorkton		John Morrison	P.		
		T. Donnelly	Lib.	T. Donnelly	{ Emery... 4,560 Marcotte. 5,420
		C. M. W. Emery	P.		
		G. W. McPhee	Lib.	G. W. McPhee	1,300
		Roy D. Loucks	P.		

ALBERTA

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Member Elected	Majorities over Defeated Candidates
Acadia.....	G. H. Wade.....	Robert Gardiner..	UFA	Robert Gardiner.....	5,122
Athabaska.....		C. W. Cross.....	Lib..	D. F. Kellner.....	2,099
		D. F. Kellner.....	UFA		
Battle River... J. W. G. Morrison		H. E. Spencer....	UFA	H. E. Spencer.....	3,612
Bow River ... A. C. Scratch		E. J. Garland....	UFA	E. J. Garland.....	2,086
Calgary East... Fred Davis		H. B. Adshead....	Lab..	H. B. Adshead....	{ Davis... 1,575
		W. E. W. Guy....	I.L..		{ Guy... 6,542
Calgary West.. Hon. R. B. Bennett		H. W. Lunney... Lib..		Hon. R. B. Bennett	2,449
Camrose.....		D. R. McIvor....	Lib..	W. T. Lucas.....	1,610
		W. T. Lucas....	UFA		
Edmonton					
East.....	A. U. G. Bury....	K. A. Blatchford..	Lib..	K. A. Blatchford..	{ Bury..... 165
		Jan Lakeman....	Lab..		{ Lakeman. 3,649
Edmonton West.....	F. C. Jamieson... Hon. C. Stewart..		Lib..	Hon. C. Stewart.....	1,451
Lethbridge....	Andrew B. Hogg..	L. H. Jelliff.....	UFA	L. H. Jelliff.....	1,703
Macleod.....	John Herron....	G. G. Coote.....	UFA	G. G. Coote.....	3,375
Medicine Hat.. G. M. Blackstock		F. W. Gershaw... Lib..		F. W. Gershaw... { Blackstock 1,980	
		C. H. Nelson....	UFA		{ Nelson... 2,125
Peace River... J. A. Collins.....		J. A. Clarke....	Lib..	D. M. Kennedy... { Collins... 925	
		D. M. Kennedy... UFA			{ Clarke... 2,681
Red Deer.....	J. G. Lafrance... A. Speakman....		UFA	A. Speakman.....	3,414
Vegreville.....		J. S. McCallum... Lib..		Michael Luchkovich.....	638
		Michael Luchkovich.....	UFA		
Wetaskiwin... C. H. Russell....		S. G. Tobin.....	Lib..	William Irvine ... { Tobin.. 747	
		William Irvine... UFA			{ Russell 1,654

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cariboo.....	J. A. Fraser.....	Joseph Graham... Lib..		J. A. Fraser.....	814
Comox-					
Alberni.....	D. R. MacDonald	A. W. Neill.....	Ind..	A. W. Neill... { MacDonald 1,476	
		J. E. Armishaw... Lab..			{ Armishaw 4,122
Fraser Valley.. H. J. Barber....		E. Manuel.....	Lib..	H. J. Barber.....	2,100
Kootenay East. J. W. Rutledge..		Hon. J. H. King..	Lib..	Hon. J. H. King.. { Rutledge. 275	
		James Sims.....	Lab..		{ Sims..... 2,103
Kootenay West.....	W. K. Esling....	R. H. Gale.....	Lib..	W. K. Esling.....	990
Nanaimo.....	C. H. Dickie....	C. H. O'Halloran. Lib..		C. H. Dickie.....	5,195
New Westminster. W. G. McQuarrie.		C. C. Knight....	Lib..	W. G. McQuarrie. { Knight... 2,240	
		W. A. Pritchard.. Lab..			{ Pritchard 5,091
Skeena.....	J. C. Brady....	Alfred Stork....	Lib..	J. C. Brady.....	322
Vancouver-Burrard.....	J. A. Clark.....	W. Hanbury....	Lib..	J. A. Clark..... { Hanbury. 3,535	
		W. J. Curry.....	Lab..		{ Curry.... 9,215
Vancouver Centre.....	Hon. H. H. Stevens.....	Dugald Donaghy. Lib..		Hon. H. Stevens.. { Donaghy. 1,855	
		E. T. Kingsley... Lab..			{ Kingsley. 9,799
Vancouver North.....	A. D. McRae....	G. G. McGeer....	Lib..	A. D. McRae.... { McGeer.. 692	
		W. W. Lefaux... Lab..			{ Lefaux... 3,717
		James C. Gill....	Ind..		{ Gill..... 5,057
Vancouver South.....	Leon J. Ladner..	Paul M. Kerr....	Lib..	Leon J. Ladner.. { Kerr..... 4,789	
		Alfred Hurry....	Lab..		{ Hurry.... 7,069
Victoria.....	Hon. S. F. Tolmie	E. O. C. Martin..	Lib..	Hon. S. F. Tolmie.....	2,829
Yale.....	Grote Stirling... F. B. Cossitt....		Lib..	Grote Stirling.....	3,887

YUKON TERRITORY

Yukon.....	George Black....	F. T. Congdon... Lib..		George Black.....	175
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Press Comments.

The Globe, Toronto: (Sept. 15, 1926).

In his desperate efforts to win the Quebec vote Mr. Meighen grasped at the shadow and lost the substance. His Hamilton speech favouring an election to decide on participation in future wars was used in Quebec last winter, and

again this month, in his bid for votes. In Ontario he maintained a stubborn and even insolent silence when challenged to declare himself again, and this in the Province where four years ago he denounced the King Government for hesitation at the time of the Turkish war scare and declared for a policy of 'Ready, aye ready'. . . . There is no doubt that Mr. King and the Liberal candidates in general reaped political advantage from the popularity of this budget and from the promise that if they were returned to power taxation would be further reduced.

The Mail and Empire, Toronto: (Sept. 16, 1926).

With a majority that is virtually homogeneous, Mr. King will have no excuse for varying from the lines of policy he seeks to follow. With a party strength that enables him to carry out the programme he has set his heart on, is it certain that he will advance the country's interests more than he would if hampered by 'dickers' with small groups? Not if he persists in tariff reduction. If he goes on lopping off protective duties, Canada will go on losing trade, population and raw materials to the United States. It is to be seen whether through the experience he has had in the governing of the country, Mr. King has learnt enough to convert him to the idea of devoting himself to the task of giving Canada an administration for the promotion of her own welfare, for the up-building of her own industries and for making the most of her British connection. In the past Mr. King has shown no leaning that way.

The Toronto Daily Star: (Sept. 15, 1926).

It will be admitted now that there was a constitutional issue, and that it played an important part in producing the election result of yesterday. Mr. Meighen acquired the premiership in an irregular way, was rejected by Parliament, dismissed Parliament without its consent, went to the country and has been rejected by the country. The result simplifies the entire situation and makes it certain that never again will there be such an over-riding of British constitutional practice in this country. . . . It must now have been made clear to everyone that if a political party is to succeed in this country it must be a national party and take the great provinces of the West into account and provide in its policy for recognition of their interests and convictions. They are an important part of Canada and they are its most rapidly growing part.

The Gazette, Montreal: (Sept. 16, 1926).

With the returns coming in from more remote constituencies it is apparent that the Liberal party has secured a working majority in the new Parliament. Failing the return of a Government pledged to a definitely constructive fiscal principle, this result must be accepted as relatively satisfactory, from a national point of view; the interests of the country required a Government capable of governing, a Government, that is to say, with a large enough following in the House of Commons to ensure the passage of legislation introduced under administrative authority. In other words, what was wanted was deliverance from the parliamentary condition which prevailed from 1921 till last summer, and in a much more dangerous degree in the short term of the Parliament elected in October. The election has afforded such deliverance.

The Montreal Daily Star: (Sept. 15, 1926).

The Liberals, who probably will have an opportunity—with Western help—to form a Government, will soon find, as all successful Liberal Governments have found in the past, that the only way to govern Canada acceptably is to follow Conservative policies and adhere to Conservative principles. It is an old saying that the Liberals are anti-protectionists out of office but fairly good protectionists when in power. This was the course pursued by the Laurier-Fielding leadership. Sir Wilfrid was far too shrewd a politician to identify his régime with tariff uncertainty and business paralysis. The incoming Liberals will probably follow this course—if the embattled and united West will let them. Aye, there's the rub.

La Presse, Montreal: (Sept. 16, 1926).

One thing has been secured beyond all doubt: the assurance of a stable Government for the country; that unquestionably was the dominating declara-

tion of the voters. . . . For the rest, their (the Liberal-Progressives) small number will not enable them to pursue a policy of bargaining with any chance of success. They can indeed differ in opinion or in tendency on certain issues, that is all very natural and beneficial, but they are fatally bound to move within the orbit of the Liberal administration.

La Patrie, Montreal: (Sept. 16, 1926).

Our impression is that the Liberal-Progressive alliance will continue to operate. At the same time, we foresee that the Progressive allies will exact from Mr. King a price for their fidelity. Already Western newspapers are rejoicing over the present political situation and see in it great promise for the West. They interpret the return of Mr. King to power and his dependence on the Progressives as a guarantee that the West will obtain, at the expense of the rest of the country, favourable railway rates, the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and additional concessions in the matter of the customs tariff.

Le Canada, Montreal: (Sept. 16, 1926).

We have from the first put the battle on the constitutional ground and upheld our rights under the constitution and our parliamentary liberties. . . . The people have proclaimed by their votes in all the provinces that they desire to govern themselves and that they do not intend to submit to interference by an outside authority.

Le Devoir, Montreal: (Sept. 16, 1926).

The outstanding characteristic of the decision of the people is the decisive, emphatic, condemnation of the *coup de force* and abuse of power suggested to Lord Byng by Mr. Meighen or *vice versa*. . . . It will be a long time before another Governor-General will do violence to the constitution and to established custom, when he will lend himself to the manoeuvres of a party or to the suggestions of shameless politicians, or when he will try to force the hand of the Government of a free British nation.

The Telegraph-Journal, St. John: (Sept. 15, 1926).

As to the result at large, the Robb Budget was undoubtedly a large factor contributing to Liberal success. The Customs scandal left Quebec—and indeed much of the country—rather cold. It was badly handled and had unfortunate repercussions. The constitutional question and other refinements of campaign issues rather bored the country. But it recognized as actual some decrease in taxation, listened gladly to promise of more of the same, regarded very dubiously the blue ruin cries of extremist Conservative campaigners in the light of favourable trade returns, and voted largely in the hope of abolishing stalemate, releasing business forces from the hesitation due to political uncertainty, and getting the country fairly launched upon a sustained period of confidence and prosperity.

The Halifax Herald: (Sept. 16, 1926).

Standing more firmly than ever for justice for Nova Scotia, the Nova Scotia people on Tuesday let it be known to the rest of Canada that 'secession' is a distasteful word in this part of the Dominion. One candidate announced his secession tendencies—and he met severe and unmistakable defeat in a county in which he counts a great many close personal friends.

The Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg: (Sept. 15, 1926).

The West yesterday once for all settled the question of the Crow's Nest rates. . . . Mr. Meighen's attack upon this statutory rate was an act of political madness. . . . We also hope that the powerful interests in the East which have been for years in a conspiracy to throttle the Hudson Bay enterprise will realize now that the West intends to see that the road is finished and the route opened up, not ten years hence, but immediately. . . . The results in the West and in the East, too, are decisive with respect to one other important question. There was, it appeared, a constitutional issue. The people of Canada have indicated their disagreement with the view that our Governor-General comes to Canada in the capacity of an umpire to put Canadian parties in their place if, in his wisdom and discretion, he thinks it necessary to discipline them.

The Edmonton Bulletin: (Sept. 16, 1926).

The country has declared for relief from groupism, dead-locking, and political trucking and trading. It has demanded the restoration of the King Government, and it looks to the newly-created Parliament to give that Government a steady support in the interests of stability and the ordered conduct of public business.

The Calgary Daily Herald: (Sept. 15, 1926).

The wiping out of the Conservatives in Manitoba can be explained. Manitoba is exceedingly anxious to have the Hudson Bay railroad completed. For what the people of that province consider a material gain they preferred to trust to the Liberal party. That factor probably influenced more votes than any other in Manitoba. The Crow's Nest agreement was also a factor of importance on the Prairies, the idea that Premier Meighen would raise freight rates above those of the Crow agreement having been assiduously cultivated by Liberals in spite of Mr. Meighen's declaration to the contrary. The Robb Budget determined many votes, proving the people's desire for reduced taxation.

The Daily Colonist, Victoria: (Sept. 15, 1926).

British Columbia deserves hearty congratulations for its emphatic verdict. It wanted to see the Conservative Government confirmed in power, and did its utmost towards that end. The issues of protection and the Customs scandal were regarded in this Province as the outstanding ones of the campaign, whereas the constitutional issue might as well never have been raised by the Liberals here, as it proved wholly negligible.

Willison's Monthly, Toronto: (Oct. 1926).

No new precedent was set nor is the position of the Governor-General in Canada affected by the result. The Canadian people have not decided that a Governor-General under the British system has no responsibilities save to a Prime Minister. He has responsibilities to Parliament and to the people as clear and definite as before Lord Byng refused to dissolve Parliament at Mr. King's request. It has not been settled that a Prime Minister facing a vote of censure in Parliament may demand dissolution and the right to appeal to the country . . . It is true that he (Lord Byng) was attacked by the Liberal leader and the candidates and organs of the Liberal party. He would have been as strongly attacked by the leaders and organs of the Conservative party if he had dismissed the jury and granted Mr. King a dissolution. There was no way by which he could escape criticism, and he would have been a moral coward if he had not exercised his legitimate discretion as a Governor-General and refused dissolution until the Stevens motion was decided one way or the other. If a Governor-General is responsible under all circumstances only to the Prime Minister, the office ceases to have any value and there is no reason why it should not be abolished.

The Sentinel, Toronto: (Sept. 21, 1926).

Canada has not had a political leader who showed such anxiety to placate the Province of Quebec as Mr. Meighen. The French have rejected his advances and shown themselves to be implacable, so far as he is concerned. Nothing he has done, or could do, was effective to win their support in sufficient numbers to elect a French-Canadian follower in that Province. And his striving for their friendship undoubtedly cooled the ardour of many thousands of his party's followers in Ontario, and made them indifferent to his cause. It never was possible for Mr. Meighen to add to the special privileges enjoyed by the French-Canadians, nor had he any inclination to do so. None the less his gestures in that direction were repugnant to the mass of his supporters in this Province. How much that accounted for the defeat it would be hard to say. That it had considerable effect cannot be gainsaid.



HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., B.C.L., LL.D.
Re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons,
Dec. 9, 1926



HON. HUGH GUTHRIE, K.C.
Chosen Leader of the Conservative Opposition
Oct. 11, 1926

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

The Session of 1926-27 and Before As a consequence of the results of the Election, the Session took on quite a different tone from that which preceded it. There was some uncertainty as to the course that would be followed by the Liberal-Progressives, and some of them did occasionally vote against the Government. But for the most part, they gave steady support, and that insured a majority over all, which enabled the Government to carry on with confidence. Besides, the fact that it was the first Session after an election made for cessation of party warfare and the quiet transaction of business. Taking these two influences together, while there were some big issues up, the Session as a whole was brief and businesslike, though there was, perhaps, more than the usual rush at the end. Some large legislative accomplishments emerged, the chief being, of course, the passage of five Acts growing out of the Report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims.

Mr. Meighen resigned the premiership on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1926, and Mr. Mackenzie King took office the same day. At the time of his resignation, Mr. Meighen also announced his intention to retire from the leadership of the Conservative party. Mr. King announced his new Cabinet as follows:

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, and Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Minister of State.....	Hon. Raoul Dandurand
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Ernest Lapointe
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. James A. Robb
Minister of the Interior.....	Hon. Charles Stewart
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. W. R. Motherwell
Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.....	Hon. James H. King, M.D.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. C. A. Dunning
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. J. C. Elliott
Solicitor-General.....	Hon. Lucien Cannon
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. P. J. Veniot
Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Hon. W. D. Euler
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Fernand Rinfret
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. James Malcolm
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	Hon. Robert Forke
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. Peter Heenan

The portfolio of National Defence was not filled on that date but on Oct. 7 it was accepted by Hon. J. L. Ralston, who took the seat of Shelburne-Yarmouth, N.S., which was vacated by the appointment of P. L. Hatfield to the Senate. All the ministers who sought seats in the Commons were returned at the By-elections without opposition. Fifteen were returned at the nominations on Nov. 2, and the two others, Hon. James Malcolm and Hon. J. H. King, M.D., at the nominations one week later.

Upon being offered the Ministry of Immigration, Mr. Forke returned to Winnipeg and consulted his fellow Liberal-Progressives from Manitoba as to his acceptance of the post. After the con-

ference it was stated by D. G. McKenzie, Secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, that the approval given to Mr. Forke's acceptance was subject to certain conditions as follows, "(1) No further tariff increase and further reductions, to which favourable consideration already has been given. (2) Reciprocity with the United States in natural products. (3) Completion of the Hudson Bay Railway forthwith. (4) Maintenance of the existing application of the Crow's Nest rates. (5) Recapitalization of Canadian National Railway System. (6) Revaluation of Soldier Settler Lands. (7) Inauguration of long term rural credits on basis of legislation that passed Commons at the last Session but expired owing to premature prorogation. (8) Complete investigation by judicial commission of all Customs irregularities." (Canadian Press Report, *Montreal Daily Star*, Sept. 24, 1926). Mr. Forke made no statement upon the conference.

In the House of Commons on Dec. 13, J. L. Brown (Lib.-Prog., Lisgar) stated that the following resolution had been passed at the Conference between Mr. Forke and the Liberal-Progressive members in Winnipeg on Sept. 22:

It was recognized that the country had demanded a stable government and the group are anxious to comply with that demand.

That the policies upon which the Progressives and Liberals were elected are based upon common principles.

That for the enactment of legislation embodying those policies the group are in favour of the acceptance of a portfolio by Mr. Forke in the Liberal Cabinet.

That such acceptance shall be upon condition that the Progressive party shall give united support to the Government upon those principles, and that the Progressive group shall retain its identity as hitherto.

Mr. Brown added that he made his statement on behalf of the members for Lisgar, Selkirk, Provencher, Souris, Neepawa, Marquette, Dauphin, Qu'Appelle, Macdonald and North Huron.

Newspaper comment upon the new King Cabinet varied considerably. *The Globe*, Toronto, Sept. 27, said that the changes made "appear to give strength to the Cabinet" and that Mr. King "will be expected to make the best of these favourable conditions." *The Ottawa Journal*, Sept. 28, was decidedly critical and described the Cabinet as "a mixture of good and dubious." It gave chief prominence to Mr. Dunning and Mr. Euler as "two distinctive acquisitions." *The Manitoba Free Press*, Sept. 27, said "the Cabinet appears to have more balance and vitality than any Government presented to the country since Union Government." *The Vancouver Daily Province*, Sept. 27, regarded the composition of the Ministry as "a fairly good guarantee of stability of policy", and cited the inclusion of the "low-tariff Mr. Forke" and of the "high-tariff Mr. Euler" as evidence that there would be compromise on the Tariff. There was some comment upon the fact that the membership was larger than that in Mr. Meighen's Cabinet. *The Manitoba Free Press* thought it probable that "a Cabinet of twelve men could handle the country's business just as well as a Cabinet of eighteen," but agreed that this was difficult owing to

"geographical conditions and political exigencies." *The Vancouver Province* in this connection said that "Mr. King evidently believes in spreading out responsibility rather than in concentrating it"; but added that if the Premier could give the country better administration with a large government than with a small one, the country would not "cavil at the extra cost."

The last official administrative act of Lord Byng as Governor-General was the swearing in of the new Cabinet. He laid the altar-stone of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower on Sept. 27, and sailed from Quebec on his homeward journey two days later. Lord Willingdon, the new Governor-General, arrived at Quebec on Oct. 2.

Shortly after assuming office the new Cabinet transferred the Department of Public Printing and Stationery from the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour to that of the Secretary of State. Early in October it was announced that two Orders-in-Council passed by the Meighen Government had been disallowed. One of these was a renewed lease granted to the National Hydro-Electric Company of Montreal for Carillon power to which further reference will be found under the sub-heading of "The Georgian Bay Canal and Power Problems". The other cancellation was of authority given to the Canadian National Railway for the construction of a new hotel at Vancouver.

On Oct. 11, the Conservative Senators, Members of the House of Commons and defeated candidates met in Ottawa to discuss the leadership of the Party. Further details will be found under the sub-heading, "Conservative Leadership."

On Nov. 25, Hon. Vincent Massey was appointed by His Majesty Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. The appointment was made on the authority of an Order-in-Council approved by the Canadian Cabinet on Nov. 10. Further particulars with regard to the Canadian Minister at Washington are contained in the section on "International Relations."

At the time of his resignation, Mr. Meighen announced the readiness of the Conservative party to facilitate in every way Premier King's presence at the Imperial Conference in London. Premier King at once announced his intention of attending that gathering and sailed from Quebec on Oct. 9. He was absent in London throughout the rest of that month and November, and returned to Ottawa on Dec. 8, only a few days before the opening of Parliament.

On Dec. 9, Parliament met and the House of Commons re-elected Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., as Speaker. Mr. Hugh Guthrie, while expressing his personal regard for Mr. Lemieux, entered a formal protest against his election for the third time. He stated that from Confederation down there had been, until the election of Mr. Lemieux, a practice under which the office of Speaker of the House of Commons "should alternate between representatives of the two predominant races in Canada." In

proposing Mr. Lemieux's election, Premier King had referred to the English rule under which a Speaker once elected remains Speaker as long as he remains a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Guthrie, however, replied that that rule "has never been adopted in Canada and there are grave reasons why such a rule should not be adopted here." Mr. Guthrie's protest was not pressed to a division and Mr. Lemieux was declared elected to the chair. On Dec. 14, Mr. J. Fred Johnston (Lib., Long Lake) was elected Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committees of the whole House.

The new Governor-General, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, formally opened the House on Dec. 10. The pre-Christmas Session occupied only five sitting days including the election of Speaker in the House of Commons. In that period, besides disposing of the debate on the Address, Parliament passed an interim Supply Bill for \$64,590,350.74, being the balance of Supply for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1927. This Bill was assented to by His Excellency and Parliament adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1927.

The Debate on the Address. The motion for the adoption of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was made by Louis M. Auger of Prescott, the youngest member of the House, 24 years of age, and was seconded by E. A. McPherson, who defeated Mr. Meighen in Portage la Prairie. The debate opened on Dec. 13, and closed the following day, being one of the shortest of such debates in the history of the Canadian Parliament.

In the debate, Mr. Guthrie commented upon the contrast between the popular vote in the General Election and the membership of the House. Quoting preliminary figures, he said that straight Conservative candidates had polled 1,476,000 odd votes, while straight Liberal candidates polled 1,361,000 odd votes. But, though the Conservatives had polled 115,000 more votes than did the Liberals, yet in this House the Conservative candidates had ninety-one representatives, while the Liberal candidates had a hundred and fifteen or a hundred and sixteen. He advocated the adoption of a reasonable system "of representation by population" as the means of doing away with this disparity. "Why," he asked, "should there be a disparity as between the voter in urban and in rural districts? . . . Perhaps there was a reason in the early days when means of communication were difficult in rural communities; when they had no telephones, no good roads, few railways and slow mails. But that is all changed to-day. The average rural community now has means of communication equal to those of our urban centres. Therefore I say it is the duty of Parliament to consider the situation with a view to finding that remedy."

He criticized the trade policy of the Government and commented upon the picture presented by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Malcolm, "an outstanding supporter of protection,"

sitting "cheek by jowl" with the Minister of Immigration, Hon. Robert Forke, "an outstanding disciple of the policy of Free Trade." He appealed to the Minister of Trade and Commerce to extend to other industries similar protection to that enjoyed by the furniture industry in which Mr. Malcolm was interested. He advocated the abolition of the Sales tax and urged economy upon the Government.

Mr. Mackenzie King, replying to Mr. Guthrie, admitted the disparity between the popular vote and representation in the House of Commons, but said that the Conservative leader had not proposed the proper remedy. The one obvious remedy, said Mr. King, was "the application, to a limited extent at least, of the principle of proportional representation or of a single transferable vote." He could not agree with Mr. Guthrie that the rural constituencies had virtually the same opportunities to-day as the cities. "My honourable friend (Mr. Guthrie) will agree," he said, "that the influence of the great dailies which issue from the cities is vastly greater than that of the rural press. Then in the cities there are such institutions as Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers' Associations and the like, different organizations concerned with almost every interest, all of which bodies can quickly bring to bear through the influence they have on public opinion their views and ideas in a manner in which rural communities cannot begin to exercise any influence."

He then referred to Mr. Guthrie's remarks about the contrast between the tariff views of Mr. Forke and Mr. Malcolm. "May I say to my honourable friend," said the Liberal leader, "that the situation, however humorous it may be, of gentlemen in the present Administration sitting cheek by jowl with each other is as nothing compared to the amusement to be derived when one looks across to the benches opposite and sees the honourable leader of the Opposition (Mr. Guthrie), the honourable member for Fort William (Mr. Manion), the honourable member for Victoria (Mr. Tolmie), and one or two others, formerly all good Liberals, seated cheek by jowl with dyed-in-the-wool Tories and carrying off the plums."

Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the United Farmers of Alberta, spoke for that group in the debate. He expressed the view that in the last Election, "generally speaking the people were influenced more by the legislative programme of the last Session and by the Budget which was brought down than they were by the results of the Customs inquiry." He expressed satisfaction that the Old Age Pension Bill was to be proceeded with, urged the adoption of amendments to the Grain Act, and advocated using some of the ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine to test the possibilities of navigation in Hudson Strait. He criticized the railways for the west-bound grain rates put in force under the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners of September, 1925. He declared that the railways were "flouting the authority of this Parliament." He proposed that the membership of the Board of

Railway Commissioners should be either reduced or increased so that there would be an odd number of Commissioners, thus avoiding the deadlocks which had existed in the past. He urged the continuance of the Income tax and submitted that the natural resources of Alberta should have been transferred to that Province "without reference to the difference of opinion with respect to the educational clause of the Act of 1905."

John Evans, Rosetown, speaking for what he described as "still a remnant of the Progressive party," emphasized the importance of the Hudson Bay Railway under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. He said that "two of the greatest evils we have to face are the Tariff and liquor." He urged the Government "to maintain the Income tax as it stands to-day," and added that "we should remove the import penalties and the Sales tax from the necessities of life."

Discussion of the Imperial Conference, of Maritime Rights, and of some other matters which occurred during the debate on the Address are treated elsewhere under their respective headings.

The Imperial Conference. The results of the Imperial Conference were not submitted to the Canadian Parliament for approval, and no decision, either favourable or adverse, was reached with regard to them. When the Session opened it was the intention of the Government to submit the Report for approval, but this purpose was not carried out for reasons which were stated by the Prime Minister. The Report was, however, the subject of discussion upon two occasions, during the debate on the Address and later, on an occasion set aside specifically for the discussion of the Imperial Conference Report.

Mr. Guthrie introduced the subject during the debate on the Address (Dec. 13, 1926). He commenced by expressing surprise that the Conference had been in the nature of a constitutional conference, and then, after reviewing the history of other Imperial Conferences, called special attention to the declaration of the Conference that the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions "are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status." From this and the surrounding language he drew the inference that we in Canada "have now absolute control in every domestic and external matter." He then expressed the view that these principles, if adopted, gave the Canadian Parliament the power to change the constitution. "Sometime in the future," he continued, "some government in this country may arise and propose to abolish bilingualism in this Parliament—a matter of purely domestic concern with no external application whatever. We are masters of our own destiny, according to document, and no power can interfere with us; we are subject to no compulsion. The British Government cannot interfere. . . . I submit that it is the most serious situation that has ever been laid before the Parliament of Canada since Confederation; it may have the effect

of sweeping away those safe-guards which the Fathers of Confederation placed in our constitutional act in 1867." Mr. Guthrie suggested that when the Government received the opinion of Quebec the Report might have to be amended.

Mr. Guthrie next asked how it was possible to reconcile equality of status with the actual position of affairs in the British Empire under which Great Britain was the predominant partner. "We are not of equal status," said the Conservative leader, "and we cannot be, I submit, Mr. Speaker, under this arrangement. Let Canada to-night prepare war against some foreign country. Do you think such a declaration by Canada would be treated as more than a nullity? It would be looked on as an international joke. I go further. Let Canada send an armed force to invade a foreign country. Would our act be treated as an act of war? I submit not. It would be treated as a criminal act, a filibustering expedition for which our people would be punished and we would have to pay damages." On the other hand, Mr. Guthrie maintained that a declaration of war by Great Britain "would involve this country as a belligerent the moment Great Britain made the declaration."

Mr. Guthrie brought his comments to an end with a further reference to the danger which the Report of the Conference involved for the rights of minorities in Canada. "I predict," he declared, "that he (Mr. Lapointe) will not vote this Report through the House of Commons in its present form and without amendment. I venture to say he dare not do so. It will have to be changed. It will have to be limited. Otherwise, at some future day it may spell disaster to this country."

In the course of his speech, the Conservative leader had asked for some explanations regarding the effect of the Report of the Imperial Conference upon the position of the Governor-General, and this was the first matter dealt with by Mr. Mackenzie King in his reply. Mr. King stated that the significant feature of the declaration of the Conference was that it made "perfectly clear that the Governor-General in Canada is a personal representative of His Majesty; that he is in the truest sense of the word a Viceroy; that he is not the representative of the Government or of any department of the Government of Great Britain." He dealt also with the procedure regarding the appointment of Governors-General. "I do not think," he said, "the British Government would for one moment contemplate recommending the appointment of a Governor-General to Canada who was not *persona grata* to the ministry in office in Canada at the time of the appointment." He added that he had been consulted as to the selection of Lord Willingdon, and that that appointment "was heartily approved of by myself in correspondence with the Prime Minister of Great Britain before the appointment was made." He saw no reason for raising the question as to whether the Governor should be appointed on the advice of the Canadian Cabinet until some dif-

ference arose between the British and Canadian Governments over an appointment.

Regarding Mr. Guthrie's remarks upon the subject of equality of status, the Premier suggested that the Conservative leader had confused in his own mind the terms "status" and "stature." "Status and stature," said Mr. King, "are not the same thing. Bigness, extent of power, and the like are all matters of stature and not of status, for status has nothing whatever to do with size." The declarations accepted by the Imperial Conference, the Premier continued, contained what the representatives assembled in London "were led to believe or came to believe was a true statement of the position of affairs at the present time and as it was desirable they should hereafter be known to be. . . . I may say to my honourable friend," the Premier added, "that the Government intends to put the Report before the House just as it appears and to recommend its adoption. If my honourable friend has any resolution to offer in amendment, we welcome the amendment and ask him to debate it with us on the floor of the House."

The formal debate upon the Imperial Conference took place upon a motion to go into supply on Mar. 29, 1927. It was opened by a review of the Conference by the Prime Minister. In the course of this review he announced that the Canadian delegates had agreed to co-operate with Great Britain in an experimental air service between the British Isles and the Dominion. For this purpose they had undertaken, subject to the sanction of Parliament, to say that Canada would be prepared to establish mooring masts and to provide the necessary meteorological data to enable the experiment to be made within the next year or two. As regards defence, he stated that "no commitments were made on the part of Canada," and that "no requisitions were made on the part of the British Government for action on the part of the Dominions." The resolution of the Conference of 1923 had been approved, he added.

Turning to the question of status, the Prime Minister declared that the significant points in the memorandum adopted by the Conference were: "first, the emphasis it places upon the complete autonomy of the Dominions in the matter of their own domestic and external affairs, and, secondly, their allegiance to a common sovereign." As a result of the declarations regarding equality of status, continued Mr. King, it had been agreed that hereafter the practice should be adopted of direct communication of government with government, "thereby eliminating the possibility of the Governor-General being drawn into controversy or discussion with respect to despatches that are immediately passing between governments." This arrangement was being worked out but would take a little time to complete. Another consequence of equality of status was the disappearance of the power of disallowance of Canadian legislation. The British Government had given in clear terms their own interpretation of what their course of

action would be with respect to disallowance. "They have said with relation to legislation passed by the Parliament of the Irish Free State that they would not disallow such legislation except upon the advice of the ministers of the Free State Parliament, not the ministers of the British Parliament." That was the principle that had been laid down in regard to all the Dominions. The same principle applied to the right of appeal to the Privy Council. "There again the position was clearly stated, that it was for the Dominion itself, possessing self-government to the fullest extent, to say whether or not it wished that right of appeal limited, cancelled or continued."

The Prime Minister in his statement made no proposal to the House for the approval of the Report, and this point was taken up at once by the Conservative leader in his reply. He asserted that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) were never authorized to commit Parliament or the country to a single proposal. Yet, if the Report of the recent Conference were allowed to lie upon the table without dissent, it would be held in future that Parliament had acquiesced and was bound by it. He proposed then to offer formal dissent and to make it clear that Parliament had not approved of the Report and was not bound by it.

Regarding the right of disallowance, Mr. Guthrie agreed with the Prime Minister that it had fallen into desuetude. Regarding appeals to the Privy Council, he was not prepared to agree that they should cease. He held, however, that if the agreement were accepted by Parliament, such appeals could be abolished by an act passed by the Canadian House of Commons and the Canadian Senate. Mr. Lapointe suggested that the prohibition of such appeals would be limited to federal matters, but Mr. Guthrie replied that there was no such limitation.

Once more the Conservative leader dealt with the menace to rights of minorities which he believed were involved in the Memorandum of the Imperial Conference. In this connection he regarded the maintenance of the right of appeal to the Privy Council as vital. He declared:

If the right of appeal to the Privy Council were abolished to-day, I see no reason why this Parliament could not pass a law to abolish the use of the French language in this chamber, and I will tell you how it might be done. We would simply have to pass a motion to change the rules—as a few days ago we passed a motion to change other rules for this Parliament—to provide that the French language should not be used in the debates in this chamber. It will be immediately said that the question would at once be taken to the courts but with a favourable House of Commons and Senate we might pass an act prohibiting any action being taken in the courts. This has been done before; it was done under the War Measures Act and it has been done on two occasions in the Province of Ontario. We have the undoubted right to do so. I do not say that we could do so with great propriety, but we would have the right to do it; there would be no appeal to the Privy Council to check us; there would be no power to disallow our motion or our rule, so that we could act without hindrance.

In reference to the negotiation of treaties, he raised the question whether Canada had not already gone too far. The British North

America Act, he stated, gave no authority for making treaties but merely for performing treaty obligations entered into by Great Britain. He feared that through the treaty power the rights of the provinces might be involved, and suggested that a treaty with Japan which granted Japanese the right to own land in Canada might seriously prejudice the interests of British Columbia. From this he passed on to discuss the general question of the amendment of the Canadian constitution, and protested "that no constitutional changes should be permitted under this Report or otherwise unless they have first been approved by the provinces of the Dominion of Canada." He concluded by moving the following amendment:

That it is not desirable that this House should be deemed tacitly to have acquiesced in the declarations and recommendations contained in the Report of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1926.

That in the opinion of this House the proceedings of the recent Imperial Conference and the declarations and recommendations contained in the Report of the Imperial Conference Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations should not be binding upon the Parliament of Canada until approved by a formal resolution of this House; and that until such approval is obtained this Government shall not be deemed to be authorized to take any steps to carry into effect the recommendations contained in said Report;

That it is also the opinion of this House that no amendments should be procured to the British North America Act to give effect to said Report or otherwise, which would affect the rights, powers or privileges of all or any of the Provinces of Canada, as they now exist under the terms of said act, unless the same are first approved by the legislature of each of the Provinces of Canada.

The debate continued on Mar. 30 and 31 and was closed on Tuesday, Apr. 5, when Mr. Mackenzie King made a further statement. The main feature of his speech at this time was his explanation as to why the Government had altered its intention of asking Parliament to approve the Report of the Conference. Mr. King said:

When I made that statement (that he intended to ask the approval of Parliament) in the course of the debate on the Address, honourable gentlemen opposite had been indicating an adverse attitude towards the Report. I was speaking in the spirit of the leader of a party who is conscious of his position, and when I stated that I was prepared to bring that Report in here and have its adoption moved in the House, I will admit frankly that I was not giving the consideration which I perhaps should have given at that moment to the effect that that particular course might have outside of this House and outside of this country. I was not thinking sufficiently, I will frankly admit, of the possible effect in South Africa, in Ireland, in New Zealand, in Australia, in India and in the British Parliament, of a division in this Parliament and of the kind of debate which we have already had over this amendment; nor had I then given as much thought as I have since given to the course of procedure adopted in the other Parliaments of the Empire.

In the course of his speech on this occasion the Prime Minister also dealt with the effect of the Imperial Conference Memorandum upon the British North America Act. "It has been stated over and over again," he said, "that the position so far as the British North America Act is concerned is now exactly the same as before the Conference was held, and there is no need of discussing that Act on an amendment bearing upon the Report of this Conference.

The Conference was held in October and November of last year, and to-day the British North America Act is in exactly the same position it was in last September; it stands in exactly the same position, so far as the people of Canada are concerned, as it stood before the Conference."

The Imperial Conference was also discussed by a number of other members of the House of Commons, notably by C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence—St. George), Mr. Lapointe, Henri Bourassa (Ind., Labelle) and J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North Centre). During the debate on the Address (Dec. 14, 1926) Mr. Cahan called attention to certain considerations which might have induced British statesmen to agree to an expression of "certain so-called constitutional rights long since acquired and developed from year to year" on the part of the Dominions "because they received a *quid pro quo*, the implications of which are enormous in extent, in that they imply the solidarity of the British Empire and the moral responsibility upon each and every Dominion to make every sacrifice to the extent of its power and resources, in order to maintain the Empire's defence throughout all succeeding years." In the debate proper on the Conference itself, he dealt (Mar. 30 and 31, 1927) particularly with the right to appeal to the Privy Council. "I regard an appeal to any one of the King's courts of final resort," he said, "as the equivalent of an appeal to the sovereign judicial authority in this country which was previously represented in the Sovereign alone, and therefore, with regard to criminal matters, I can see no reason why appeals to the Privy Council in criminal cases should be longer admitted; but as I interpret the law, no act passed by the Parliament of Canada can abrogate that right. . . . There are certain classes of commercial cases in which the right of appeal to the Privy Council might be limited or restricted, but there are other cases in which I do not think, under the conditions which at present prevail in this country, the right of appeal should be entirely taken away."

During the second debate on the Conference, Mr. Lapointe (Mar. 30, 1927) discussed the meaning of the Report with regard to the making of treaties. "Hereafter," he said, "treaties will be made and signed not by and for the British Empire, but by and for Great Britain and such other portions of the Empire as may be concerned in those treaties. . . . Now treaties signed on behalf of Canada will be signed by a plenipotentiary appointed by His Majesty the King upon a recommendation of the Canadian Government, and the issuance of powers will be made also upon the recommendation of the Government of Canada." Mr. Lapointe did not share Mr. Guthrie's fears as to the influence of the Conference Memorandum upon the rights of minorities in Canada. "We must rely," he said, "upon ourselves for the safeguard and protection of those rights, working in co-operation and understanding with our fellow Canadians in this country. It would not be possible to secure the permanent adhesion of any section of the Cana-

dian people to any plan whereby there would be any political force superior to their own government and their own constitution which would, even indirectly, have authority to control their actions. . . . If Canada goes wrong, she will go wrong on her own responsibility and on her own motion, but Canada will never go wrong; I think I may say that." He added that no change in the British North America Act could, in his opinion, be made without the consent of the parties to that pact.

Mr. Bourassa, speaking during the second debate, (Mar. 29, 1927), discussed largely the relation of the Report of the Conference to foreign policy. He claimed that, under the agreement, the British statesmen claimed the right "to initiate and conduct all foreign relations." Under the provisions with regard to the making of treaties, he asserted that if the Dominion Governments "do not immediately enter protest to the British Government. . . . and if the arrangements which may be entered into by the British Government are signed by the King. . . . then all the Dominions that have not protested are supposed to acquiesce in the result." He criticized British foreign policy in a number of regards, asked when a gun had been "fired by England for the defence of Canada because of a Canadian cause," and declared that England had "taught Australia, South Africa and New Zealand to found little empires of their own, to grab all the German colonies in their neighbourhood." He expressly dissented from the view "that Imperial partnership is not a fair proposition," but he declared that "we cannot remain within the Empire and at the same time be a full-fledged independent nation. We might," he added, "as well attempt to square the circle as try to carry on a permanent policy at once imperial and national along these lines." As to the danger to minorities involved in the Report, he took a similar stand to that expressed by Mr. Lapointe. "We are manly enough," he said, "to be prepared to discuss in the future with our fellow citizens of Canada, whether Protestant or Catholic, whether French or English, whether from the west or from the east, every one of those rights which we claim to be ours, not because they are contained in a few articles of law in a printed book, but because we know that in the hearts of all right thinking Canadians there is a desire to see that justice is done, and if we are to maintain that unity of which the leader of the Opposition has spoken, it is not to be done by declarations of law or the adjudications of a tribunal either in Ottawa or in London, but by the desire of all thinking Canadians to maintain the spirit of Confederation and the constitution of Canada."

The attitude of the Labour group with regard to the Imperial Conference was stated by Mr. Woodsworth. Speaking on Mar. 31, 1927, he expressed a fear that Canada had been committed to common action for defence. It was necessary, he claimed, for the people of Canada to be "on our guard lest we lend ourselves to the manipulations of a group of Imperialists which is largely composed

of exploiters." He explained that he wanted to make it very clear "that when I speak against British Imperialism I am denouncing a particular type of control exercised by a comparatively small number of people in Great Britain, and repudiated by a very large number of the English people themselves," particularly by the Labour party of England. As to equality of status, Mr. Woodsworth said the Report recognized very clearly that the self-governing Dominions were not equal to the Motherland, and as one instance of inequality, he cited the inability of Canada to amend her own constitution.

The division on the Guthrie amendment took place on Apr. 5, when the amendment was defeated by 122-78. The Liberal-Progressives and Labour members present all voted with the Government. With the Opposition voted six Farmer members sitting to the left of the Speaker. These were: Campbell, Carmichael, Evans, Fansher (Last Mountain), Kellner and Lucas.

The Byng-King Correspondence. The issues involved in the refusal of dissolution by the Governor-General to Mr. Mackenzie King in June, 1926, and the subsequent dissolution granted to Mr. Meighen in July, following, were discussed at length on two occasions in the House of Commons during the Session of Parliament of 1926-27. The discussion ranged mainly around the correspondence which took place between Lord Byng and Mr. Mackenzie King in June and July, 1926. This correspondence was asked for by Mr. Cahan in the debate on the Address, (Dec. 14, 1926) and was laid upon the table of the House by the Prime Minister on Feb. 14, 1927, in reply to a motion made by Mr. Cahan. The correspondence was as follows:

On June 28, 1926, Mr. King wrote:

My dear Governor-General:

Your Excellency having declined to accept my advice to place your signature to the Order-in-Council with reference to a dissolution of Parliament, which I have placed before you to-day, I hereby tender to Your Excellency my resignation as Prime Minister of Canada.

Your Excellency will recall that in our recent conversations relative to dissolution I have on each occasion suggested to Your Excellency, as I have again urged this morning, that having regard to the possible very serious consequences of a refusal of the advice of your First Minister to dissolve Parliament, you should, before definitely deciding on this step, cable the Secretary of State for the Dominions asking the British Government, from whom you have come to Canada under instructions, what, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Dominions, your course should be in the event of the Prime Minister presenting you with an Order-in-Council having reference to a dissolution.

As a refusal by a Governor-General to accept the advice of a Prime Minister is a serious step at any time, and most serious under existing conditions in all parts of the British Empire to-day, there will be raised, I fear, by the refusal on Your Excellency's part to accept the advice tendered, a grave constitutional question without precedent in the history of Great Britain for a century and in the history of Canada since Confederation.

If there is anything which, having regard to my responsibilities as Prime Minister, I can even yet do to avert such a deplorable and, possibly, far-reaching crisis, I shall be glad so to do, and shall be pleased to have

my resignation withheld at Your Excellency's request pending the time it may be necessary for Your Excellency to communicate with the Secretary of State for the Dominions.

(Sgd.) W. L. Mackenzie King.

On June 29, 1926, Lord Byng replied:

My dear Mr. King:

I must acknowledge on paper, with many thanks, the receipt of your letter handed to me at our meeting yesterday.

In trying to condense all that has passed between us during the last week, it seems to my mind that there is really only one point at issue.

You advise me "that as, in your opinion, Mr. Meighen is unable to govern the country, there should be another election with the present machinery to enable the people to decide." My contention is that Mr. Meighen has not been given a chance of trying to govern, or saying that he cannot do so, and that all reasonable expedients should be tried before resorting to another election.

Permit me to say once more that, before deciding on my constitutional course on this matter, I gave the subject the most fair-minded and painstaking consideration which it was in my power to apply.

I can only add how sincerely I regret the severance of our official companionship, and how gratefully I acknowledge the help of your counsel and co-operation.

With warmest wishes,

(Sgd.) Byng of Vimy

On July 3, 1926, Mr. King replied:

My dear Lord Byng:

I duly received Your Excellency's letter of June 29, for which I desire to thank Your Excellency.

Paragraph three of Your Excellency's letter reads as follows:

You advise me "that as, in your opinion Mr. Meighen is unable to govern the country, there should be another election with the present machinery to enable the people to decide."

Also:

"My contention is that Mr. Meighen has not been given a chance of trying to govern, or saying that he cannot do so, and that all reasonable expedients should be tried before resorting to another election."

To the accuracy of the statement of Your Excellency's contention as set forth in this paragraph, I have no exception to take. Inasmuch, however, as what purports to have been my advice to Your Excellency appears in Your Excellency's letter within quotation marks, and might therefore be assumed to be words of mine as expressed in conversation with Your Excellency in tendering advice, may I respectfully say that the words "with the present machinery"—apart from the entire sentence appearing as a quotation,—are quite misleading, as no such words were used or referred to by me in any advice tendered. Fortunately, the text of the quotation clearly indicates that, taken as a whole, the words as quoted could not have been words coming from me.

I advised Your Excellency that, in my opinion, the existing situation in the House of Commons demanded a dissolution of Parliament, and that there should be another election to enable the people to decide upon a new House of Commons.

In reply to Your Excellency's contention that Mr. Meighen had not been given a chance of trying to govern, or saying that he could not do so, I said that I could not advise Your Excellency to send for Mr. Meighen or for any other member of the present House of Commons to form an administration, as I did not believe any other administration could be formed which would command the confidence of the House. As to Mr. Meighen not having been given a chance of trying to govern, I pointed out that at the commencement of the Session it had been left to the people's repre-

sentatives in Parliament to decide as to who was to advise Your Excellency, and that Mr. Meighen's chances of obtaining the support of the Commons had been quite as good as my own; that the House of Commons having declined to express any confidence in Mr. Meighen throughout the entire Session, I could not see wherein there was any possibility of the House giving him the support which would enable him to carry on the Government, and that therefore I could not assume the responsibility of advising Your Excellency to send for him. As there was still less probability of any other Hon. Member of the House being able to command its confidence, dissolution, to be followed by a general election, in which the people would be given an opportunity to decide, appeared to me the only course which I could advise, and I advised accordingly.

As no formal record of the conversations between us was kept, I have felt, in view of the representations of paragraph three of Your Excellency's letter, which will become a matter of official record, I should also record on paper my own statement of the advice tendered Your Excellency both as regards dissolution and Your Excellency's contention in reference thereto.

With respect to the concluding paragraph of Your Excellency's letter, may I say that I am sure that the regret felt by Your Excellency at the severance of our official companionship was not any greater than my own, and that I acknowledge with not less gratitude the help of Your Excellency's counsel and co-operation throughout the period during which I had the privilege of enjoying Your Excellency's confidence.

(Sgd.) W. L. Mackenzie King.

On July 5, 1926, Lord Byng wrote:

Dear Mr. King:

Many thanks for your letter of July 3rd. The letter in question was written entirely from the wish on my part to express my sincere gratitude for the help and co-operation you have given me during your tenure of the Premiership. The quotations in it are by no means intended to recall words used at our meetings, and in that connection I would ask you to read the preceding paragraph.

I was stating my impression as to the one point or issue, and endeavouring to put it in a condensed form.

Of course, I readily add your letter to the documentary record of the situation.

(Sgd.) Byng of Vimy

In the debate on the Address before the correspondence was tabled Mr. Cahan took issue on the constitutional principle which he understood Mr. Mackenzie King had announced during the Election, namely, that the life of Parliament "may be determined by the sole and arbitrary will of the Prime Minister in the exercise of his sole and arbitrary discretion by the advice which he shall give on each and every occasion and under each and every condition to His Excellency respecting the dissolution of Parliament. . . . We do not wish," added Mr. Cahan, "I think, to create a new master. We do not wish that a Prime Minister representing either party should be invested with such arbitrary power that, whenever his policy meets with the disapprobation of Parliament, he can thereupon destroy its very life and hold possible dissolution at his discretion as a weapon of blackmail over the heads of the independent members of this House of Commons."

During the debate on the Imperial Conference (Mar. 29, 1927) after the correspondence had been brought down the subject was discussed by Mr. Mackenzie King. It had, in the meantime,

been stated in the Conservative press that Mr. King's suggestion to Lord Byng that he should consult the Secretary of State for the Dominions was a violation of Mr. King's own doctrine of autonomy. In dealing with this criticism, Mr. King stated that he had not advised His Excellency to consult the British Government upon any matter of Canadian policy. His suggestion to Lord Byng, he said, was that

he should ask the British Government, not whether there should be a dissolution in this country, not its decision with respect to any concrete question before the Canadian public, but rather what, in the event of His Excellency being presented by his Prime Minister with an Order-in-Council asking for a dissolution, would be the proper constitutional course for him to adopt. . . . It was not advice in the general acceptation of the term. I was asking His Excellency to find out, as one who had received instructions from the British Government, what was the constitutional course if he were asked by his Prime Ministry for a dissolution.

Mr. King added that he had further said to His Excellency that he "would have no objection to his calling on Sir Robert Borden, a former Prime Minister of this Dominion, and asking his advice as to what was the right constitutional course to take in a matter of that kind."

Mr. Mackenzie King quoted his warning to the Governor-General that the refusal of the advice of a Prime Minister might raise "a grave constitutional question." He then commented: "There were the possibilities of a very serious situation. Fortunately it has been solved satisfactorily by the people of Canada, but if the people had not given the answer they did, that question would have been far from settled up to the present day."

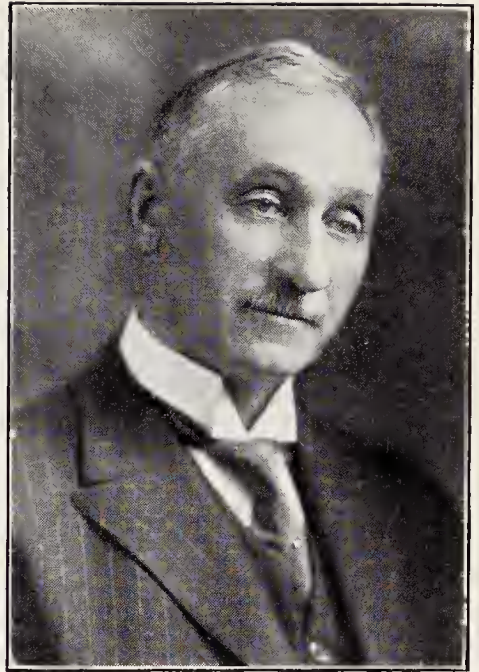
Later in the same debate (Mar. 31, 1927) Mr. Cahan declined to accept Mr. Mackenzie King's interpretation of the result of the Election. Mr. Cahan declared that if there had been any such decision as was claimed by Mr. King "it was obtained entirely on misrepresentation as to the actual issue before the country." Mr. Cahan quoted the instructions from His Majesty to the Governor-General as authority for the statement that the Governor-General possessed all powers belonging to the King with regard to dissolution, and that in dissolving Parliament "he represented the King in the exercise of the King's prerogative" and "no other person or official in the British Government." Mr. Cahan reviewed the proceedings of the closing days of the Parliament of 1926 when His Excellency's refusal of dissolution to Mr. King was under discussion, and cited the following declaration by Mr. King: "I did not refuse to carry on. May I say further that after tendering my resignation I distinctly stated to His Excellency, and stated it in writing, that I was prepared, if His Excellency so desired and should ask me, to keep my resignation in abeyance until he had had the opportunity to take such further steps as he might wish to take."

This declaration by Mr. King, said Mr. Cahan, was understood as meaning that Mr. King "had offered to continue in the ad-



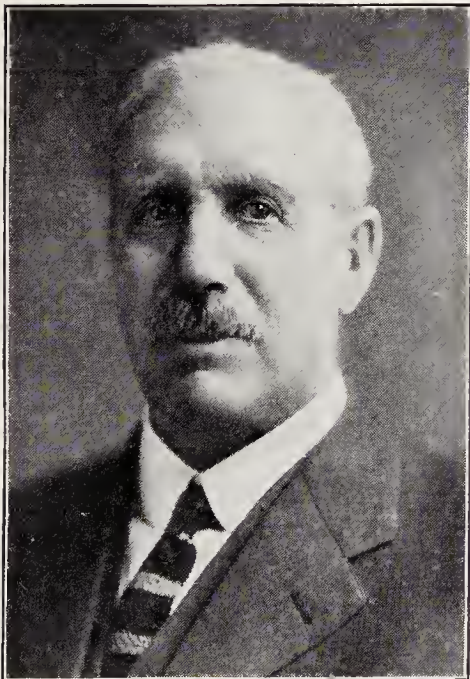
HON. J. L. RALSTON, C.M.G.,
D.S.O.

Appointed Minister of Defence in the
King Cabinet, Oct. 8, 1926



HON. JAMES ALEXANDER ROBB,
P.C.

Re-appointed Minister of Finance in
the King Cabinet, Sept. 25, 1926



HON. ROBERT FORKE

Appointed Minister of Immigration in
the King Cabinet,
Sept. 25, 1926



MAJ.-GEN. H. C. THACKER, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.

Appointed Chief of the General Staff,
Canadian Militia, June 1st, 1927

ministration until a new Prime Minister might be selected and would have had the opportunity to select his associates so as to form an administration. Now", continued Mr. Cahan, "it was made clear by the correspondence tabled that the offer made by Mr. Mackenzie King to His Excellency had been to continue in office while he consulted the Secretary of State for the Dominions. Therefore," commented Mr. Cahan, "The Prime Minister of that day, in tendering his resignation, sought to lead—shall I say mislead?—the Governor-General of Canada into believing that he was a mere agent for the Secretary of State for the Dominions and that it was his duty, in relation to a crisis which had occurred in the domestic affairs of Canada, to seek the advice of the Secretary of State for the Dominions as to his conduct on that occasion."

The correspondence between Lord Byng and Mr. Mackenzie King was widely discussed in the press, and a feature of this discussion was contributed by *The Ottawa Journal*. Under the heading "Some Secret History" *The Journal* stated that after the General Election of October, 1925, it had been agreed between Lord Byng and Mr. King "that in the event of his (Mr. King's) Government being defeated, either upon the meeting of Parliament, or upon a later date in the Session, or in the event of Mr. King finding himself unable to govern, he (Lord Byng) would consider it his duty to call upon Mr. Meighen to find out whether or not he could form a Ministry." (*The Ottawa Journal*, Feb. 16, 1927.) *The Journal* maintained that in refusing Mr. King dissolution Lord Byng was simply adhering to this understanding.

In *The Manitoba Free Press* of Feb. 16 there was also a reference to this understanding between Lord Byng and Mr. King. According to that organ:

Mr. King undertook to make way for Mr. Meighen if his appeal to Parliament failed; there was indeed no alternative to this. But there was quite properly a time limit to this engagement by Mr. King; it meant in his mind nothing more than that if, upon Parliament meeting, it voted want of confidence in him he would resign, in which case Mr. Meighen would have his chance. It was Mr. King's idea, however, that if he were preferred to Mr. Meighen by Parliament in a trial of strength, he would then resume full freedom of action as Prime Minister, which, of course, involved the right to advise the Governor-General to grant a dissolution if the need for this arose in his judgment. Lord Byng, evidently, did not so understand the arrangement. Plainly he assumed that if at any time during the life of Parliament the King Government got into difficulty and could not carry on, the understanding came into play. It would then be the duty of Mr. King to make way peaceably for Mr. Meighen, who was to have his 'chance'. (*Manitoba Free Press*, Feb. 16, 1927.)

On Feb. 18, Mr. Mackenzie King, on a question of privilege, replied to the article in *The Ottawa Journal*, as follows:—

I wish to say emphatically, on my responsibility as Prime Minister of this country, that there was no understanding between Lord Byng and myself other than what appeared in the public prints of this country in a statement which I issued to the public, after having submitted it to Lord Byng in the first instance for his approval. There was no understanding of any kind, and I cannot make that statement too emphatic nor too clear. The only advice which I tendered

to Lord Byng was to let Parliament decide with respect to the situation that arose after the Election of 1925. That advice was accepted by Lord Byng, and Parliament met and did decide the question as to who was to be the leader in this House in the last Parliament.

In support of his position, Mr. King quoted the statement issued by him to the public on the night of Nov. 4, 1925, and the correspondence between him and His Excellency in June and July, 1926, upon the subject of dissolution.

On Feb. 21, 1927, *The Ottawa Journal* declined to accept Mr. King's denial and quoted the testimony of *The Manitoba Free Press* in justification of its position.

The Maritime Claims. There was no formal debate upon the subject of Maritime Claims throughout the Session. The Report of the Duncan Commission on the subject was dealt with by the Government in several separate measures, and these were discussed on their own merits. The policy of the Government with regard to the Report was placed before the House by the Prime Minister on Mar. 18, 1927. His first announcement was that agricultural education would be deemed to be governed by the term technical education in connection with the grants in aid of technical education. He stated that the recommendation for a more detailed survey of New Brunswick and an exhaustive survey of Prince Edward Island was being carried out; that a Deputy Minister would be appointed to take charge of the fisheries section of the Department of Marine and Fisheries; that with regard to the St. John and Quebec Railway and the Kent Northern Railway the Government would await the effect of general legislation in connection with Maritime railways; that the Dominion would cordially welcome the co-operation of the Provincial authorities with regard to colonization. Dealing with the recommendation as to basic products and the need of better trade relations with the United States in that connection, he reminded the House that in 1911, Hon. W. S. Fielding had endeavoured to secure reciprocity in these products with the United States, but said that the policy had not met with the support it should have from the Maritimes. He renewed the declaration of the Government of its readiness to negotiate a commercial agreement with the United States and called attention to the present provision in the Tariff offering on a reciprocal basis a reduction of fifty per cent. of the duties on fish and a number of agricultural products. The appointment of a Minister to Washington he described as a step which would be helpful towards the solution of this problem. He announced that a bill would be introduced for the establishment of coking plants and said that the Tariff Advisory Board was already giving consideration to the relation of the customs tariff to coal, anthracite, and coke, and also to the tariff on steel. He stated that the Government was prepared to establish harbour commissions at St. John and Halifax; that loading accommodation had already been provided at Halifax with a view to diverting traffic to that port; that

a similar effect would follow the establishment of the proposed West Indies steamship service; that the Department of Public Works had already begun a survey of the harbours of Prince Edward Island. He quoted the recommendation of the Duncan Commission for an immediate reduction of twenty per cent. in railway rates on the Atlantic division of the Canadian National Railways, and stated that "subject to certain modifications, which may appear to be necessary, respecting international rates and through import rates by sea, a bill will be introduced at the present Session giving effect to this recommendation." The proposal of the Duncan Commission "that the Railway Board should be vested with somewhat fuller supervisory powers" he regarded as "of such a far-reaching character as to demand more mature consideration." The Railway Commission had already before it, he stated, the whole matter of flat percentage increases, and he announced that a survey of needed improvements in railway service on Prince Edward Island and with regard to the ferry service between that Island and the mainland would be undertaken immediately. As to the recommendation for increased money grants to the Maritime Provinces, he stated that the proposed revision would be placed upon the *agenda* of the Dominion-Provincial conference to be held during 1927. In this connection he stated:—

We believe with the Commissioners, that the time is opportune for a re-adjustment of the financial arrangements between the Dominion and the Maritime Provinces, but it would not make for an harmonious and lasting settlement of the financial issue, a settlement based on due regard for the needs and interests of all the Provinces and of the Dominion itself, to attempt to set a final figure now, before the views of the other Provinces and the position of the Dominion have been set forth, and a settlement reached which public opinion will be prepared to accept. For the same reason it is not possible, in advance of the deliberations of the Conference and of the detailed determination and assessment which the Report recognizes is necessary, to accept the view for which no detailed grounds are advanced, that certain sums set forth in the Report should be regarded as 'the minimum addition that the three Maritime Provinces should have in any such revision.' The final revision can only be made in accordance with the merits of the case.

In the meantime, he announced that special grants would be made for the current year of \$875,000 to Nova Scotia, \$600,000 to New Brunswick, and \$125,000 to Prince Edward Island. "In concluding this statement," said Mr. Mackenzie King, "may I say that the Government hopes that, by accepting as we have, the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims, virtually in their entirety, Parliament and the country will recognize in the attitude of the Government a wish to remove this great question as largely as possible from the arena of sectional discord and party strife, and a desire to give to our Dominion in the sixtieth anniversary of its founding, a renewed expression of the spirit which animated the Fathers of Confederation in their efforts to construct out of British North America a federal union under a system of government devised 'to protect the diversified interests of the several Provinces and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the union'."

Five Bills were introduced and passed into law to carry out the announcement of policy made by the Prime Minister. One provided for a reduction in railway rates; another for a subsidy to by-product coke plants using Canadian coal; the third divided the Department of Marine and Fisheries into two separate departments, one being devoted to marine matters and the other to fisheries; and the two others set up Harbour Boards in St. John and Halifax. These two Harbour Boards were constituted on the same lines as those existing in Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver. The Boards* were to consist of three commissioners, one of whom was to be president of the Board.

The main piece of legislation growing out of the Duncan Report was Bill 224, "an act respecting the Canadian National Railways and the tariff of tolls to be charged on certain eastern lines." This Act provided that the Canadian National Railway lines within the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and in the Province of Quebec as far west as Diamond Junction and Levis should be known as the "Eastern lines" and created a separate accounting but not a separate operating division. On these lines the Act provided for a reduction of twenty per cent. below the local tolls existing on the first day of July, 1927, but gave the Board of Railway Commissioners power to allow increase or reduction of such tolls from time to time to meet increases or reductions, as the case may be, in the cost of operations. The Act further provided for a reduction of twenty per cent. in the "Eastern lines" proportion of through traffic from the territory covered by those lines west-bound to Central Canada, but did not authorize a similar reduction in the opposite direction. The Act declared that the accounts of the Eastern lines of the Canadian National respecting construction, operation, or management should be kept separately, and that "in the event of any deficit occurring in any fiscal year in respect of the 'Eastern lines' the amount of such deficit shall be included in a separate item in the estimates submitted to Parliament for or on behalf of the Canadian National Railways in the first Session of Parliament following the close of such fiscal year."

It was recognized that other railways operating in the territory served by the "Eastern lines" of the Canadian National would have to meet the reductions fixed by that line, and that the result might be to cause loss to such railways. The Act accordingly provided that the Board of Railway Commissioners, on approving any tariff relating to these other railways, "shall certify the normal tolls which but for this Act would have been effective and shall, in the case of each company, at the end of each calendar year promptly ascertain and certify to the Minister of Railways and Canals the amount of the difference between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls above referred to on all traffic moved by the Company during such year under the tariff so approved. The Company shall be entitled to payment of the amount of the difference so certified,

*NOTE:—See Transportation Section: Ports.

and the Minister of Railways and Canals shall submit such amount to Parliament if then in session (or if not, then at the first session following the end of such calendar year) as an item of the estimates of the Department of Railways and Canals."

The legislation providing assistance for the coking industry was introduced on March 25, 1927. Under this Bill the Minister of Mines was authorized to enter into a contract for a period not exceeding fifteen years with any person, corporation, or municipality for the construction of coking plants, and to subsidize such plants on certain conditions. In order to secure a subsidy the coking plant must use at least fifty per cent. of Canadian coal, and the subsidy varied in proportion to the amount of Canadian coal used. Taking a large plant such as would be erected in Montreal, Hon. Charles Stewart explained that if fifty-five per cent. of Canadian coal were used the subsidy would amount to twenty-seven cents per ton of coke; if sixty per cent. were used it would amount to fifty cents; for sixty-five per cent., sixty-nine cents; and for seventy per cent., eighty-six cents. The subsidy authorized was in the form of the payment of interest upon the cost of the plant, but was subject to deduction for every unit of percentage by which the proportion of Canadian coal used falls below seventy per cent. To a private corporation the subsidy was at the rate of four per cent.; to a municipality or other public corporation at the rate of five per cent. Every contract under which a bonus was paid must contain the following covenants on the part of the contractor:

- (a) To use during each year in the manufacture of coke, coal mined in Canada to the extent of at least seventy per cent. of the total coal so used;
- (b) To construct, complete and operate the said works in accordance with the terms of the said agreement;
- (c) To keep the said works after completion in thorough repair and full working order to the satisfaction of the Minister.

The section which governed the payment of the subsidy was as follows:

(1) Payments due under any such agreement to any contractor shall be made annually. Such annual payments to any contractor shall be, if the contractor be an individual, company or private corporation, a sum equal to four per cent. or if the contractor be a municipality or other public corporation a sum equal to five per cent. of the cost of the works, subject, however, in every case to be reduced by five per cent. for each unit of percentage by which the quantity of coal mined in Canada used in the said works for the production of coke falls below seventy per cent. of the total quantity of coal so used.

Provided that the net sum payable to any contractor in any year, shall not exceed one dollar per ton of Canadian coal used in the production of coke for domestic use.

(2) The cost on which the amount payable shall be calculated shall be fixed and determined by the Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Minister based upon a report of the Dominion Fuel Board or such other authority or person as the Minister may appoint for that purpose, made after construction of the said works has been completed and operation thereof commenced, such cost to include the cost to the contractor of all property, land, buildings, plant, machinery, and equipment necessarily used and useful for the production of the said fuel and primary by-products.

The legislation designed to meet the grievances of the Maritime Provinces was favourably received by the House. The Conservative leader gave the Bills his support and the only serious criticism came from the U.F.A. members and other Independents from the West. There was also some criticism on points of detail from Maritime Province members.

The most extended discussion took place on Apr. 4, 1927, on the Bill regarding freight rates. It was opened by R. B. Hanson (Cons., York-Sunbury) who expressed the view that the greatest need of the Maritime Provinces was undoubtedly transportation, but he was disappointed that the legislation did not provide for reduced rates on international business. "Speaking for the producers of New Brunswick," he said, "I can say that by far the greater column of the tonnage shipped over our railways is international tonnage, consisting of pulp, pulpwood, lumber and the products of our fields, particularly potatoes." He estimated that by the omission of international rates from the reduction "the Maritime Provinces will be robbed of at least half of the fruits under this particular head." He further criticized the limitation of the "Eastern lines" to Levis and Diamond Junction and stated that the Maritime Provinces had repeatedly asked that the eastern division should extend to Montreal, which was the western terminus of the Intercolonial Railway in 1912. He closed these criticisms on points of detail by saying that the people of the Maritime Provinces welcomed the legislation "as a half-way measure for what we are to get, and I warn the Government that this is only the first instalment of what the people of the Maritime Provinces want in matters of transportation and transportation rates."

Robert Gardiner (U.F.A., Acadia) objected to the claim made by representatives of the Maritimes that those Provinces were under a handicap because they had entered into Confederation. This claim, he stated, had been reported against by the Duncan Commission itself. He admitted that the Intercolonial Railway had been built primarily because of Confederation and that the route was longer on account of national and Imperial needs. He objected, however, that, although it was claimed that the curvatures in grades did not allow the railway to be operated with efficiency, yet no provision was being made for the elimination of these sharp curvatures and heavy grades. It was in a measure true, he admitted, that railway rates in the Maritime Provinces had increased to a greater extent than in other parts of Canada; but he stated that, notwithstanding the fact that Western Canada class-rates were only fifty per cent. above pre-war rates as against eighty per cent. in Eastern Canada, the actual class rates in Western Canada were as much as twenty per cent. higher than in Eastern Canada, varying in mileage down to three per cent. higher. He declined to admit that the reduction in rates under the legislation before the House was of the same nature as the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. "In the legislation now before the House," he said,

“it is proposed to grant a subsidy to certain classes of traffic in the Maritime Provinces, while the Crow’s Nest rates on grain are a paying proposition. . . . I do not think,” he continued, “that this particular legislation will be of very great help to the Maritime Provinces, because it does not touch any of the basic economic problems which they have to face.”

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, replying to Mr. Gardiner, said that the Maritime Provinces based their claims on the pact of Confederation. “If he, (Mr. Gardiner) had studied the history of Confederation,” said the Postmaster-General, “he would have found that there was a pact between the Fathers of Confederation and old Canada, at that time Ontario and Quebec, that if we would consent to come into Confederation they on their part would do so-and-so in order to help us out commercially, economically as they said, and otherwise, and when they laid the proposition before the Maritime Provinces those Provinces were very prosperous. In 1867 Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island were prosperous, and showed greater prosperity than the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. While I am a strong and firm believer in Confederation, while to-day I would not change my allegiance so far as Confederation is concerned, I want it to be understood that I come down from a family that fought Confederation from the beginning almost until the death of the parent that brought me into this world. I later on understood what Confederation would mean, not only to Canada but to British connection on the North American continent, and for that I stood and for that I stand to-day.”

John Evans, (Ind.-Prog., Rosetown) said that he opposed the Bill for two reasons. In the first place, because it was vicious in principle, and in the second, because it would not meet the difficulties of the Maritime Provinces. “When the Maritime Provinces,” he said in reference to his first point, “by agitation and threats of secession, can obtain a free gift of one-fifth of its rail rates, which are lower now by fifteen to twenty per cent. than in some other parts of the Dominion, is it not natural that Western Canada may ask herself if she is not paying too high a price to remain in Confederation, and there will be more excuse for complaint than has ever been in the Maritime Provinces.”

G. G. Coote (U.F.A., Macleod) said he did not object to the legislation if it applied only to interprovincial traffic. “But I do not see,” he said, “why one part of Canada should be singled out for preferential treatment in connection with local freight rates rather than any other section of the country.” If the Maritime Provinces were to receive special local rates, he did not see why the Peace River country, for example, should not receive similar treatment.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, expressing his regret that an issue between East and West had developed in the discussion, declared:—

I feel, that when we come to this Parliament, these problems can best be solved by taking a broad Canadian view of them, and I would commend to honourable members in the other corner of this Chamber the action which was taken by that solid bloc from Nova Scotia in 1923 when they solidly voted for a very similar measure which is being asked for to-day on the part of the Maritime Provinces, namely the Crow's Nest rate legislation. . . . When the Province of Quebec added to her domain what was virtually an empire, when her railways were subsidized, her canals deepened and Montreal was made an ocean port; when Ontario had her area trebled and her canals built; when Manitoba was doubled in area and means were afforded whereby the products of that Province could be marketed at a cost twenty-five per cent. lower than could the products of the country immediately to the south; when Alberta and Saskatchewan, in view of special circumstances, received substantial annual subsidies to facilitate their entry into the Dominion in at least comparative affluence; when, in the interests of British Columbia the construction of three trans-continental railways was authorized and that Province had extended to her certain special treatment in relation to her railways; when all these benefits were received by the other Provinces of Canada the people of the Maritimes gladly acknowledged the right of their fellow citizens to generous treatment. It is in the same spirit of justice that the Maritime Provinces appeal to the House to-day to recognize the claims now made and to support the legislation now being brought down implementing the recommendations of the Duncan Commission.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, speaking for the Opposition said:—

We on this side of the House, desire in every way to facilitate the passage of these proposals arising out of the Duncan Report, and desire likewise to expedite the passage of the various measures. The Report has been before Parliament and the country for several months now, and we assume that we have all read it, considered it and digested it. Personally I can say I have considered it very fully; I have discussed it with many men qualified to speak upon the subject and have also discussed it from an academic point of view in one of our institutions of learning. Therefore I have no hesitation in saying, Mr. Speaker, that as far as it goes the Duncan Report is acceptable to those who constitute the official Opposition in this Chamber. . . . I do not consider and have never considered, (he added,) the Maritime Provinces in the position of communities basing their claims upon charitable grounds; I have always considered the claims advanced by these Provinces to be founded upon principles of equity and justice, and the more I have studied them the less reason I find to dissent from any of the views expressed by Sir Andrew Rae Duncan and his colleagues in this Report. If I could offer a criticism it would be that the Report does not perhaps go far enough in the way of remedial arrangements for the Maritime Provinces.

M. N. Campbell (Ind.-Prog., Mackenzie) differed from his fellow Westerners who had spoken in that he supported the legislation, though, as he said, "with certain mental reservations." He had spent half his life in the Provinces down by the sea and, as a result of his impressions of those days, he said that it was possible that the Maritime Provinces had sacrificed something by entering Confederation; that if they were outside Confederation they might have a favourable trade treaty with the United States.

Dr. Murray MacLaren (Cons., St. John-Albert) and Hon. W. A. Black (Cons., Halifax) briefly announced their support of the Bill.

During the discussion in Committee the Minister of Railways estimated that the cost of the subsidy under the twenty per cent. rate reduction on the basis of 1926 business would be approximately two million dollars with regard to the Canadian National

Railways and between four hundred thousand and five hundred thousand with respect to the Canadian Pacific. He was unable to furnish an estimate for the other smaller railways. He stated that the operating deficit on the Atlantic division of the Canadian National from Rivière du Loup, its present terminus, was \$4,777,000 in 1926.

In Committee, A. A. Heaps, (Lab., Winnipeg N.), moved an amendment to limit the operation of the Act to ten years, but this was rejected without a vote being taken. The Bill itself was put through all the stages without a division.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bill to encourage the production of domestic fuel on Apr. 5, 1927, the Minister of Mines stated that some progress had already been made in encouraging the use of substitutes for American anthracite. "We have demonstrated," he said, "that the manufacture of coke from the American product has reduced the tonnage of American anthracite coming into Canada from five million tons in 1922 to three million, five hundred thousand tons last year, and if rates are so adjusted as to bring Alberta lignite coal into Western Ontario, the importations of American anthracite will be reduced by just that much more. We are bending all our energies in that direction with a view to supplanting the importation of American anthracite into this central portion of Canada, and we are asking that this assistance be given for the encouragement of new plants for the manufacture of coke for the purpose of further reducing the anthracite supplies required in Eastern Canada."

Opposition to the Bill, as in the case of the measure regarding railway rates, came chiefly from the United Farmers of Alberta. E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) criticized the measure on the ground that it set up a new subsidized industry, "adding," he said, "to the many that are pressing down on the backs of the taxpayers of the country." He contended that the statement that it would benefit Alberta coal was "wholly ridiculous." He declared that "the plan will not even scratch the real fuel problem" and stated that "a satisfactory readjustment of transportation rates would be infinitely better, not as a matter of charity or special privilege, but as a cost rate under which nobody would lose anything, but when the business increased probably a profit would be realized on the movement of a volume of tonnage by the railway company."

I. D. MacDougall (Cons., Inverness, N.S.) supported the Bill because it aimed at the further development of the great coal resources of the Dominion. "I am in favour of it," he said, "because it is a step in the direction of a national fuel policy for Canada, and that is something which should meet with the approbation of every patriotic Canadian who has the industrial and commercial interests of Canada at heart. . . . This Bill will not only be of advantage to the Province of Nova Scotia, but it will be of very material advantage to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario."

Thomas Cantley (Cons., Pictou) agreed with the object of the Bill but did not see how it could be of much advantage to Nova Scotia so long as a drawback was allowed on the import of American soft coal for the production of coke. Coke, he contended, should bear a duty. "Coal, which is a natural product," he said, "bears a duty; and if coal is entitled to a duty, coke, which is a manufactured product, is still more entitled to protection."

Robert Gardiner (U.F.A., Acadia) opposed the Bill on the ground that it would be used by promoters for the purpose of floating bonds for coking plants. "Once they get the plant built," he said, "and have an assurance that it will be a success, then so far as Nova Scotia coal is concerned they may or may not use it, just as they see fit. If it suits their purpose to use that coal, well and good; if not they will use American coal."

Mr. Stewart denied that the legislation amounted to a guarantee of bonds, and claimed that there was no possibility of the Bill being of any assistance in the floating of securities.

On Apr. 12, Thomas Cantley (Cons., Pictou) on a motion to go into Committee of Supply made a statement of his attitude towards the Government policy on the Duncan Report. He refused to agree that the Government had carried out the terms of the Duncan Report and listed a number of instances in which he claimed they had failed to do so. Among these were the exclusion of international and import traffic from the rate reduction, the failure to fix a minimum addition to the Maritime Province subsidies, the lack of action on horizontal rate increases or on the improvement of the Prince Edward Island car ferry or with regard to branch line railways in New Brunswick, inadequate treatment of the coking industry, and failure to provide adequate protection for the steel industry. As to coking plants, he asked that the Bill before the House should be amended so as to apply to any by-product coke oven now in existence in Canada. He asserted that the policy of the Government reflected in the present Customs tariff as to coke and coal was a repudiation of the policy of the Liberal party as expounded by Mr. Mackenzie King in the coal counties of Nova Scotia, namely at Cumberland on Aug. 5, 1921. Mr. Cantley explained that in the statement he made he was speaking for himself only. He was followed by Mr. Black of Halifax, Dr. MacLaren of St. John-Albert, and R. K. Smith of Cumberland, all Conservative members, who dissociated themselves from the protest made by Mr. Cantley.

<p>The 1927 Budget; Other Dominion Finances</p>	<p>The Budget Speech was delivered by the Finance Minister, Hon. James A. Robb, on Thursday, Feb. 17, 1927. It contained no announcement of tariff changes, but included several reductions in taxation. The Income tax was reduced ten per cent.; there was a general cut of twenty per cent. in the Sales tax; the Excise tax on matches was cut twenty-five per cent.</p>
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With regard to the tax on cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and similar documents, the exemption was raised to ten dollars and above that the tax was made a flat rate of two cents instead of the graduated scale in force previously. The stamp tax on overdrafts and advances was abolished. The reductions in the Income tax applied to assessments falling due in 1927; the reductions in the sales tax came into effect on Feb. 18; the reductions in the tax on matches and in the stamp tax were fixed to come into force on July 1st, 1927. Mr. Robb announced that it had been found impracticable to grant the requests made for total or partial exemption from taxation of money gifts to hospitals and higher educational institutions. His statement with regard to the absence of any reductions in the Tariff was as follows:

“In April last an advisory board on tariff and taxation was created. Since then the Board has been instructed to investigate and report on fifty-two applications for tariff changes. Of these applications, one was sent by my immediate predecessor in office, the balance by myself. The Board has proven to be a popular tribunal, but has only been operating a few months. The holding of numerous public hearings and the making of intensive investigations have taken much time, and, as certain of the applications are inter-locking, inquiries are not yet completed. Everything considered, it has appeared to my colleagues and myself the part of wisdom to propose no changes in the Customs tariff at the present Session of Parliament.”

Dealing with finances, Mr. Robb estimated a further reduction of thirty-one million dollars in the net Debt of the Dominion as of Mar. 31, 1927. For the four fiscal years commencing with Apr. 1st, 1923, he placed the total reduction in the net Debt at ninety-five million dollars. Mr. Robb spoke in advance of the end of the fiscal year and his figures were somewhat increased, according to the monthly statement of the Public Debt issued by the Department of Finance to the night of Mar. 31, 1927. According to this statement, the net Debt on the last-mentioned date was \$2,328,301,599, showing a decrease in the net Debt during the four years of approximately \$125,000,000.

It had been stated during the Election campaign that money had been saved owing to the fact that Supply had been obtained by Governor-General's warrants. In response to this statement Mr. Robb said that the total amount of Governor-General's warrants issued under the Administration of Mr. Meighen was \$48,708,473, while the expenditure for the corresponding period of the previous year was forty-nine million dollars. For the period from the re-entry of Mr. Mackenzie King into office on Sept. 25, 1926, up to the end of November there had been issued Governor-General's warrants for \$31,963,509, while the expenditure for the corresponding months of the previous year were \$30,497,921. Thus, he said, the total amount of Governor-General's warrants issued amounted to \$80,671,982, while the total expenditure for similar services

for the corresponding period of the year before was \$79,500,000. For the fiscal year 1927-28 Mr. Robb estimated that the remission of taxes would amount to twenty-seven million dollars. He expected, however, that increasing business activities would result in the total revenue being equal to that of the fiscal year 1926-27 or a little greater.

In a brief reference to the trade situation, he anticipated a balance of exports over imports and had this to say about the policy of the Government in the negotiation of treaties with other countries:

The policy of the Government has been to promote friendly trade relations with other countries, and particularly to strengthen our trade ties within the Empire. Canada introduced the policy of preferential tariffs within the British Empire and the extent of our Empire trade fully justifies the expectations of those who originated the British preference. Bearing in mind the industrial difficulties of the Mother Country during the past year, our trade with the Empire during the period under review was satisfactory.

The main feature of the speech of the financial critic of the Opposition, Hon. R. B. Bennett, was a proposal for the reduction of debt through the issue of a new consolidated four per cent. security of the Dominion of Canada to be taken up by the chartered banks and the insurance companies. He proposed:

That the Minister of Finance should, after creating his four per cent. consolidated Canadian securities, provide by legislation that a percentage, to be hereafter determined, of the revenue of the insurance companies, amounting to a net total of over \$110,000,000 this year, and from the deposits of the Canadian people in our savings banks, amounting approximately to at least another billion and three-quarters, should be utilized for the purpose of paying off maturing debt. "This four per cent. security I would maintain at all times at par"—a very simple process. Under our Finance Act, our Department of Finance operates practically as a Federal reserve board and all that the insurance companies would have to do if they required additional money would be to deposit, either through their banks or with the Minister of Finance, the four per cent. consolidated securities and receive the money from the Federal reserve board. All that the banks would have to do would be what they have already been doing, as you will observe from the returns brought down by the Minister of Finance, deposit these securities with the Minister of Finance and obtain for them the money which enables them to carry on their business.

He stated further that his proposal would "make it compulsory" that part of the investments of insurance companies and banks should be made in four per cent. consolidated bonds of Canada. He denied that his proposal would compel these institutions to lend money at four per cent. but said that it would merely provide "compulsory trustee investment, which is but an amplification of the present provision of the Life Insurance Act." Mr. Bennett estimated that his proposal would save the country next year and the years following not less than \$1,700,000 annually. He explained that in putting forward the proposal he was speaking for himself and not for the Conservative party.

No amendment to the Budget was moved by the Conservatives, but on Feb. 21 one was brought forward by G. G. Coote, U.F.A. representative from Macleod. Mr. Coote took exception to the reduction in the Income tax and said that the proposal

for a ten per cent. reduction appeared to him to be the first move in the elimination of this tax. Personally, he said, he would like to see the Income tax maintained until all the War Debt was paid. Mr. Coote was unable to see how it could be argued, in the face of the great increase in American investments in Canada, that the Income tax was retarding investment in this country. Regarding the Tariff, he said that the Finance Minister could not shelter himself behind the Advisory Tariff Board and declared that "the present Government owes its existence to its formal claim of being the low tariff party in Canada. . . . This Budget," he added, "however, is one which very well might be brought down by a Conservative Government." He closed by moving the following amendment:

Whilst recognizing the advisability of certain minor changes proposed, this House regrets that the Budget as presented by the honourable Minister of Finance contains no effective provision for the reduction in the high cost of living, in so far as such is due to the protective tariff;

That the Budget shows a further departure from the principle of direct and visible taxation based on the ability to pay.

And further that no systematic effort is being made to reduce our National Debt, the interest on which absorbs so large a proportion of the revenues of the Dominion.

J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N.-C.) approved of the reduction in the Sales tax but condemned the cut in the Income tax. The changes in both the Income and the cheques tax, he claimed, reduced the burden on the higher incomes. The one gain which Labour made, in addition to the reduction in the Sales tax, was the cut in the tax on matches.

A protest against the absence of tariff reductions in the Budget came from the group of Liberal-Progressives who were sitting on the Government benches and who supplied the Government majority. J. A. Glen of Marquette, speaking on behalf of the group, asserted that they "must have from the Government a categorical and incontestable statement of its position with regard to future tariff reductions. Refusal to give such a statement," he added, "must inevitably be construed as an admission by the Government of a desire to depart from the policy of tariff reduction." Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, made the Government reply to Mr. Glen. He stated:—

While the Minister of Finance, naturally will not budget for future years, he does authorize me to say this, in reply to the insinuations from the far corner regarding the fiscal policy of this Party and those who support it, that the Liberal fiscal policy is unchanged. We shall move forward cautiously with the aid of knowledge of the facts secured by the Tariff Advisory Board toward the goal of making our tariff structure bear as lightly as possible on production, industry and the people generally, having always in view the greater prosperity of all the legitimate industries of Canada. The tariff must be made to serve the best interests of the Canadian people as a whole. It must be adjusted from time to time to meet the needs, not of one class or group or industry alone, whichever one that may be, but of our whole economic structure. This does not mean tariff-tinkering so called, but it does mean a continuous expert examination and adjustment whenever the facts so revealed warrant.

Mr. Glen then asked Mr. Dunning for further particulars in the nature of an assurance "that the policy of the Government is in the direction of lower tariffs and that it is not the intention to abolish the Income tax as a permanent fiscal instrument." "Some people," replied Mr. Dunning, "tried to hold a pistol at the head of the Minister of Finance last year, we all know with what success; and those who try the same thing again, whether friend or foe, will find the same result."

A further assurance with regard to the Tariff was given by the Finance Minister himself on Mar. 1st, the last day of the Budget debate. "Surely," he said, "this Ministry has been attacked often enough and loud enough for them to know where we stand on the Tariff. We are recognized throughout Canada, and we are proud of it, as the low tariff party. We ran the risk of taking our political lives in our hands in 1925 to go to the country and appeal on our policy—a real national policy that would appeal to all the Provinces of Canada, not merely to any one particular section."

On the same day the Conservative leader described the Budget as "a rich man's budget" because of the maintenance of the Sales tax which, he said, had been retained for years in spite of the protests of the Conservatives. The reduction of the Income tax he described as "long delayed" and criticized the Government for having given no intimation of economy in the management of the affairs of the country. He condemned the Government for lack of initiative in securing the carrying out of the statute of June 1925 with regard to railway rates and stated that "the whole of Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta are suffering from an unjust discrimination in connection with grain rates." He proposed the division of the Railway Commission into two bodies with a view to lessening delays. Dealing with the statement of Mr. Dunning in reply to Mr. Glen, he drew the inference that "now we have reason to know, if we can place any dependence upon the formal pronouncements of this Government, that we have in power a Government favourable to the policy of protection. . . . There never has been a moment's doubt," he continued, "as to the position of the Conservative party upon the question of protection. We look upon it as one of the corner-stones in the foundation of our national structure." On the other hand, declared Mr. Guthrie, "high protection is not the policy of the Conservative party in Canada."

The assurances given by Mr. Dunning and Mr. Robb to the Liberal-Progressives were successful, and they voted with the Government on the Budget. There were two divisions. The first took place on the Coote amendment which was defeated by 182 to 21. On this occasion Liberals, Liberal-Progressives, and Conservatives voted together, the Coote amendment being supported only by the Independent Progressives to the left of the Speaker and by the Labourites. The second division took place on the motion for the adoption of the Budget resolutions, which was car-

ried by 111 to 88. In this instance H. B. Adshead, (Lab., Calgary-East) and L. H. Jelliff, (U.F.A., Lethbridge) voted with the Government, while the other Labourites and Independent Progressives voted with the Opposition.

Discussion on the Bills growing out of the Budget was brief. On the third reading of the measure amending the Special War Revenue Act, Mr. Guthrie moved an amendment to declare that the Sales tax should be discontinued on personal clothing and on boots and shoes. This was defeated by 102 to 80, sixteen of the Farmer and Labour groups voting with the Conservatives and four with the Liberals. E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) followed with an amendment asserting that the tariff should be removed from the same articles, and this was rejected by 169 to 18, the Conservatives and four of the Farmer-Labour group voting with the Government. The third reading carried without a vote.

The Income War Tax Act was amended at the instance of the Finance Minister in response to requests from various quarters, to raise the age limit for the exemption for dependent children to 21 years. In Committee, J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North Centre) moved to limit the ten per cent. reduction to incomes under \$10,000. This was ruled out of order, the ruling was challenged and sustained by 149 to 36. In this division nineteen of the Farmer-Labour group were joined by eight Liberal-Progressives, seven Conservatives and Messrs. Bourassa and Neill. On the third reading a similar amendment by D. F. Kellner (U.F.A., Athabaska) except that the figure was \$5,000, was also ruled out of order.

The Bill to amend the Special War Revenue Act which was left over from the Session of 1926 was passed without opposition.

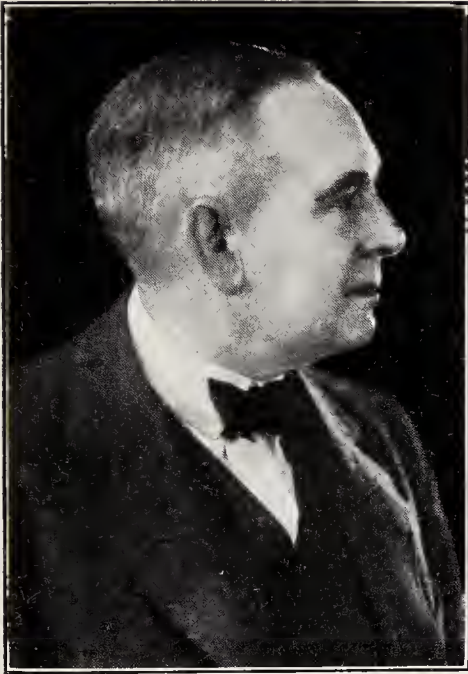
The Tariff Advisory Board, the operators of which were given by the Finance Minister as the reason for the absence of tariff changes, held many sittings in 1925 and 1926. Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham resigned as Chairman and was succeeded by W. H. Moore on Feb. 5, 1927. Up to May 1st, 1927, there had been seventy-two applications made to the Board and sixteen reports had been made to the Minister of Finance. Up to Feb. 24, 1927, there had been thirteen reports made to the Minister.

Dominion Finances. The main Estimates for the fiscal year ending on Mar. 31, 1928, were tabled by the Minister of Finance on Feb. 15, 1927. The comparison between these Estimates and the main Estimates for the year ending Mar. 31, 1927, is shown in the following table:

Service	Total Estimates 1927-28	Total Appropriated 1926-27
Interest on Public Debt, including Sinking Funds...	\$131,597,810.56	\$132,872,415.11
Charges of Management.....	917,050.00	910,192.00
Civil Government.....	11,827,026.66	11,510,690.66
Administration of Justice.....	2,165,200.00	2,178,200.00
Penitentiaries.....	1,762,952.00	1,762,952.00

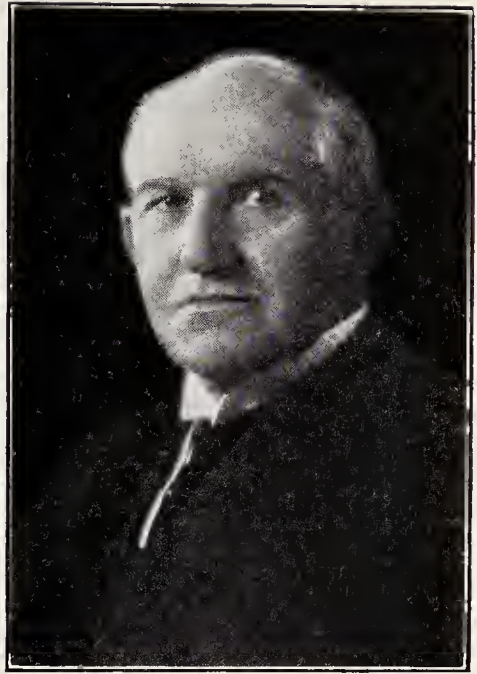
Service	Total Estimates 1927-28	Total Appropriated 1926-27
Legislation.....	2,352,106.10	2,356,511.08
Agriculture.....	6,440,500.00	5,802,500.00
Immigration and Colonization.....	3,080,000.00	3,195,972.00
Health.....	784,800.00	656,200.00
Pensions.....	38,377,261.52	37,261,073.58
Superannuation.....	1,471,600.00	1,554,000.00
National Defence.....	15,914,462.42	12,538,835.42
Railways and Canals—Income.....	1,030,197.60	1,230,430.00
Public Works—Income.....	13,562,878.34	13,560,452.75
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.....	804,675.00	1,139,880.41
Ocean and River Service.....	3,541,840.00	2,638,950.00
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	2,878,120.00	2,657,850.00
Scientific Institutions.....	995,570.00	948,950.00
Steamboat Inspection.....	134,610.00	133,230.00
Fisheries.....	1,675,000.00	1,488,700.00
Subsidies to Provinces.....	12,516,740.50	12,375,153.28
Mines and Geological Survey.....	604,400.00	611,315.02
Labour.....	1,404,000.00	1,441,693.00
Public Printing and Stationery.....	183,500.00	170,500.00
Indians.....	3,981,574.02	3,675,504.02
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	2,286,498.84	2,049,332.50
Government of the Northwest Territories.....	415,000.00	369,297.00
Government of the Yukon Territory.....	180,000.00	187,000.00
Dominion Lands and Parks.....	4,080,022.00	4,028,254.66
Soldier Land Settlement.....	3,375,000.00	3,375,000.00
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	7,180,500.00	7,713,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,597,291.73	4,494,256.54
Customs and Excise.....	11,208,201.00	10,884,390.00
Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue.....	2,403,487.00	2,389,390.00
Public Works—Collection of Revenue.....	1,063,830.00	1,085,845.00
Post Office.....	31,849,059.40	31,512,174.40
Trade and Commerce.....	3,904,260.00	4,018,753.00
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.....	\$330,547,024.69	\$326,779,343.43
Railways and Canals—Capital.....	19,680,608.41	17,164,250.00
Public Works—Capital.....	2,090,000.00	1,715,239.27
Public Works—Capital—Marine Dept.....	1,721,780.00	1,689,905.00
TOTAL CAPITAL.....	23,492,388.41	20,569,394.27
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND CAPITAL.....	\$354,039,413.10	\$347,348,737.70
Adjustment of War Claims.....	220,000.00	276,327.82
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$354,259,413.10	\$347,625,065.52

In addition to the above Estimates for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1927, there were tabled on Feb. 8, 1927, supplementary Estimates totalling \$8,005,893, on Feb. 15, further supplementary Estimates to the amount of \$575,204, and on Mar. 21, further supplementaries of \$860,331, all for the same fiscal year. For the year 1927-28 there were tabled on Apr. 11, 1927, supplementary Estimates to the amount of \$11,648,361. The figures given do not include the Estimates voted for the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Government Merchant Marine which, for the year ending Mar. 31, 1927, totalled \$31,600,000 and for the year ending Mar. 31, 1928, \$22,518,500. In the earlier year the Estimates for the C.G. Merchant Marine were \$600,000 and in the later, \$18,500. In each year the balance was for the Canadian National Railways. Of the Estimates for the year ending in 1927, \$154,559,858 were authorized by statute, leaving a balance of \$191,211,492 to be voted. Of this amount there was voted in the Session of 1926 as interim supply \$47,802,873; Governor-General's warrants were issued for \$80,621,982, and there was voted in the Session of 1926-27 \$64,590,350. The difference between the total of these details and the total figure previously



WILLIAM HENRY MOORE, B.A.,
LL.D., D.LITT.

Appointed Chairman, The Advisory
Tariff Board of Canada, Feb. 5, 1927



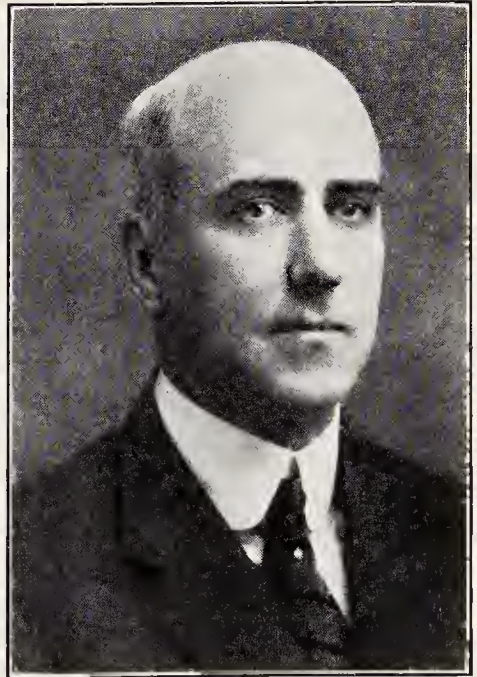
HON. CHARLES MURPHY, K.C.
Senator

Prominent, as former Postmaster-Gen-
eral, in the Pacific Cable Controversy
of 1925-1926



HON. FERNAND RINFRET, F.R.S.C.

Appointed Secretary of State in the
King Cabinet, Sept. 25, 1926



HON. JAMES MALCOLM

Appointed Minister of Trade and Com-
merce in the King Cabinet, Sept., 1926

mentioned is explained by a deduction of \$1,803,714 composed of amounts by which interim supply and Governor-General's warrants exceeded the main Estimates.

The comparison of revenues and expenditures for the two fiscal years ending in 1926 and 1927 is given in the (unrevised) statement of the Finance Department as follows:

Revenues and Expenditures

Ordinary Revenue	Total Apr. 1 to Mar. 31, 1926	Total Apr. 1 to Mar. 31, 1927
TAXATION REVENUE—		
Customs Duties.....	\$126,316,507.80	\$140,883,890.42
Excise Duties.....	42,543,514.48	48,108,474.02
WAR TAX REVENUE—		
Excise Taxes, (Sales, Stamp, etc.).....	90,854,905.17	97,046,220.71
Income Tax.....	55,434,643.64	47,287,300.06
Business Profits Tax.....	1,149,137.01	677,412.41
Miscellaneous Taxes.....	1,888,220.02	1,908,924.91
TOTAL TAXES.....	\$318,186,928.12	\$335,912,222.53
Interest on Investments.....	6,636,923.91	7,443,617.73
Post Office.....	30,334,575.02	27,314,235.79
Dominion Lands.....	2,745,453.41	3,264,381.38
Canada Grain Act.....	2,329,390.63	2,359,766.50
Miscellaneous.....	7,725,224.60	7,616,999.55
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE.....	\$367,958,495.69	\$383,911,223.48
Special Receipts and Credits on Consolidated Fund..	1,731,322.59	1,757,701.83
TOTAL.....	\$369,689,818.28	\$385,668,925.31
Ordinary Expenditure	Total Apr. 1 to Mar. 31, 1926	Total Apr. 1 to Mar. 31, 1927
Interest on Public Debt.....	\$125,342,726.30	\$121,970,189.23
Pensions.....	33,954,982.03	34,533,661.54
Subsidies to Provinces.....	12,375,128.50	12,516,740.50
Soldier Land Settlement.....	1,236,869.05	1,188,696.33
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	7,073,913.67	6,173,292.11
Customs and Excise.....	8,857,388.63	9,338,455.65
Post Office.....	25,571,734.97	26,404,572.74
National Defence.....	11,280,037.90	10,927,901.33
Agriculture.....	5,358,173.51	5,387,884.98
Public Works, chargeable to Income.....	12,202,345.44	9,890,917.68
Dominion Lands and Parks.....	3,450,776.17	3,899,282.35
Trade and Commerce.....	4,449,686.97	4,127,333.71
Civil Government.....	10,778,458.01	10,696,235.03
All other Expenditure.....	35,928,798.72	34,245,913.56
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.....	\$297,861,019.87	\$291,301,076.74
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE—		
Adjustment of War Claims.....	212,184.61	60,805.28
Discount and expenses of Loan Flotations.....	3,524,056.87	3,278,137.99
Miscellaneous charges to Consolidated Fund....	2,525,525.28	516,661.08
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—		
Public Works.....	4,613,835.40	2,664,963.91
Railways and Canals.....	11,133,458.22	15,310,962.83
LOANS AND ADVANCES NON-ACTIVE—		
Loans to C.N.R.....	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Loans to C.G.M.M.....	465,042.02	426,817.14
Loans to Quebec Harbour Commission.....	508,645.10	680,000.00
Miscellaneous Non-active accounts.....	494.48	.....
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	\$330,844,261.85	\$324,239,424.97

**The
Georgian Bay
Canal and
Power
Problems**

The most sustained battle of the Session took place over the private Bill of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company. It was introduced by E. R. E. Chevrier (Liberal, Ottawa) on Feb. 21, 1927, and did not get its second reading until Mar. 28. Immediately afterwards it was referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, which reported against it on Apr. 7. The Bill dealing with the Company provided for a renewal of the charter which had been first granted in 1894 and subsequently renewed from time to time. The last occasion on which it was renewed was the Session of 1924. The proceedings on the first reading of the Bill were, as usual, purely formal; but as soon as the second reading was moved on Feb. 25, opposition began and was continued persistently until the division on Mar. 28. Opposition to the Bill came chiefly from the Conservatives, the United Farmers of Alberta, Independent Progressives and Labourites. The Government did not commit itself to approval of the Bill, but asked the House to give the measure a second reading and send it to the Railway Committee for consideration. Among the Liberals and Liberal-Progressives the chief speakers in favour of this course, besides Ministers, were members from along the Ottawa River and from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Other members from Manitoba and Saskatchewan opposed the Bill. A resolution against the Bill was received from the Legislature of the Province of Ontario. The measure was also opposed by the Province of Quebec.

The first statement from a supporter of the Bill which gave an intimation of the purposes of the promoters was made by E. A. Lapierre (Lib., Nipissing). Mr. Lapierre stated that if the charter were renewed the Company would immediately start the construction of that section of the canal from Montreal to Ottawa. This would take about three years, and would produce 219,000 horse-power at Carillon and 4,100 horse-power at Ste. Anne's. It would complete 120 miles out of a total of 440 miles, or twenty-seven per cent. of the whole project, at a cost of about \$55,000,000. The next section would take two years to complete, would produce 158,000 horse-power, be fifty-four miles in length or about twelve per cent. of the total mileage and would cost about \$40,000,000. Mr. Lapierre stated that during the thirty odd years that the charter had been in existence the promoters had twice offered to provide capital for carrying out the work, but added that it had been conditional on a Federal guarantee.

On Mar. 11 the Conservative leader crystalized the opposition of his Party to the Bill by moving an amendment to the second reading in these terms: "The character and object of this Bill involve matters of grave national and provincial importance, and are such as to constitute it a measure of public policy which ought not to be dealt with by any private bill."

This brought on Mar. 14, the next day when the Bill was before the House, a statement from Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways in which he urged that it should be sent to the Railway Committee for examination. "I recognize this," he said in this connection, "speaking as a Minister that there must ultimately be developed some arrangement which is satisfactory not only to the Dominion on the one hand, but to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the other; there is no question about that. But I do not agree that the Dominion in making such an arrangement requires to surrender any rights which properly and constitutionally belong to the Dominion." In his speech on this occasion he stated that beyond any question the bone of contention in the Bill was the water power at Carillon, and he gave some history of this water power. In 1913, he said, a lease of 250 horse-power developed in connection with the present canal works was granted by the Conservative Government of that day to the National Hydro Electric Company of Montreal. On Dec. 1st, 1921, he continued, a new lease was granted, again by the Conservatives, to the same company up to three hundred thousand horse-power at the same point, and this lease was renewed by the Conservative Government on the 26th day of August, 1926. He stated further that the Order-in-Council of August, 1926, reduced the rental payable to the Dominion by six hundred thousand dollars. The King Government cancelled the Order-in-Council of 1926 but renewed the 1921 lease until May 1st, 1927, the date upon which the Georgian Bay Canal charter would expire.

The statement of Mr. Dunning with regard to the Carillon leases was replied to by Hon. R. B. Bennett on Mar. 22. Mr. Bennett stated that the grant of Carillon water power came into existence first on Aug. 6, 1908, under the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The lease was then granted to Crawford Ross and was transferred by him to the National Hydro Electric Company. On Mar. 14, 1911, under the same Government the lease was made direct to the National Hydro Electric Company. In 1913 a new lease was made contemplating the development of additional power, and on Dec. 1st, 1921, the lease had been again amended with provision for a larger development. This lease had been again renewed by the Liberal Government on Aug. 14, 1923. There was a further extension in 1925 and another in 1926. In connection with the Order-in-Council of August, 1926, Mr. Bennett stated that he had personal knowledge that between the months of July and September in that year Sir Henry Drayton had negotiated with Mr. C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, and that he was also negotiating with the Province of Quebec. He did not, however, know whether those negotiations related to Carillon or not.

On Mar. 14, J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N.-C.) in opposing the Bill, asked the House to consider the larger issues at stake. "I think," he said, "it is pretty generally recognized that

we have three or four large companies, or groups of companies, that are trying to secure a monopoly of the water powers of Canada, those groups being the International Paper, the Spanish-Abitibi, the Holt group, and lately the Sifton group. About a year ago we had the International Paper Company reaching a long arm into Canada and establishing connections up the Gatineau."

On Mar. 21, dealing specially with the Guthrie amendment, Mr. Chevrier, sponsor for the Bill, reviewed the history of the charter. "This charter was first granted," he said, "in 1894 under Tory rule. It was renewed under Liberal régime, until 1911. . . . In 1912 the charter was amended, and Mr. White, the Tory member for North Renfrew, sponsored the amending Bill. In 1913, the charter was renewed at the instance of the same Mr. White, and also in 1915; in 1918, Mr. Fripp, one of the two Tory members for this city, obtained a further renewal and not a word of protest was uttered by any of our friends opposite; in 1924 Mr. McGiverin, the senior Liberal member for Ottawa, obtained another renewal and not the slightest protest was made by honourable gentlemen opposite."

During the debate on the Bill on Mar. 28, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, discussed the relative authority of the Dominion and the Provinces with regard to power development. In doing so he quoted a letter which he had written to Premier King on June 1st, 1925, dealing with the development of Carillon power and a suggestion made by Premier Ferguson of Ontario in connection with it. Mr. Lapointe said in this letter:—

With regard to Mr. Ferguson's suggestion, that the action of this Government should be made dependent upon the consent of the Province of Ontario, my understanding is that any power which may be developed at Carillon will result from the erection of works for the improvement of navigation by or under the authority of the Government under the powers conferred upon the Dominion by the British North America Act. Therefore, in so far as any questions regarding the improvement of navigation are concerned, the matter appears to be one in which the Dominion must proceed upon its own responsibility. It may be, however, that in the carrying out of these powers, or in the construction of the proposed works some interest of the Province may be affected, and I think therefore that Mr. Ferguson should be informed that this Government would welcome any representations which his Government may desire to make upon the subject. So far as I am aware, any interest which the Province may have in the matter is of a limited character, depending possibly upon the ownership of lands in the bed of the river or within the area to be flooded. Any interference by the Dominion with such right or interest would form the basis of compensation which might be agreed upon by the Governments concerned, but which, in any event, could be determined by adjudication.

The attitude of the Government was stated by the Prime Minister on the same date. He said:—

The Government has no interest whatever in this measure apart from having it dealt with as other private bills are dealt with; the Government has never had any interest, directly or indirectly, other than to see that all parties who appear here with respect to private legislation are treated alike. Should the Bill come back from Committee and not then appeal to their judgment in the form it may have, honourable members of this House will be as free as possible to vote in any way they please with respect to this measure. All I am asking

at present, as one who has some responsibility for procedure in this House, is that honourable members consider this vote as one having reference primarily to the procedure of this Parliament in regard to private legislation generally.

The division came that night. A week earlier on Mar. 21 E. D. R. Bissett (Lib.-Prog., Springfield) had proposed a sub-amendment declaring that the water powers on the Ottawa, Mattawa and French Rivers should "be taken over by the Government of Canada as part of a comprehensive scheme for the supplying of navigation facilities, and hydro electric power to the people of the Dominion of Canada at the lowest possible cost." This amendment, however, was ruled out of order by the Speaker as inapplicable to a private bill, and the first division took place on the Guthrie amendment. This was defeated by 105 to 87, Liberals and Liberal-Progressives forming the majority; Conservatives, U.F.A., Independent Progressives and Labourites the minority. The House divided a second time on the motion for the second reading which was carried by 103 to 88, the vote in this case showing the same party alignment as in the previous one, except that Mr. Bissett (Lib.-Prog., Springfield) and G. C. Edwards (Lib., Ottawa) voted in the minority.

In the Railway Committee of the House of Commons on Apr. 5, Harry Sifton and Winfield B. Sifton presented the case for the Georgian Bay Canal Company. The latter summarized the position of the Company in these terms:

A. The Company has never been, and is not now in default. It has rigidly observed the whole of its obligations.

B. Through no fault of the Company the primary condition of having its plans passed by the Governor-in-Council has not been satisfied. The Government has not passed the plans. This is not the fault of the Company. If necessary we will call evidence to prove this statement.

C. Through no fault of the Company, the Company is in danger of having its rights lapse, because it has not exercised same before the given date. (*The Toronto Daily Star*, Apr. 5, 1927.)

Mr. Harry Sifton asserted that the "abdication by the Federal Parliament of its rights," if the charter were allowed to lapse, "would throw the river (Ottawa) into the hands of the Power Trust of America, which would immediately duplicate the Gatineau situation at a half dozen other points on the river. Not only on the Ottawa," he added, "but on the St. Lawrence, too." He offered to agree to three amendments to the Bill. One provided that a majority of the directors should be "natural born or naturalized subjects of His Majesty and domiciled in Canada." The other two read as follows:—

Until through navigation is established from the Georgian Bay to Montreal all the revenues of the Company derived from water falls or heads for water powers and otherwise shall be devoted exclusively, after service and payment of charges on the Company's debts and the maintenance and operation of the Company's works, to the completion of the works hereby authorized.

The exportation from the Dominion of Canada of any hydraulic or electric or other kinds of power developed in connection with or for the purposes of the works hereby authorized is hereby prohibited.

Evidence was given before the Committee by the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, Graham A. Bell, and by the chief engineer of that Department, A. E. Dubuc. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., of Montreal, opposed the Bill on behalf of the Province of Quebec and W. N. Tilley, K.C., of Toronto, on behalf of the Province of Ontario. Major Graham Bell gave evidence regarding the various Orders-in-Councils passed dealing with the Carillon water power, and particularly with that of August, 1926. Mr. Dubuc testified with regard to the plans submitted to the Department by the Company, stating that they were indefinite and did not justify approval by the Department.

The end came on Apr. 7 after four days' hearings. The motion that the Bill be not reported was made by Fred G. Sanderson (Lib., South Perth) and was carried with only one dissenting voice, that of E. J. Young (Lib., Weyburn, Sask.).

The 1921 lease of the water power development at Carillon to the National Hydro Electric Company lapsed on Apr. 30, 1927, but the original lease for 250 horse-power remained in force.

Other Debates in the House. Feb. 9. T. L. Church (Cons. Toronto N.-W.) moved that Income tax, Sales tax, Stamp and "nuisance taxes" be reduced. Resolution withdrawn. He also moved that a national system of registration of voters be adopted. Resolution withdrawn.

Feb. 14. D. M. Kennedy (U.F.A., Peace River) proposed that the time had come for the commencement of a railway from the Peace River country to the Pacific. On the suggestion of the Minister of Railways the resolution was referred to the Standing Committee on Railways and Canals, which reported adversely on Apr. 8. Mr. Kennedy moved not to accept this report and his amendment was defeated by 97 to 77 on Apr. 13.

A. M. Carmichael (Ind.-Prog., Kindersley) moved that no government should have a right to dissolution before the end of a parliamentary term except by a vote of the House. This caused the first division of the Session and was defeated by 133 to 26, both Liberals and Conservatives voting against it.

Feb. 15. D. M. Kennedy (U.F.A., Peace River) proposed to refer the report of Justice Clark on the Athabaska election of October 29, 1925, to the Privilege and Elections Committee. Carried. The Committee did not meet.

Feb. 16. Hon. J. W. Edwards (Cons., Frontenac) moved that natural resources should be returned to the Prairie Provinces and that such transfer should not modify the right of such provinces to control their educational policy. This motion was ruled out of order by the Speaker on the ground that the matter was *sub judice* in the Supreme Court. Another motion on the same subject by Mr. Church was also disallowed.

Mr. Church moved another resolution advocating a national policy on coal. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, made a statement reviewing the situation and the debate was adjourned. He also tabled a report of the Dominion Fuel Board on the subject.

Mar. 2. P. A. Seguin (Lib., L'Assomption-Montcalm) brought forward a resolution declaring that persons having a knowledge of the two official languages should have a preference in Civil Service appointments. Debate adjourned.

Mar. 9. J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N.-C.) proposed the appointment of a special committee on amendment of the B.N.A. Act. Debate adjourned.

Mar. 19. A. A. Heaps (Lab., Winnipeg N.) moved that the Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations should investigate a plan for insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. Hon. Peter Heenan,

Minister of Labour, said the Government had no objection to the motion and promised to bring the subject to the attention of the Inter-Provincial Conference. Debate adjourned.

Mar. 23. Dr. Edwards proposed a resolution asserting that those who suffered loss through the Farmers' Bank should receive the same measure of relief as was given in the case of the Home Bank. The motion was opposed by the Finance Minister and defeated by 105 to 56.

Apr. 14. A vote of \$500,000 for the purchase of a residence and office for the Canadian Minister at Washington was challenged by the Conservatives, both in Committee of Supply and on the passage of the Supply Bill containing the item. On the ground that it was extravagant to purchase a building at the outset of what was an experiment, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, leader of the Opposition moved to reduce this vote to \$25,000 and to change the policy of the Government from one of purchase to that of rental. The item was defended by the Prime Minister on the ground that it would be an economy in the long run to purchase at the present time. On the vote in Committee of Supply Apr. 13th Mr. Guthrie's amendment was defeated by 90 to 54. When his motion was made later as an amendment to the third reading of the Supply Bill it was rejected by 89 to 48. On this occasion four of the Farmer members voted with the Conservatives.

Shorter Speeches in the House of Commons. There had been discussion for some years of the desirability of speeding the business of the House of Commons. A committee investigated the subject during the Session of 1926 and reported amendments to the rules for this purpose, but this report had not been discussed up to the time of dissolution in July of that year. A Committee on the same subject was again appointed in the Session of 1926-27 and its report was adopted by the House on Mar. 22, 1927, to come into effect at the next Session of Parliament. The two main changes made in the rules were a limitation placed upon the length of speeches and the adoption of an eleven o'clock closing hour at night. In addition a reduction was made in the membership in the standing committees; provision was made for the dropping of private members' resolutions after having been called twice without being proceeded with; one sub-amendment to motions to go into Committee of Supply of ways and means was allowed in addition to a main amendment; the requirement of a resolution preceding a bill in case of legislation regarding trade was dropped; fees were increased for private bills and steps were taken to put an end to the system under which a private bill which aroused vigorous opposition might block other private legislation.

The rule regarding the limitation of speeches caused the chief discussion in the House, and five different amendments were moved to it. A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) proposed to exempt the Budget debate from the time limitation on speeches. Robert Gardiner, spokesman for the U.F.A., moved to make the time limit one hour and to apply it to all except Ministers. C. G. Power (Lib., Quebec S.) moved that forty minutes be the limit for all speeches. A great part of the opposition to the rule arose because it exempted only Ministers of the Crown and the chief spokesman for the official Opposition, and A. M. Carmichael (Ind.-Prog., Kindersley) and T. W. Bird (Ind.-Prog., Dauphin) moved to amend it so as to allow spokesmen for all opposition groups, or at least one spokesman for opposition groups in addition to the official Opposition, to speak more than the forty minutes fixed in the rule. After an extended debate, however, all amendments were defeated and the rule was passed by 115 to 20. As adopted it read as follows:

"No member, except the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, or a Minister moving a Government Order and the member speaking in reply immediately after such Minister, or a member making a motion of "No Confidence" in the Government and a Minister replying thereto, shall speak for more than forty minutes at a time in any debate."

During the debate on the report, G. G. Coote, (U.F.A., Macleod) asked whether the Special Committee on the rules had considered the British practice of referring estimates to Special Committees. The Speaker, Hon. Rodolphe

Lemieux, replied that he had proposed such a change to the Committee but that it had been considered too radical to be adopted at present.

**Legislation
and Other
Incidents
of the Year**

An Act was passed to incorporate a National Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. The sum of \$250,000 was appropriated for the purposes of the Committee. The Committee consisted of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon, of the Lieutenant-Governors and Premiers of the Provinces, the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, a few members of the Privy Council, the Chief Justice of Canada, the heads of the two large Railway systems, the heads of a number of representative organizations, and others.

The Civil Service was granted an increase of pay which was in the nature of a flat increase throughout the inside and outside service but was subject to certain exceptions. The supplementary vote for the purpose was \$2,700,000. The Civil Service Superannuation Act was amended to extend the time till July, 1927, for civil servants to exercise their option of coming under it, and another amendment provided pensions for the widows of retired civil servants.

A Federal District Commission was created by a special Act to take over the work of the Ottawa Improvement Commission. It was provided that the new Commission should consist of ten members, nine appointed by the Dominion Government, one by the City of Ottawa. One of the nine chosen by the Government was to reside in the City of Hull, Quebec. The Act provided for a grant of \$250,000 per annum to the Commission for sixteen years. Authority was given for the expenditure of money in the suburbs of the cities of Ottawa and Hull, but no specific limits were set to the Federal District. The Act left the municipal authorities in each province intact, such matters belonging, under the British North America Act, to provincial jurisdiction.

A vote was placed in the Estimates for the commencement of work on the new group of Federal buildings in the Capital. Approval was given to plans for the first structure, to be in the nature of a general office building.

The memorial to the nurses of Canada who gave their lives in the Great War was unveiled by Margaret C. Macdonald, LL.D., R.C.C., Matron-in-chief of the Canadian Nursing Service, on Aug. 24, 1926. The memorial was presented to the Government by Miss Jean E. Browne, President of the Canadian Nurses Association, and accepted on behalf of the Government by Sir Henry Drayton. Premier Ferguson of Ontario was present at the ceremony. Tributes were received from His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Byng), Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Matron of the Imperial Army Nursing Service, and from the American Nursing Association.

The trade treaty between Canada and the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras was brought into effect on May 1st, 1927, by proclamation.

Oliver Mowat Biggar, Chief Electoral Officer by Act of Parliament, resigned and Jules Castonguay was appointed, under an amendment to the Act, by resolution of the House of Commons.

Out of 1,510 claims from civilians under the Reparations Clauses of the Treaty of Versailles received by the Dominion Government, reports had been made on 1,504 up to Apr. 11, 1927. Under the Dawes plan Canada had received \$4,009,517 on this account and was entitled on the date just given to receive \$3,789,430. On Feb. 23 the value of the property in the hands of the Canadian Custodian of Enemy Property was \$11,577,768.

Miss Agnes Macphail wrote a letter to the school children of her riding on the situation in China, which led to a debate in the House.

Miss Macphail urged the amendment of the Naturalization Act to permit Canadian women who marry foreigners to remain British citizens. Hon. Fernand Rinfret, on behalf of the Government, expressed sympathy but said it was necessary to get action throughout the Empire. The British House of Commons, he added, had already approved the view put forward by Miss Macphail.

The appropriations contained a vote to allow the resumption of experiments at the Alfred peat bog. The Minister stated that so far about \$300,000 had been spent in this work.

Provision was made for the addition of one judge to the Supreme Court and for the compulsory superannuation of all judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts on reaching the age of seventy-five.

The Loan Companies Act and the Trust Companies Act were amended to require companies operating under them to take out an annual licence and in some other particulars. The Insurance Act was also amended.

The Trade Marks Act was amended to authorize the registration of "union labels" under certain conditions.

The postage on certain classes of newspapers was reduced by an amendment to the Post Office Act.

Three Acts were passed dealing with agriculture. Provision was made for grading fruit for export. Machinery was created for the registration of insecticides and fungicides. The Live Stock Act was amended to facilitate the operation of co-operative organizations on the exchanges.

Representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada laid a number of proposals before the Prime Minister on Dec. 16, 1926. They asked, among other things, the amendment of the Criminal Code to allow peaceful picketing, for the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council, for the discontinuance of grants for military training in the schools, and for the repeal of the Sales tax before the Income tax was reduced.

A deputation from the Retail Merchants Association of Canada waited on the Minister of Finance on Feb. 1st, 1927. Among the more important requests made were the cancellation of the Income tax, gradual abolition of the Sales tax, reduction of the registration fee on letters from ten to five cents, and amendments to the Criminal Code to stop the use of trading stamps and similar devices.

Sixteen Bills to amend public laws were introduced by private members but none got past second reading. One, which passed the Senate but got only first reading in the Commons, proposed to set up a divorce court for Ontario. Another would have removed the necessity for Ministers of the Crown seeking re-election, in certain cases, after accepting office.

A private Bill affecting the capital structure of the Sun Life Assurance Company was amended so as to limit the dividend to shareholders to fifteen per cent, and the Bill was withdrawn.

The North American Relations Foundation was incorporated by a private Act. Its purpose was declared to be the promotion, maintenance and safeguarding of international amity and friendly relations between the peoples of Canada and the United States.

A Bill to incorporate the Thousand Isles International Bridge Company, which was to be financed by American capital and proposed to erect a bridge across the St. Lawrence near Ganonoque, was rejected by the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons. In this connection Major Graham Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, stated that it was anticipated that the Canadian railways would bridge the St. Lawrence at the point chosen for the foot of navigation from the new Welland Canal, probably at Brockville or Prescott.

Hon. W. M. Martin, a Judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, was appointed on Mar. 8, 1927, to investigate the claim of the Province of British Columbia for the reconveyance to the Province by the Dominion of the Railway lands conveyed by the Province to the Dominion under the terms of the union.

In reference to the Home Bank the Minister of Finance stated (Feb. 16, 1927) that of the \$3,000,000 voted by Parliament for relief all but \$222,233.59 had been paid by the commissioners. In addition the liquidator had paid twenty-five per cent. to all creditors. In a further statement (Apr. 4) he said that out of 1,686 shareholders, 835 had met their double liability in full.

The par value of the shares and the double liability received to that date was \$756,765.52; the liquidator then hoped to secure an additional substantial amount.

A joint committee of the two Houses investigated the claims of the Allied Indian Tribes of British Columbia and of the Indian Tribes of the Interior of that province during the Session of 1926-27. In regard to the claim that the Indian tribes had an aboriginal title to the lands of British Columbia which had never been extinguished, the Committee found that the Indians had no such title based on aboriginal or other right. They reviewed a number of other grievances presented by representatives of the Indians and, while advising some changes in the policy of the Department of Indian Affairs, they expressed the view that "the Indians of British Columbia receive benefits which are in excess of those granted by the treaty to Indians in other parts of Canada." The report was presented to both Houses on April 11, 1927, and adopted. The Indian Act was amended during the same Session, chiefly in the direction of giving the Department more control over places of amusement on the reserves. Another Act gave the Superintendent-General certain powers to deal with the St. Regis Indian islands in the St. Lawrence.

**The
Conservative
Leadership
and
Convention**

Following the defeat of the Conservatives in the Election there was much discussion in the Conservative press as to the causes of the disaster, and the suggestion was made that it was necessary that the Conservative party should have a new leader. There was a discussion on this matter between *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, and *The Gazette* of Montreal. The former asked "what other man at the head of the Party could have done any better in the last Election than Mr. Meighen did? What reason is there for supposing that Quebec would have been kinder to any other leader in Mr. Meighen's place?" *The Gazette* summed up the criticism of Mr. Meighen in its issue of Sept. 22. "French-Canadian Quebec," it said, "has voted solidly against the Conservative party led by Mr. Meighen, and has done it thrice in succession, despite the admitted fact that the Conservative policy conforms absolutely to the social and economic requirements of the Province. There was no accident about these votes; they were given deliberately upon each occasion by an overwhelming majority—and upon one issue—Mr. Meighen." *The Gazette* did not argue whether the people of Quebec had real ground for the antipathy they had shown. "The essential fact," it stated, "is that Quebec will not have Mr. Meighen, and it is a stubborn fact, one that is not affected in any way by debates as to whether the French-Canadian attitude is just or unjust." At the time he relinquished the premiership on Sept. 27, 1926, Mr. Meighen also announced that he would resign the leadership of the Conservative party and that a caucus of Conservative Senators, Members of the House of Commons, and defeated candidates would be held in Ottawa on Oct. 11, 1926. At the caucus on Oct. 11, Mr. Meighen persisted in his intention to resign. "After the contest at the end of 1921," read a statement issued from Mr. Meighen's office, "he submitted his resignation to a conference similar to that which met yesterday, at the same time he placed his services at the disposal of the Party should they desire

him to continue. On this occasion, such was his conviction that the best interests of all concerned could be promoted by his retirement, that the decision announced two weeks ago was definite and admitted of no conditions. It was, he said, his desire to bring about to the utmost, circumstances conducive to the advantage of his successor, and he urged the conference to take no step which would weaken the hands of him who was from this time on to have the great responsibility of leadership. Everything that could be done within his power to advance the interests of the Party and make happier the path of his successor would be done. Mr. Meighen urged that the conference confine its attention solely to matters arising out of his resignation." (Canadian Press Report, *The Gazette*, Montreal, Oct. 12, 1926.)

At the same caucus, Hon. Hugh Guthrie was selected to lead the Conservative opposition during the approaching Session, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a national convention of the party to select a permanent leader.

The retirement of Mr. Meighen from the leadership was the occasion of many tributes paid to him in the press. "He goes out without a stain upon his armour," said *The Ottawa Journal* (Sept. 27), "To his last fight he gave his all; it was not his fault if he did not reach the summit. He believed in himself, he believed in Canada, and he believed in his policies, and he was true to the last to all of them."

The Mail and Empire, Toronto (Sept. 27) said that "as House leader and as Opposition leader," Mr. Meighen was "unequaled" and expressed the hope that a seat would be offered to Mr. Meighen and that he would be elected to it.

The Manitoba Free Press (Lib.) said (Sept. 28) that "while Mr. Meighen's retirement from the leadership of the Conservative party was inevitable at this time, it is not inevitable that he should remain permanently out of public life. . . . To enter Parliament at thirty-four, one of a horde of undistinguished raw recruits, and to become almost immediately a parliamentary figure," was the tribute paid the retiring Conservative leader by this journal; "to fight his way to the charmed government ranks in six years; to win premiership at forty-six; to attain and hold against all comers the position of the first swordsman of Parliament—these are achievements which will survive the disaster of to-day."

The Vancouver Province (Sept. 25) declared that "as a parliamentary fighter, Mr. Meighen can scarcely be surpassed. But as a political leader he has not met with the success his abilities deserved." *The Daily Colonist* of Victoria (Sept. 26) expressed the view that "unfortunately for Mr. Meighen as a political leader he was a member of the Government which adopted a policy of conscription." *La Patrie* of Montreal said that "when the smoke of battle has died away, it will be acknowledged throughout the whole Dominion, and particularly in the Province of Quebec what great efforts the Hon. Arthur Meighen made to bring about national

unity." *The Globe*, Toronto, (Oct. 13) said that "Mr. Meighen has a legion of personal friends throughout the country, who, regardless of political affiliation, will follow his career with interest and good wishes, whether it is in the realm of law or politics."

With regard to the selection of Mr. Guthrie as temporary leader *The Montreal Daily Star* (Oct. 12) welcomed the choice as "an acceptable House leader, versed in all the intricate practices of Parliament, dignified in statement and adroit in debate." This newspaper also expressed satisfaction that the choice of a permanent leader had been postponed. *The Ottawa Journal* (Oct. 12) described Mr. Guthrie as "a man of first rate ability." *The Calgary Herald* (Oct. 12) said "Mr. Guthrie is a seasoned politician with a wide and varied experience in Federal affairs and an intimate and intelligent knowledge of Parliamentary procedure." *The Vancouver Daily Province* in commenting on the Ottawa caucus (Oct. 15) reviewed the problem of the Conservative party and summed up its conclusions in this way:

Finally, the Conservative party should make it clear that it is conservative, not reactionary. The thing sneeringly called Toryism will not serve the purposes of Canada. The description is out of date. The ideal of constructive Conservatism is worthy to attract the allegiance and inspire the citizenship of the plain man no less than the choice spirits of the age. If the Conservative party can give that ideal a local habitation and a name in Canada, it will enlist in its ranks the following of a real liberalism, and it will realize the vision of a splendid Canadianism.

The new Conservative leader, speaking in Montreal on Oct. 19, set out what he regarded as "the more outstanding principles of the Conservative party." These were:

First, the maintenance of peace, order, and good government. . . . Second, the establishment and maintenance of a fiscal policy which will insure to the fullest extent the benefit of the Canadian market to the Canadian people, together with the enjoyment by the Canadian people of the natural wealth of Canada. Third, the most scrupulous honesty, economy and efficiency. . . . Fourth, an immigration policy that will yield results. . . . Fifth, speedy development of our great natural resources. . . . Sixth, fair, equal and generous treatment of every section of Canada. . . . Seventh, and perhaps most important of all—the building up of a Canadian national spirit, coupled with the maintenance of the British connection, the strengthening of the Imperial tie, the establishment on a firm and acknowledged basis of Canada's position as a self-governing entity within the British Empire, and of her undoubted right to manage and settle her own affairs. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, Oct. 20, 1926.)

On Feb. 22, 1927, it was announced by the National Convention Committee that the convention of the Conservative party for the purpose of selecting a leader would be held in Winnipeg on Oct. 11 of the same year. There was some criticism of the choice in the meeting place, but generally speaking, it was accepted as satisfactory. On Mar. 7 at a complimentary banquet tendered to W. A. Boys, M.P., (Cons., North Simcoe) at Barrie, Ontario, Mr. Meighen made an announcement which was interpreted that he would not re-enter public life. "Sometimes," said Mr. Meighen, "the hour strikes for a man when the best service he can render

is to let someone else serve. That hour has struck for me." (*The Globe*, Toronto, Mar. 8, 1927). Shortly afterwards, when interviewed on the subject at Saint John, N.B., Mr. Meighen denied that he had made a definite statement that he had retired permanently from the political arena. (Canadian Press Despatch in *The Citizen*, Ottawa, Mar. 15, 1927.)

Federal issues were discussed at a dinner held in Toronto on Apr. 22 in connection with a convention of the Liberal-Conservative Association for Ontario. Mr. Guthrie, who was one of the guests of the evening, reviewed the federal Session and declared that Premier King's course in not asking Parliament to approve the Report of the Imperial Conference had been caused by the fact that Mr. King had been told he had gone too far, that the country did not accept his policy of growing separation, and that "his new charter" was not a thing that the country's citizenship desired. Mr. Guthrie further emphasized the need of the reduction of taxation and criticized the Government for maintaining the Sales tax. He also asserted that the killing of the Montreal and Georgian Bay Canal Bill was due to the undivided opposition from the Conservative ranks; "and," he added, "I do not believe that at any time in the future another attempt will be made to rob either of the provinces of the natural resources which they have been given to enjoy."

Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, dealt with both the tariff and immigration issues. He suggested that immigration should be taken entirely out of the field of partisan control and placed in the hands of a board of experts. "I believe," he said, "that nothing in the world will do as much to develop the Western country as to make it possible for the people whom we invite to come out there and live and make a home for their families and assist in the general expansion of the country; nothing will make it so attractive or bring us immigration so rapidly as to be able to say to them: 'It is possible for you to carry your products on the transportation systems without robbing you of all the profit you can make on it'." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Apr. 23). He deprecated the idea that tariff protection was for the manufacturer only. "The real truth," he said, "lies in the difference in the standard of living between this and other countries. Our higher standard is necessarily reflected in cost of production. I am convinced if people will look at it from the standpoint of the average citizen the policy advocated by the Conservative party will be acceptable to an overwhelming majority of the people of this country." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Apr. 23, 1927.)

The Senate. The Upper Chamber did not assert its rights so frequently during the Session of 1926-27 as it had during the previous Session. The Government Bill providing a system of old age pensions which had been rejected by the Senate on the second reading in 1926 was passed by that body in the Session of

1926-27. The Rural Credits Bill, which had been materially amended by the Upper Chamber in the earlier Session, was passed in the latter in the form received from the House of Commons except for minor amendments. The Grain Bill, which was still before the Senate at dissolution in July, 1926, was accepted in 1927 in the form in which it emerged from the Commons. The Upper Chamber, however, again rejected two Bills designed to repeal legislation adopted at the time of the Winnipeg general strike in 1919. The first of these dealt with sedition and the second with deportation under the immigration law.

The reversal of its position by the Senate in regard to old age pensions was the occasion of considerable discussion in that Chamber. Several Senators explained their change of attitude on the ground that the Bill had in the meantime been approved by the voters at a general election. Hon. C. E. Tanner said that he still considered the Bill defective and unworkable. Nevertheless, he did not hold the view that for that reason he should vote against it. "I say that this Chamber gave the people of Canada a year's notice," said Mr. Tanner, "a year's time to think; and we gave Parliament, the House of Commons and the Government a year's time to consider. Having done that, I think we can feel that we have done our duty very fairly. If the people have re-elected the same Government and sent them back to power, apparently saying to them: 'We endorse your action, and we want you to put through that Old Age Pensions Bill as you introduced it last year,' I feel that we have a right to accept the position, and notwithstanding that we may believe the Bill to be defective, I believe we are fully justified in bowing before the judgment of the country as expressed in the General Election." The vote on the second reading of the Bill took place on Mar. 24, 1927, when it was carried by 61 to 14. Hon. F. L. Beique moved that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce with certain instructions. This, in turn, was rejected by 58 to 17 and the Bill was given its third reading the same day.

The Rural Credits measure had been amended in the 1926 Session chiefly in two directions. When it left the House of Commons in that Session it provided that the interest rate paid by borrowers should be the rate at which the money was borrowed by the Farm Loan Board plus the cost of operation but not to exceed one per cent. The Senate removed this limitation of one per cent. in 1926. It was replaced in the 1927 measure and was then accepted by the Senate. The other important amendment made by the Senate in 1926 provided for a special accounting of the operations of the Farm Loan Board in each province. This amendment did not appear in the 1927 Bill and no action was taken with regard to it. There was no division on the Bill in the 1927 Session. The Senate inserted a number of amendments designed to improve the machinery and drafting of the Bill and these were accepted by the House of Commons.

The Canadian Grain Bill came to the Senate in 1927 as a Government measure, while in 1926 it had stood in the name of a private

member. It was again referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce and emerged from that Committee without amendment. In the discussion on the third reading, Sir George Foster moved an amendment designed to exempt the elevator owner in certain cases from responsibility for the weight of the grain. This amendment was rejected and the Bill was read a third time without a division.

There were a number of important debates during the Session. The question of Senate reform was brought up on Mar. 10, 1927, by Hon. L. McMeans and Senator Tanner who inquired whether the King Government was requiring pledges on the subject from appointees to the Senate. "The policy of the Liberal party on the question of Senate reform," replied Hon. Raoul Dandurand, "was proclaimed officially at the last two General Elections by the Leader of the Liberal party, the present Prime Minister. The question generally asked of the members recently appointed to this Chamber has borne upon their views concerning the question of Senate reform. As members of the Liberal party and adherents to its policy, they have not hesitated to declare that they were favourable to a reform of the Senate which would bring this Chamber nearer the modern and democratic conception of a second Chamber, with the clear understanding that said changes would be introduced and carried on in conformity with the requirement of the constitution." The subject was again referred to by Senator Tanner on Mar. 23, when he inquired whether the policy of the Liberal party as announced by Mr. Dandurand was the same as that adopted by the Liberal convention of 1893. Mr. Dandurand replied that the policy was the same in substance. He added that some amendments to the constitution of the Senate, such as fixing an age limit or a term of office for Senators, would not need to be brought to the attention of the Provinces, but that "when it came to dealing with the powers which are vested in the Senate and with their limitations" he thought that in such cases the consent of the Provinces would have to be secured.

The Report of the Imperial Conference was discussed briefly in the debate on the Address and was also the subject of a special debate after it had been discussed in the House of Commons. On this latter occasion, Apr. 6, 1927, Hon. W. A. Griesbach criticized Mr. Mackenzie King's attitude towards the matter, and declared that "the inference to be gathered from his remarks" was "that this new charter of liberty had been wrenched from a tyrannical and unwilling Mother Country." Senator Griesbach also called attention to the lack of preparation made by Canada for defence. Replying to Mr. Griesbach on Apr. 12, Senator Dandurand stated the position of the Government with regard to the Report. He declared that "the essential element in the Report of the Conference is the proclamation of equality among the Dominions and Great Britain." He denied that it was necessary that the Government should have this declaration confirmed by Parliament and held that the amendment moved in the Commons by

the Conservative leader had not questioned the status of Canada. As to the extent to which the Government intended to act upon the Report he said: "that as the representatives of Canada are a party to the Report of the Imperial Conference of 1926, the Government will continue to acquiesce and assist in carrying out the provisions of that Report, with the understanding that all the actions of the Government will be subject to review by Parliament."

The work of the League of Nations and the desirability of Canada's adherence to Section 36 of the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice were brought to the attention of the Senate on Mar. 31 by Sir George Foster, who argued in favour of Canada's adherence to the Protocol. Replying on Apr. 13, Mr. Dandurand stated that, while Canada had not adhered to the Protocol, she had expressed her willingness to join in submitting all justiciable questions to the International Court of Justice. On Mar. 11, Sir George Foster discussed a report that an officer of the King Government had expressed the view that Canada might join the Pan-American Union and gave a caution against following such a course.

Railway problems were brought to the attention of the Upper Chamber by Hon. Gideon Robertson on Mar. 10. Senator Robertson, who was third Vice-President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, defended railway workers against the contention that their pay was too high and replied particularly to statements made by the late Hon. F. B. Carvell when he was Chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission. Hon. C. P. Beaubien replied to Mr. Robertson on Mar. 17 and Mr. Robertson presented further evidence on his side of the case on Mar. 29.

On June 20 occurred the death of Senator Hippolyte Montplaisir.

By-elections and Vacancies. At prorogation in 1927 there were two vacancies in the Senate and two in the House of Commons. The former were caused by the deaths of Hon. L. O. David from Quebec and Hon. F. F. Pardee from Ontario, the latter by the demise of J. W. King (Lib.-Prog., North Huron) and J. K. Flemming (Cons., Carleton-Victoria, N.B.).

There was one By-election during the Session of 1926-27, owing to the death of John C. Douglas, (Cons., Antigonish-Guysboro). At the election on Jan. 18 the results were:—

William Duff (Lib.).....	6,415
N. R. McArthur (Cons.).....	5,292
Majority for Duff.....	1,123

On June 16, 1927, Albion R. Foster, Liberal, was returned by acclamation for Carleton-Victoria, New Brunswick.

The Customs Investigation; The Department of National Revenue Service. The investigation of the Department of Customs and Excise was conducted after the 1926 dissolution by Royal Commission. In accord with the resolution adopted by the House of Commons, Sir Francois Lemieux was chosen by the two judges of the Exchequer Court and was appointed Royal Commissioner with full powers. Justice Lemieux conducted investigations in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, particularly into certain charges made with regard to "joy rides" on the *S.S. Margaret* of the Preventive Service. Owing to the bearing of the subject upon the election campaign the

inquiry was then intermitted until after election day. After resuming office the King Government on Sept. 29 enlarged the Commission by adding thereto Chief Justice J. T. Brown of the Court of King's Bench, Saskatchewan, and Judge William H. Wright of the High Court Division of the Ontario Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Lemieux thereupon resigned, and on Nov. 11 the Commission was reconstituted with Mr. Justice Brown as Chairman, Justice Ernest Roy of Quebec being appointed to replace Sir Francois Lemieux. On the first of these dates Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., was appointed Chief Counsel, R. L. Calder, K.C., continuing to act with him while W. F. O'Connor, K.C., was retired. The Commission subsequently held sittings at Ottawa, Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Windsor, Montreal, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

In the Senate on Mar. 31, 1927, the Royal Commission was the subject of inquiry and Mr. Dandurand stated that Mr. Rowell was in receipt of two hundred dollars a day and twenty dollars a day living allowance, while Mr. Calder received one hundred dollars a day and fifteen dollars a day living allowance. The Commissioners, he said, received no salary in addition to their regular stipends but were paid twenty-five dollars a day living allowance plus their actual transportation expenses.

In the Session of 1926-27 a new department was created under the title of Department of National Revenue. This included the services formerly known as the Department of Customs and Excise and the Income Tax Branch. Under the new act the service was reorganized under three commissioners, R. W. Breadner being in charge of Customs, G. W. Taylor in charge of Excise, and C. S. Walters in charge of Income Tax. F. W. Cowan was transferred from the Department of Health and given the administration of the preventive service. During the session both the Customs Act and the Excise Act were amended to increase the penalties to which offenders were liable.

On July 27, 1925, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council announced their decision in the case of Cecil R. Smith of Windsor, Ontario, holding that income received from bootlegging operations was subject to taxation by the Dominion.

The Annual Report of the Department of Customs and Excise for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1926, showed total customs revenues of \$143,933,110; revenues from excise duties on spirits, tobacco, *et cetera*, \$43,370,231; and revenues from the Excise tax \$99,228,334. The details of the Excise duties, chief of which is the Sales tax, though they include certain imposts on cigars, wines, *et cetera*, which are additional to the long-standing excise duties, are as follows:

EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED DURING 1925-26.

Licences.....	\$ 35,668.00
Stamps.....	9,278,539.09
Automobiles.....	3,474,990.76
Matches.....	2,191,999.45
Sales.....	57,253,867.25
Playing Cards.....	277,929.40
Cigars.....	321,807.33
Wines.....	95,458.51
Ale, Beer, etc.....	5,466,628.17
Beverages and Carbonic Acid Gas.....	38,278.65
Transportation.....	2,404 371.11
Embossed Cheques and Receipts.....	494,598.45
DOMESTIC TOTAL.....	\$81,334,184.17
Importations:	
Sales.....	16,771,226.06
Excise.....	1,122,924.18
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$99,228,334.41

The average percentage of Customs duty on the total value of goods entered for home consumption, dutiable and free, for the same fiscal year was 15.52 per cent. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 5,434,329 proof gallons; the number of cigars manufactured was 175,658,048; and the number of cigarettes 2,895,694,000. The annual consumption per head of the population of Canada was given as .270 gallons of spirits, 5.617 gallons of beer, .074 gallons of wines, and 3.468 pounds of tobacco. This compared with average figures since Confederation of .875 gallons of spirits, 3.970 gallons of beer, .107 gallons of wines, and 2.621 pounds of tobacco.

The Department of National Defence. The chief debate of the Session of 1926-27 upon questions of defence arose over a vote of five hundred thousand dollars for the cadet services. Miss Agnes Macphail moved that this vote should be reduced by \$499,999, and the debate on the subject occupied a good deal of time in two days. Miss Macphail was supported by Labour and Farmer members, but in the end her amendment was rejected without a vote being recorded. Major-General J. H. MacBrien, D.S.O., resigned from the post of Chief of Staff on Jan. 26, 1927, and Major-General H. C. Thacker was appointed to succeed him on Apr. 21. In accordance with an agreement made by Premier King at the Imperial Conference in London, Major G. H. Scott of the British Air Service came to Canada in May, 1927, as an advisor to the Canadian Government in regard to the building of mooring towers for airships and the provision of the necessary gas and water plants in connection with the proposed experimental air service between the British Isles and the Dominion. A deputation from the Infantry Association of Canada which waited on the Minister of National Defence on Feb. 15, 1927, urged the appointment of a Select Standing Committee of Parliament to consider questions of National Defence.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, the total expenditure of the Department of National Defence was \$13,608,288. Of this \$9,131,260 was spent for Militia, \$1,880,615 for the Air Force, \$1,451,037 for the Naval Service, \$286,441 for adjustment of war claims, \$472,519 in connection with the Imperial War Graves Commission, \$180,422 on Battle Field Memorials, and \$205,994 on general votes.

The actual strength of the Permanent Active Militia for the year was 328 officers and 3,088 other ranks. Of the Non-Permanent Active Militia 3,097 officers and 21,481 other ranks were trained at local headquarters, while 1,303 officers and 6,108 other ranks were trained at camps including district camp schools. The actual strength of the Royal Canadian Permanent Air Force at the end of the year was 75 officers and 343 airmen. In the Non-Permanent Active Air Force there were 67 officers and 130 airmen. The personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy consisted of 70 officers and 446 men. The ships in commission during the year were *H.M.C.S. Patriot* and *H.M.C. Minesweepers, Festubert* and *Ypres* on the East Coast; and on the West Coast, *H.M.C.S. Patrician* and *H.M.C. Minesweepers Armentieres* and *Thiepval*. On the East Coast, *H.M.C. submarines C.H. 14* and *C.H. 15* were in reserve.

The personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy was composed largely of young Canadian officers and men. During the year eighteen ex-Imperial ratings, who engaged under Special Service conditions for a period of five years' service in the R.C.N., completed their engagements and were replaced by the advancement of Continuous Service Canadian ratings. During the year 35 Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve officers and 606 ratings carried out the annual training at Naval Training Establishments, Halifax and Esquimalt. Recruiting for the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve was suspended during the year. The total recruited strength at the time of suspension was 36 officers and 110 men.

The number of cadets enrolled was 112,463, divided among the provinces as follows: Alberta, 4,973; British Columbia, 6,435; Manitoba, 3,279; New Brunswick, 2,141; Nova Scotia, 2,426; Ontario, 33,922; Prince Edward Island, 781; Quebec, 54,725; and Saskatchewan, 3,781. Owing to lack of funds, the Report stated, applications for the formation of twenty-three new units or for additional companies to existing units were held in abeyance. The Province of Quebec again won the Governor-General's Trophy awarded annually to the Province having the largest number of cadets in proportion to school attendance. The trophy presented by His Excellency the Governor-General was won by No. 897, 10th C.A.V.C. Cadet Corps, Winnipeg, Manitoba. In the King's trophy Contest held in conjunction with the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, Canadian Cadets won no fewer than twenty-six silver medals out of a total of thirty-five awarded, and fifty-six bronze medals out of a total of one hundred and eight.

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Pensions. The Pension Act was amended during the Session of 1926-27 in three important par-

ticulars. As the Bill was introduced, it was limited to authority for a reduction in the number of members of the Federal Appeal Board. The measure was the subject of considerable debate, at the end of which Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment proposed two further amendments. One of these extended for two years the time in which applications for pensions might be made. The other provided that if new evidence were brought forward within one year from the dismissal of an appeal by the Federal Appeal Board the case might be reopened if this evidence were considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners to establish a reasonable doubt as to the correctness of the previous decision. On the third reading of the Pension Bill, Hon. R. B. Bennett (Cons., West Calgary) moved an amendment of which the main provision was that the "disability on discharge of an applicant for a pension who actually served in the theatre of war shall, in the absence of misrepresentation or concealment on enlistment, be conclusively presumed to be attributable to military service." This amendment was rejected by 95 to 78, the majority being composed of Liberals and Liberal-Progressives and the minority of Conservatives and Farmer-Labour members.

There was an increase in the Pension expenditure and in the number of pensioners during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926. The total number of pensioners as at Mar. 31, 1926, was 66,390 and the total liability on account of pensions was \$33,065,471. The increase was attributed by the Pension Board to various factors, including that in a number of disability cases the applicants were entitled to retroactive pension, that the statutory time limit for the filing of pension claims was extended and to judgments of the Federal Appeal Board "reversing the decisions of the Board of Pension Commissioners that injury or disease, or the aggravation thereof, resulting in disability or death, was not incurred during military service."

In the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the number of patients on strength at the end of the fiscal year was 3,097. Of this number 1,616 were receiving treatment in the eight departmental hospitals and the balance in other institutions in Canada and elsewhere. They represented 1,374 medical and surgical cases, 648 tuberculosis cases and 1,075 mental cases. The number of admissions showed a reduction of 268 as compared with the previous year, and the number of discharges a reduction of 104. The number of deaths was 37 less than the previous year. The services of the medical staff of the D.S.C.R. were still in great demand for out-patient, or clinical, treatments, the number dealt with during the fiscal year being 134,248 or an average of 2,581 per week. Positions were found for disabled ex-service men through the Employment Service during the year to the number of 9,902. Public demand for the products of the Vetreraft Workshops continued to grow. Two hundred and eighty-seven men were employed in this way on Mar. 31, 1926, six workshops being operated directly by the Department and four by the Canadian Red Cross Service.

There was a marked improvement during the year in the mortality experienced in connection with the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. The first full year of operation showed a death rate of 22.84 per thousand lives insured, while in the fiscal year ending on Mar. 31, 1926, this figure had fallen to 8.21 per thousand lives. At the end of the fiscal year there were 26,898 policies in force, representing an insurance of \$59,447,419. There was a reduction in the staff of the Department during the year from 2,448 to 2,157. Of the male staff 95.5 per cent. were ex-members of the forces.

The total expenditures of the Department, apart from insurance premiums collected from ex-service men, were \$54,003,458. Of this \$1,613,134 was spent for administration. Of the rest \$45,678,807 went in direct payments to men and dependents in the form of pensions, pay and allowances, relief, *et cetera*; \$4,839,702 was spent in payments for services to men and dependents, including hospital treatment, funeral expenses, sheltered employment and employers' liability; \$263,323 was paid to outside organizations, such as the Last Post Fund and the Canadian Red Cross, for sheltered employment, *et cetera*; capital expenditures were \$8,675, while recoverable expenditures and casual revenue accounted for the balance of \$1,599,814.

The Soldier Settlement Board. At the end of the calendar year 1926, the Soldier Settlement Board had assisted in establishing on the land 30,990 returned soldiers out of more than 60,000 applicants who appeared before the Board. Of the number established, 24,428 were granted loans for land purchase, for stock and equipment, for improvements or for all three. During the year 1926 only 92 new loans to soldier settlers were made. The amount of the loans granted to soldier settlers up to the end of 1926 was \$107,812,933. Of this \$60,359,019 was for the purchase of land, \$2,694,997 for the removal of encumbrances, \$11,365,456 for permanent improvements, \$32,987,110 for stock and equipment, and \$406,349 for Indian soldier settlement. Settlers had repaid to the treasury \$28,124,042, and stock and equipment revaluation credits granted accounted for \$2,903,656, bringing the total principal of the loans outstanding at the end of 1926 to \$84,849,692. Nine hundred and twenty settlers had repaid their loans and been released from their obligations to the Board. Of these nine hundred and twenty, 519 were continuing to operate their farms. The remainder had bought other farms or had gone into another business. Of 24,428 farms upon which loans had been granted, 7,693 had gone back to the Board through failure of the settler to carry out his obligations.

It had been recognized as necessary for several years, owing to the decline in prices and in the value of land, that the Government should grant the soldier settlers a revaluation of their loans. In the Session of 1926 a Bill was introduced for the purpose but had not been passed at the time of dissolution. This Bill, as first introduced, provided for revaluation by district arbitration committees, but the Senate amended it by placing on the Soldier Settlement Board the duty of determining depreciation in value and giving a dissatisfied applicant the right of appeal to the Exchequer Court. In the Session of 1926-27 the Bill was re-introduced in the form in which the Senate had remodelled it. With some technical amendments the Bill passed both Houses in 1927 and received the Royal assent. During the debate upon the Bill, Mr. Forke, the Minister in charge, estimated that it would deal with the cases of 11,119 soldier settlers and that the cost, placing the average reduction in value at twenty-five per cent. would be approximately ten million dollars. The legislation would not apply to those settled on free Dominion lands, to those who were advanced money to pay off mortgages, or to those who had sold their interest in the land under assignment to other persons or had abandoned the property or had been foreclosed.

Vital Statistics.* The following table contains a condensed summary of births, deaths, infant and maternal mortality, and marriages in 1925 as given in a preliminary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Vital Statistics for the year 1925. The figures for all deaths and for infant mortality both exclude still births.

Provinces	Population in Thousands	Living Births		All Deaths		Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Marriages	
		No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Living Births	No.	Per 1,000 Living Births	No.	Per 1,000 Population
P.E.I. . .	87	1,672	19.2	997	11.5	116	69.4	14	8.4	407	4.7
N. S. . .	537	11,400	21.2	6,045	11.3	887	77.8	62	5.4	2,922	5.4
N. B. . .	403	10,929	27.1	4,955	12.3	1,096	100.3	51	4.7	2,906	7.2
Ont. . . .	3,103	70,067	22.6	33,960	10.9	5,530	78.9	387	5.5	23,074	7.4
Man. . . .	656	14,866	22.7	5,245	8.0	1,184	79.6	95	6.4	4,377	6.7
Sask. . . .	833	20,488	24.6	5,621	6.7	1,659	81.0	117	5.7	4,899	5.9
Alta. . . .	652	14,924	22.9	4,693	7.2	1,123	75.2	86	5.8	4,355	6.7
B. C. . . .	561	10,163	18.1	4,903	8.7	560	55.1	60	5.9	4,211	7.5
Total. . .	6,832	154,509	22.6	66,419	9.7	12,155	78.7	872	5.6	47,151	6.9

The total number of illegitimate births in the Registration Area of Canada in 1925 (which excluded Quebec) was 3,957 and the percentage of illegitimate

*NOTE.—Latest statistics available.

to total births was 2.56. Illegitimate births were divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 38; Nova Scotia, 501; New Brunswick, 268; Ontario, 1,829; Manitoba, 400; Saskatchewan, 341; Alberta, 388; British Columbia, 192. The total number of still births in the Registration Area was 5,279 and the percentage of still births to total births was 3.4.

Among causes of death the diseases of the heart ranked first with 111 per one hundred thousand population; cancer came second with 81, and others followed in this order: pneumonia, 75; violent deaths, suicides excepted, 57; diseases of the arteries, 56; tuberculosis of the lungs, 55; nephritis, 42; cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy, 33; influenza, 32; diarrhoea and enteritis, 32; senility, 31; congenital malformation, 16; appendicitis, 14; puerperal causes, 13; anaemia and chlorosis, 12; tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs, 11; paralysis, 10; hernia and intestinal obstruction, 10; suicides, 9; diphtheria, 9; diabetes mellitus, 9; whooping cough, 8; bronchitis, 6; typhoid, 5; scarlet fever, 4; meningitis, 4; measles, 3.

The revised Report on Vital Statistics for 1924 among other special information stated that there were fifty-nine deaths of reputed centenarians during that year, as compared with sixty-five in the previous year. Thirty-three of the centenarians lived in Ontario; fourteen in Nova Scotia; five in Manitoba; four in Prince Edward Island; and one each in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. There were 832 brides of sixteen years or under married during that year. Six hundred and seventy-six were sixteen years of age; 137, fifteen; 18, fourteen; and one, thirteen. Of the total of sixteen years and under the largest number, 106, married grooms of twenty-one years. Ninety-one married grooms of twenty-two and 82 grooms of twenty-four. In one case the groom was fifty-three years of age and in two cases he was fifteen years old.

Divorces in Canada in 1926. There were 608 divorces granted in Canada by Parliament and the courts during the year 1926 as compared with 551 during 1925. The 1926 total was the largest so far recorded in any one year.

The number of divorces granted during 1926, by provinces, was; 167 in British Columbia, 113 in Ontario, 154 in Alberta, 85 in Manitoba, 48 in Saskatchewan, 19 in Nova Scotia, 12 in New Brunswick, 10 in Quebec and none in Prince Edward Island, where, indeed, only one divorce had been granted since Confederation. The largest increases in divorces granted during the year were in Alberta and British Columbia, in which provinces the 1926 figures showed increases of 53 and 17 respectively. Manitoba and Saskatchewan each showed an increase of six. Decreases were shown in all the Eastern Provinces, Nova Scotia, with 11, showing the largest drop, Ontario having eight less, while New Brunswick and Quebec each showed a reduction of three.

Of the total number of divorces 292 were granted to husbands and 316 to wives. The distribution among the provinces is as follows: Nova Scotia, husbands 6, wives 13; New Brunswick, husbands 5, wives 7; Quebec, husbands 2, wives 8; Ontario, husbands 54, wives 69; Manitoba, husbands 44, wives 41; Saskatchewan, husbands 27, wives 21; Alberta, husbands 79, wives 75; British Columbia, husbands 75, wives 92. In Alberta there was an increase from the previous year of twenty-one in the number of divorces granted to husbands, while in the number of divorces granted to wives the increase in Alberta was thirty-two and in British Columbia thirteen.

The Report of the Divorce Committee of the Senate for the Session of 1926-27 stated that 198 petitions for divorce had been presented in the Senate. Of these, 150 were recommended, 6 were rejected, 2 were withdrawn, 2 were partially heard and not proceeded with, while 38 were not dealt with owing to the fact that the necessary time had not elapsed after the notices were published for the consideration of these petitions by the Senate. The ground of the divorce in all but two cases was adultery.

A Bill was passed by the Senate during the Session to establish a divorce court in Ontario but it received only a first reading in the House of Commons.

Education. The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1925 (the latest year reported) was 2,228,869, according to the An-

nual Survey of Education in Canada, 1925, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This number was distributed among the various educational institutions as follows:

Publicly controlled kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools, 1,965,832; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as were affiliated with universities or colleges and which were included under preparatory university or college courses), 72,104; Indian schools, 14,222; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,561; agricultural, technical and night schools or courses under college grade, 95,684; schools for teacher-training, including vocational teacher-training and Departmental summer schools, 10,220; private business colleges, exclusive of correspondence schools, 16,046; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 4,995; short special and correspondence and extension courses at universities and colleges, 11,941; classical colleges in Quebec (including non-subsidized classical schools), 9,899; regular courses in colleges other than classical 8,531, and regular courses in universities, 22,723. Of 2,378 students in correspondence courses in universities, 1,233 were reported as being in courses leading to degrees and not elsewhere included with the regular students while the remaining 1,145 correspondence students were clearly doing work of university grade, so that there were at least 32,000 in regular university and college courses. The total of 2,228,869 in all educational institutions excluded 3,260 in business colleges and 1,547 in Indian schools who might be elsewhere included under private schools. A certain percentage should be deducted from the total on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another within the year.

A special Report on Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada was issued by the Bureau in 1926. Basing his investigations on the Census of 1921, with supplementary data, M. C. MacLean, M.A., the author of the Report, stated that of the total population of the Dominion of five years and over, numbering 7,730,833, there were 58,254 or seventy-five per cent. who could read only, 715,617 or 9.25 per cent. who could neither read nor write, and ten per cent. who could not both read and write. Of the population of ten years and over .064 per cent. could read only, 5.10 per cent. could neither read nor write, and 5.74 per cent. could not both read and write. Of the population of twenty-one years and over, .79 per cent. could read only, 5.92 per cent. could neither read nor write, and 6.71 per cent. could not both read and write. Of the native white population of the Dominion 3.98 per cent. were unable to read or write. Of the population born outside of the country 5.89 per cent. were unable to read or write, and of foreign whites (the population of the Territories not being included) 11.15 per cent. were unable to read or write. The class of Canadian born with the lowest percentage of illiteracy was that with one parent Canadian and the other British. This class had a population over ten years of 375,068 with 4,054 or 1.08 per cent. illiterate, that was unable to read or write. Of British born parentage 1.25 per cent. were unable to read or write; of those with one parent Canadian or British and the other foreign 2.07 per cent. were unable to read or write; with foreign born parentage 3.79 per cent. were unable to read or write; with Canadian born parentage 5.77 per cent. were unable to read or write. Where the parentage was not stated the percentage of illiteracy rose to 13.02 per cent.

**Department
of Justice:—
Penitentiaries;
Criminal
Statistics**

The number of inmates in Canadian penitentiaries at midnight, Mar. 31, 1926, was 2,473, according to the Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries. The average daily population was 2,396. The cost *per capita per diem* was \$1.35 and the total net expenditure was \$1,551,888. Of those in penitentiaries at the end of the year, 1,508 were born in Canada, 183 in England or Wales, 31 in Ireland, 62 in Scotland, and 24 in other British countries, making a total of 1,808 with birth places in British countries. The foreigners numbered 665 of whom 206 were born in the United States, 107 in Austria-Hungary, 91 in Russia, 65 in Italy, 36 in China, 22 in Roumania, and 138 in other foreign countries.

There were among the inmates 144 serving a life sentence; 21 with sentences of 25 years and over; 34 serving 20 and under 25 years; 62 serving 15 and under

20 years; 44 serving 12 and under 15 years; 139 serving 10 and under 12; 42 serving 8 and under 10; 551 serving 5 and under 8; 178 serving 4 and under 5; 522 serving 3 and under 4; 61 over 2 years and under 3 years; and 675 of 2 years. Of the inmates, 257 were under twenty years of age; 1,087 from twenty to thirty years; 635 thirty to forty years; 321 forty to fifty years; 126 fifty to sixty years; and 47 over sixty years. There were 540 abstainers; 1,549 were temperate; and 384 were intemperate. The inmates who were single numbered 1,485, the married 871, widowed 116, and divorced one. There were 2,327 belonging to the white race; 48 were coloured, 54 Indian, and 44 Mongolian. The classification by creeds was as follows: Roman Catholic, 1,201; Church of England, 392; Presbyterian, 269; Methodist, 224; Baptist, 118; Lutheran, 65; Greek Catholic, 65; other Christian creeds, 47; Hebrew, 53; Buddhist, 31; other non-Christian creeds, 8.

The Report of the Dominion Parole Officer for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, stated that 302 prisoners were released on parole from penitentiaries and 406 from jails, reformatories, industrial farms, *et cetera*. The total number of cases in which the parole was not lived up to by the prisoner was 8.05 per cent. of the number of prisoners released on parole.

The latest Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on general criminal statistics dealt with the year ended Sept. 30, 1925. It stated that in that year there were 17,219 cases of indictable offences in which conviction was obtained and 4,466 in which the accused were acquitted. Of the indictable offences eleven hundred were tried by jury, 3,456 under the speedy trials act without a jury, and 17,129 under the summary trials act by police or other magistrates. There were, in addition, 151,825 cases in which adults were convicted of non-indictable offences, no record being given of acquittals in these cases. In the juvenile* courts 5,299 were convicted and 294 acquitted of major offences, while 3,547 were convicted of minor offences. Of the juvenile delinquents 8,245 were boys and 601 girls. The number of females convicted of indictable offences was 2,035 or 11.8 per cent. of the total number of convictions. For every 100 offenders in 1925, 82 were convicted for the first time, 8 for the second and 10 for the third time or oftener.

The number of convictions for drunkenness in the year ended Sept. 30, 1925, was 26,751, divided among the provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 112; Nova Scotia, 1,466; New Brunswick, 1,171; Quebec, 6,342; Ontario, 11,811; Manitoba, 1,948; Saskatchewan, 668; Alberta, 1,374; British Columbia, 1,844; Yukon and other Territories, 15. The Report also gave the number of convictions for offences against Temperance and Prohibition Acts for the same year as 11,636, divided among the provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 51; Nova Scotia, 235; New Brunswick, 319; Quebec, 1,919; Ontario, 5,047; Manitoba, 512; Saskatchewan, 1,078; Alberta, 758; British Columbia, 1,699; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 18.

The Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, stated that the strength of the force on that date was 53 officers and 910 non-commissioned officers and constables. The Report called special attention to the continued decline in strength of the police. "The shrinkage has continued for some time," said the Report, "and is throwing an increased burden of work upon our men. Six years ago the net strength was 1,532 and the number of cases handled was 10,808; four years ago our net strength was 1,145 and the cases handled numbered 14,032; this year 876 officers and other ranks dealt with 28,828 cases."

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Office	1926	Name	Date
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General		Lieut.-Col. H. M. Urquhart,	
		D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.	Jan. 5
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia		Robert Randolph Bruce	Jan. 21
Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada		Hon. Phillipe Roy, M.D.	Feb. 5
Minister of Railways and Canals		Hon. Charles Avery Dunning	Feb. 20
Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan		Hon. Henry William Newlands	Feb. 22

* NOTE.—Juvenile figures are for year 1926.

Minister of Labour.....	Hon. John Campbell Elliott....	Mar. 8
Justice of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Alberta....	Charles Richmond Mitchell....	Mar. 13
Judge of the District Court of Calgary, Alberta.....	William Alexander Macdonald....	Mar. 13
Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada for District of Quebec.....	Robert Stanley Weir.....	Mar. 13
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Health.....	Hon. John Campbell Elliott....	Mar. 31
Commissioner to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of Canada.....	Alexander MacGregor.....	Apr. 14
Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta.....	Frank Ford.....	May 3
Member of the Civil Service Commission.....	Newton MacTavish.....	June 24
Member of the Civil Service Commission.....	Joseph Emile Tremblay.....	June 25
Judge of the County Court of Dufferin.....	James Alexander Scellens.....	June 25
Judge of the District of Battleford.....	Daniel Buckles.....	June 26
Deputy of the Governor-General.....	Rt. Hon. L. P. Duff.....	July 19
Senator.....	W. L. McDougald.....	Oct. 4
Senator.....	Paul Hatfield.....	Oct. 7
President of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal	Hon. W. L. McDougald.....	Oct. 9
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.....	T. A. Burrows.....	Oct. 24
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General.....	Lieut.-Col. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.....	Oct. 30
Deputy Governor-General.....	Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin.....	Nov. 9
Chairman of the Board of Audit.....	Gordon W. Scott.....	Nov. 25
Member of the Board of Audit.....	L. Eugene Potvin.....	Nov. 25
Member of the Board of Audit.....	E. Jay Howson.....	Nov. 25
Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.....	Hon. C. Vincent Massey.....	Nov. 26
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Brig.-General C. H. Maclaren, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Brig.-General T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Brig.-General E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Colonel A. J. E. Kirkpatrick,.. V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Colonel C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Colonel Ibbotson Leonard, D.S.O., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Colonel H. I. Stevenson, D.S.O., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Colonel H. S. Tobin, D.S.O., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Temp. Colonel L. P. Sherwood, V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel H. des Rosiers, D.S.O., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel A. A. Magee, D.S.O.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel K. R. Marshall, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel B. W. Roscoe, D.S.O., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel L. R. LaFleche, D.S.O.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel F. M. Steel, D.S.O.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel Herbert Molson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel N. P. MacLeod, M.C.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Wing Commander J. L. Gordon D.F.C.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Commander Massey Goolden, D.S.C.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel G. E. Full.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Lt.-Colonel C. B. Topp,.. D.S.O., M.C.....	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Commander Percy W. Nelles..	Dec. 18
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General..	Asst. Commissioner G. S. Wor- sley, (Hon. Lt.-Col., C.M.)	Dec. 18
Honorary Physician.....	Brig.-General H. S. Birkett, C.R., V.D.....	Dec. 18
Senator.....	W. H. McGuire.....	Dec. 20
Senator.....	Donat Raymond.....	Dec. 20
Senator.....	Rt. Hon. George P. Graham..	Dec. 20

Office	1927	Name	Date
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.....	W. D. Ross.....		Jan. 12
Judge of the County Court of Bruce.....	William G. Owens.....		Jan. 13
Chairman, Vancouver Harbour Commission.....	F. R. McD. Russell.....		Jan. 14
Member, Vancouver Harbour Commission.....	Alfred M. Pound.....		Jan. 14
Member, Vancouver Harbour Commission.....	B. G. Hansuld.....		Jan. 14
Judge of the County Court for the Western Judicial District of Manitoba.....	Stephen E. Clement.....		Feb. 1

Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Gouverneur-General...	Commander Victor G. Brodeur, R.C.N.....	Feb. 5
Chairman Tariff Advisory Board.....	W. H. Moore.....	Feb. 5
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.....	Aimé Marchand.....	Feb. 12
Local Judge of the Exchequer Court in Admiralty for Quebec District.....	Hon. Charles Archer.....	Feb. 17
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.....	W. L. Bond.....	Feb. 17
Member Toronto Harbour Commission, (Re-appointment).....	Major A. A. Mulholland.....	Mar. 31
Private Secretary to the Governor-General.....	Eric C. Mieville.....	Apr. 1
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.....	Hon. J. H. Lamont.....	Apr. 2
Judge of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal.....	Hon. P. E. Mackenzie.....	Apr. 2
Judge of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench.....	W. E. Knowles.....	Apr. 2
Commissioner of Customs.....	R. W. Breaduer.....	Apr. 2
Commissioner of Excise.....	G. W. Taylor.....	Apr. 2
Commissioner of Income Tax.....	C. S. Walters.....	Apr. 2
Chairman, Federal District Commission.....	Thomas Ahearn.....	May 4
Member Federal District Commission.....	W. E. Matthews.....	May 4
Member Federal District Commission.....	W. T. Macoun.....	May 4
Member Federal District Commission.....	P. H. Murphy.....	May 4
Member Federal District Commission.....	A. E. Provost.....	May 4
Member Federal District Commission.....	Dr. R. Chevrier.....	May 4
Member Federal District Commission.....	F. E. Bronson.....	May 4
Member Federal District Commission.....	J. W. Ste. Marie.....	May 4
Member National Research Council, (Re-Appointment).....	Frank D. Adams, sc. D.....	May 5
Member National Research Council, (Re-Appointment).....	Charles Camsell, F.R.S.C.....	May 5
Member National Research Council, (Re-Appointment).....	A. L. Clark, PH.D.....	May 5
Member National Research Council, (Re-Appointment).....	A. Frignon, A.M.E.I.C.....	May 5
Member National Research Council, (Re-Appointment).....	J. M. McCarthy, P.Sc.....	May 5
Judge of the District Court of Kenora.....	W. A. Dowler.....	May 11
Judge of the County Court of Dufferin.....	J. C. Moore.....	May 11
Junior Judge of the County Court of Essex.....	George F. Mahon.....	May 11
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.....	Hon. Robert Smith.....	May 18

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

By

Hector Charlesworth

The Triennial Imperial Conference of 1926

The most important event relating to the Empire of the past twelvemonth was the Triennial Imperial Conference which re-assembled at No. 10 Downing St., on Oct. 19, 1926. No previous Conference in the thirty-nine years which had elapsed since the first, held at the time of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, had been preceded by so much speculation and anxiety as to the outcome. In two of the overseas Dominions their status as a part of the Empire had become active political issues. Canada's status had been discussed on countless political platforms and in practically every newspaper throughout the country during the Federal General Election campaign of the preceding Summer, and in various quarters an exaggerated impression arose that a considerable section of the Canadian people seriously desired a weakening of the constitutional ties with Great Britain. A more acute condition had arisen in South Africa where the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, and the Nationalist party of which he was the head had asserted the right of the South African Dominion to secede from the Empire whenever a majority of its people should so decide. The world-wide belief that Imperial unity was in the balance, in addition to the many economic problems of Imperial importance awaiting discussion made the Conference the most momentous yet held.

Two months before the announced date of the opening of the Conference, Oct. 5., there were fears that Canada might not be represented, owing to the fact that the Canadian General Election was fixed for Sept. 14 and in case of a change of government it might be impossible for a Prime Minister engaged in the task of cabinet-making to attend. It was the general view that a Conference in which the senior Dominion would be unrepresented would fail of its purpose, and to provide against all contingencies the date of opening was advanced from Oct. 5 to Oct. 19. When, on Sept. 15, it became apparent that the Government of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen had been defeated and that Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King would resume the Premiership, it was obvious that it was the will of all groups of opinion that every facility should be afforded the latter to attend the Conference. Mr. Meighen announced, on behalf of the Conservative party, that every assistance would be given Mr. King in facilitating arrangements and shortly afterward Mr. King won the approval of the public in various parts of the Empire by announcing that Canada would be represented by an effective delegation including himself.

The Canadian party sailed for England on board *S.S. Megantic* in the second week of October. From Belle Isle, Mr. King sent a message to the people of Canada in which he said "Canada's course at the coming Imperial Conference will be a course of good-will. Good-will is what I think we should stress above all things. Then our various problems will not be difficult of solution."

The Prime Minister further stated that he felt a programme of responsible self-government should be carried steadily forward, but considered it dangerous to adopt rigid rules or formulas. He held that as the coming Conference was in no sense an Imperial cabinet the work thereat should not go beyond consideration of general guiding principles. He proposed to take a course which would combine full maintenance of British connection on the one hand and adequate recognition of Dominion autonomy on the other. With regard to Great Britain's foreign policy there should be full consultation by the Imperial Government with the governments of the Dominions on matters fundamentally affecting all parts of the Empire. At the same time he held that a single foreign policy was an impracticable theory as applied to questions affecting either one Dominion alone or Great Britain alone.

The Canadian delegation was necessarily the last to arrive in London. Arrivals of other Dominion Prime Ministers with their advisers which occurred at various dates in the earlier part of October were the subject of much attention from the press and public. From the Canadian point of view the most interesting of these was a dinner given by the Canada Club at the Savoy Hotel on Oct. 18, the eve of the opening of the Conference, to Lord Byng of Vimy, the former Governor-General of Canada, with regard to whom constitutional controversy had arisen a few months previously. The dinner was presided over by Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., and was attended by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; the High Commissioner for Canada, Hon. P. C. Larkin; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill; the Secretary of State for the Dominions, Rt. Hon. L. M. S. Amery, and many others who had been connected with Canada in one capacity or another.

It was the obvious aim both of Lord Byng and of Mr. King to disabuse the minds of people everywhere of the idea that there had been any serious breach of opinion involving Imperial unity. Mr. King said that there was no one for whom he had a greater personal regard or affection than Lord Byng. With reference to the approaching Conference he said that he believed the constitution of the Empire would develop just as the constitution of the British Isles had developed. It was not a matter of one year or one century, but of centuries to come. It was only the extremists who were mistaken, and those who really held the true view would find no difficulty whatever in reconciling the aspirations of those who had a country of their own and those who had the aspirations and ideals of a great Empire like the British Empire.

The complete list of Canadian delegates to the Conference was as follows:

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Prime Minister, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., Minister of Justice, accompanied by the following staff, Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Jean Desy, Counsellor, Department of External Affairs; Dr. S. A. Cudmore, Technical Adviser; Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff; Commodore Walter Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N., Director of the Naval Service; Capt. J. F. Cummins; Mr. L. C. Moyer, D.S.O., Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, and Mr. W. H. Measures, Assistant Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

The other Empire delegations were as follows, the names of principals being given with those of their staffs omitted:

Australia. Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, M.C., Prime Minister, Sir Neville Howse, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Minister of Defence and Health, and Hon. J. G. Latham, Attorney-General.

New Zealand. Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C., Prime Minister, and Sir Francis Bell, G.C.M.G., Minister without Portfolio.

Union of South Africa. Gen. the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister, and Hon. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance.

Irish Free State. Mr. T. W. Cosgrave, T.D., President of the Executive Council, Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, T.D., Minister of Justice; Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister for External Affairs; Mr. J. McNeill, High Commissioner for the Irish Free State in London.

Newfoundland. Hon. W. S. Monroe, Prime Minister; Hon. W. J. Higgins, K.C., Minister of Justice, and Hon. A. B. Morine, K.C., Minister without Portfolio.

India. Rt. Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, the Maharajah of Burdwan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Secretary to the Government of India, (Commerce Department.).

All the principal delegates were present at the opening meeting held at the Cabinet Office, Oct. 19, with the exception of Lord Birkenhead, who was represented by the Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India. Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain presided and the following members of the British Government were also present as active delegates: Rt. Hon. The Earl of Balfour, Lord President of the Council; Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. L. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies; Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade.

The delegates had already before them a provisional *agenda* submitted by Mr. Baldwin to the House of Commons some weeks previously, embracing a general review of foreign policy and defence, and the questions to which they give rise; as well as the development of existing systems of consultation and communications between the Governments of the Empire on matters of common concern. The chief economic matters for consideration were:

- (1) Overseas settlement.
- (2) A general review of inter-Imperial trade, present and future, including a discussion of the work of the Imperial Economic Committee and the position of the Empire Marketing Board.
- (3) Communications, under which head would be included the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee and the question of commercial air services.
- (4) Research.
- (5) The exhibition within the Empire of Empire films.
- (6) The question of securing agreement as to the liability of State enterprises to taxation.

As its first official act the Conference expressed its respectful greetings and fidelity to His Majesty and the privilege of moving this resolution was allotted to the Prime Minister of Canada, seconded by the Prime Minister of Australia.

In his opening address, Mr. Baldwin alluded to the fact that for the second time in his career he had the privilege of welcoming Overseas delegates to such a Conference, and reviewed in detail the history of such conferences since 1887. Looking back over nearly forty years he was convinced that their predecessors had been wise to content themselves with gradual and steady progress rather than to attempt to construct some theoretical, written constitution which could no sooner be framed than it would have been superseded by the living forces of growth in their midst. At the Imperial Conference in 1911 Sir Edward (now Lord) Grey had referred to "the foreign policy of this country," but now by universal admission it was no longer only a question of the foreign policy of Great Britain. "The problem before us," Mr. Baldwin declared, "is how to reconcile the principle of self-government in external as well as domestic affairs with the necessity of a policy in foreign affairs of general Imperial concern which will commend itself to a number of different Governments and Parliaments."

The Prime Minister also touched on various matters which would come before the Conference. There had been steady, though unobtrusive progress toward improving facilities for co-operation in Imperial Defence should the necessity unhappily arise. The principle of Dominion Navies was not merely accepted but whole-heartedly endorsed by the Admiralty. In the Land forces much had been done toward co-operation and the actual and potential importance of the Air arm had been strikingly demonstrated by long distance flights.

With regard to the fostering of inter-Imperial trade, Mr. Baldwin said that the question was essentially one of co-operation not only in actual measures directly concerned with migration and settlement, but also in finance and in the marketing of Empire products. Substantial results had followed from Dominion preferences, and even under Great Britain's very limited tariff system the measure of preference she had been able to afford, supplemented by the operations of the new Empire Marketing Board, had in-

creased and would continue to increase the flow of inter-Imperial trade.

Dealing with the general question of Imperial relations, Mr. Baldwin said, "No responsible person believes that we have reached finality in our relations. It is our business at this Conference to take stock of our situation as a whole, to locate our weak places, and to do all we can to strengthen them." After reviewing the main features of the proposed *agenda* he pointed out that in a world still suffering severely from the shock of the War, the British Empire stood as one of the greatest stabilizing elements. They would face the problems in the spirit of the phrase traditionally attributed to St. Augustine:—"In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

The Prime Minister of Canada spoke of the fact that the international horizon had cleared very greatly since the Conference of 1923. Through the Commonwealth of British Nations one-fourth of the world's peoples were linked in friendship and in peace. Because that great experiment was without precedent or parallel, it was inevitable that sometimes they found difficulty in making foreign countries understand their position or in wholly understanding it themselves. But in the next few weeks they might be able to explore methods for a clearer understanding of their political relationships, including the problem of foreign policy in its several aspects and methods.

The Prime Minister of Australia paid a striking tribute to the late Mr. Massey, the veteran Prime Minister of New Zealand who had passed away since the Conference of 1923, and who, said Mr. Bruce, had been almost in the position of the father of the Conference. The speaker classified the questions which faced the present Conference under three heads:—(1) the relations of the different parts of the Empire one to another; (2) the question of our common defences of the Empire; and (3) the question of inter-Imperial trade and economic development in the future. Their one desire was mutually to advance the interests of the Empire as a whole. If there were any misunderstandings, these could be cleared away by a frank interchange of views. Constitutional difficulties would disappear when they came to discuss them. They could not lay down a written Constitution to govern them in future. No Empire that was constitutionally progressive could desire such a document. He regarded Defence as a problem common to the Empire, even though circumstances were so divergent, and on economic solutions he asserted that the Empire was looking to the Conference to give a lead.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand urged that the Conference should meet as frequently as possible and spoke of the sympathy with which all shades of opinion in his country viewed the struggles of the Motherland to overcome the economic difficulties which confronted her. Many of Great Britain's financial troubles were, he asserted, due to her scrupulous observance of the nicest points

of honour and obligation. New Zealand felt that the time was appropriate to repay to Great Britain some portion of the assistance so generously extended to the Dominion in the past.

“Status,” referred to in the most general way by other speakers, was brought to the fore at the first session by the Prime Minister of South Africa. General Hertzog assured the Conference of the hearty support and co-operation of the Union of South Africa in all efforts to ensure the usefulness and permanency of their relations as an Empire, by advancing its efficiency as an instrument of good for each of its associated members, as well as for the world at large. The British community of nations would ever have the support of the Union irrespective of parties and races, so long as it was, and showed the character of, a Commonwealth of free and independent nations, each free and striving to attain what was best for itself, yet in such a manner and in such a spirit as would conduce as much as possible to the well-being of all. General Hertzog proceeded to sum up in a single sentence what he believed should be the guiding principle of the Conference: “In principle, unrestrained freedom of action to each individual member of the Commonwealth: in practice, consultation with a view to co-operative action wherever possible.”

The portion of his address which attracted most attention was his assertion that South Africa did not to-day (1926) possess an implicit faith in her full and free nationhood, but would possess it so soon as her independent national status had ceased to be a matter of dispute and had become internationally recognized. He hoped, therefore, that the question of the status of the Dominions which concerned their own communities no less than the world at large would receive due consideration and would be agreed upon in such a manner as would remove all doubt and fear in the future.

Mr. Cosgrave, on behalf of the Irish Free State, welcomed these recurring opportunities for members of Governments, having so many interests in common, to come together and take all steps that might be advantageous to their future co-operation in the interests of peace and progress. Mr. Monroe, on behalf of Newfoundland, expressed his people's unbounded satisfaction with its present situation, which it had no desire to alter. The Maharajah of Burdwan, speaking on behalf of the Indian delegation, said that India was proud of her place in the Empire and that there could be no doubt of her desire to remain within it. It was also her ambition to develop her own growth so that she might be ready, so soon as possible, to take up her share in the common responsibility that must fall to her as a partner in the Empire. The final speaker, Mr. Amery, dealt in detail with the subject of inter-Imperial communications and declared himself in favour of simplification.

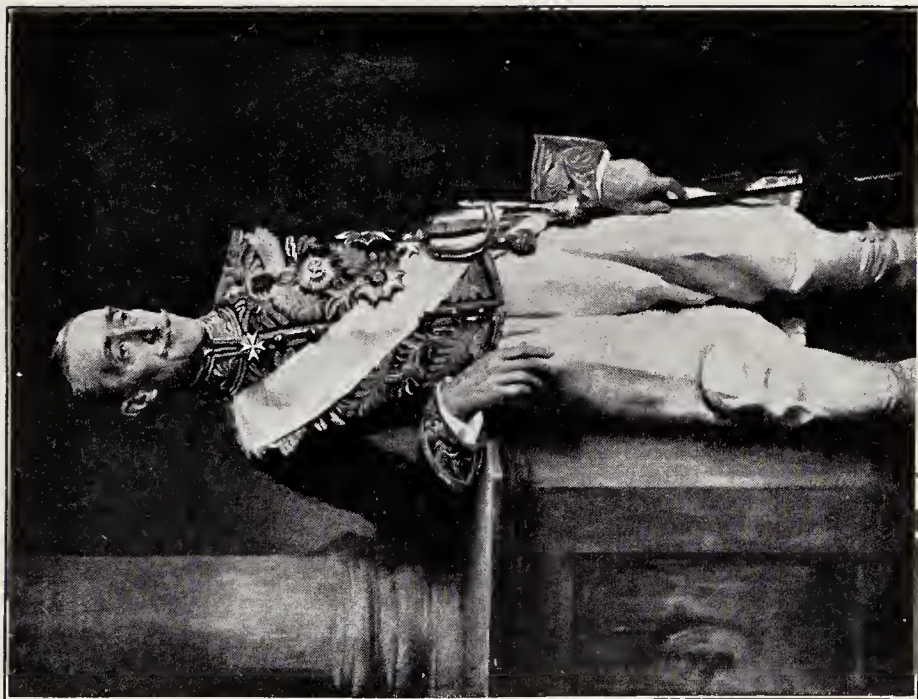
The second day was the occasion of a secret session in which Sir Austen Chamberlain gave an exhaustive review of the foreign relations of Great Britain and the Empire, and Lord Lloyd, British Commissioner to Egypt, spoke on the situation in that country.

It was decided that the Dominion delegates should discuss these delicate matters in private at some future date. It subsequently appeared that Sir Austen Chamberlain had made so complete a case in behalf of the Locarno agreement, (not yet ratified by some of the Dominions) as to win over all delegates to a belief in its necessity and the importance of carrying out its obligations.

On Oct. 21, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, gave a review of Empire trade since the War, and incidentally said that in the first half of 1926 one-third of Britain's imports had come from the Empire and nearly half her exports had gone to the Empire. In 1913, when the present Irish Free State was grouped with Great Britain for statistical purposes, imports from the Empire represented 24.87 per cent. and exports to the Empire 37 per cent. There had been a considerable growth in the external trade of all the Dominions and India trade had also showed a marked revival. The need for the development of trade within the Empire was as great as the opportunity, for the more they bought and sold within the Empire, the easier it was for Great Britain to maintain its own exchanges. Sir Philip was able to assure the Conference that, partly as a result of the "Buy British Goods" campaign and the "Empire Shopping Weeks" the buying of Empire products had become a national habit. The Imperial Economic Committee established in March 1925, had already presented four reports; and the Empire Marketing Board had been set up. With regard to the latter he was convinced that operating over a wide field it would be of more value than the limited preferences for which it was substituted. In Great Britain a Merchandise Marks Bill, indicating the country of origin, had been presented to Parliament, preferences had been stabilized for ten years and the key industry duties had been renewed. The Imperial Shipping Committee had also been active in collecting information and considering the effects of ocean freight rates on Empire trade.

Sir Philip asked the Conference to consider the question of the standardization of manufactured goods. If they could make a greater effort to standardize, and if their national standards could be co-ordinated into an Empire standard, they would do a great deal for inter-Imperial trade. He also dwelt on the value of Empire films as a vehicle of propaganda, and hoped his hearers were not content that the all-pervading influence of the cinema should appeal to the most impressionable of our people always in a foreign setting and in a foreign atmosphere. If the Conference could agree upon a common policy it would be a lasting achievement, not only for Empire trade but Empire citizenship.

Mr. Amery reviewed the work of the Imperial Economic Committee and the tasks that lay before the Marketing Board. The latter had done an extremely valuable work, available for the business community in any part of the Empire and with its funds and machinery could now translate suggestions from the Economic



THEIR EXCELLENCIES, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, AND THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON

Committee into concrete action. He suggested that the time had come when the scope of the Economic Committee might go beyond food-stuffs into the marketing of raw materials. It would be an advantage if the Committee could have a scheme of work and inquiries planned for a reasonable time ahead. Two of the Marketing Board's most important branches of work were publicity and research. It was not proposed to go in for an extensive publicity campaign for specific Empire products until adequate supplies both in quality and quantity were assured. With regard to research it was not proposed to establish a new department but to ascertain which of existing research institutions could best handle particular subjects of inquiry. Use had already been made of the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge for the development of inquiries as to cold storage for Empire products and of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at Trinidad, with regard to subjects within its scope.

On the afternoon of Oct. 21, Mr. Amery gave a review of conditions in the Crown Colonies, Territories and Mandated Territories of the Empire in all parts of the world, and emphasized the progress of Rhodesia as the newest self-governing unit of the Empire. Mr. Bruce reported on Australia's policies as mandatory of New Guinea; Mr. Coates on New Zealand's activities as mandatory of Samoa; and General Hertzog on the problems of the Union of South Africa's mandate in South-West Africa. Mr. Mackenzie King made a brief speech ratifying references by Mr. Amery to the prospect of a closer community of interest between Canada and the British West Indies.

On Oct. 23, the Conference discussed the economic Reports presented by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Mr. Amery and all speeches by Dominion delegates revealed a spirit of determination to do everything possible to help Great Britain strengthen her hold on their markets. Mr. Bruce on behalf of Australia pointed out that while Empire trade had expanded, the ratio of trade between Great Britain and the Dominions had not increased at the rate they would like to see. He urged, as did Mr. Coates of New Zealand, that British manufacturers should study the local needs of the different Dominions more closely. During the war period foreign manufacturers had entered Dominion markets and had developed their trade very thoroughly. Without careful study it was difficult for British manufacturers to get it back again. British manufacturers must realize that tariffs and other developments since the War had wholly changed the economic circumstances of the world. He made the suggestion that an inquiry should be instituted into what exactly the British Empire produced and where; and, on the other hand what the Empire bought and where it was bought.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, on behalf of the Irish Free State told of the steps taken to improve agricultural production in his country and said its aim was that "its products should be consistently good

and not occasionally excellent." Mr. Monroe of Newfoundland expressed regret that the iron ore of his country went almost exclusively to develop the industries of foreign countries. Mr. King speaking for Canada indicated the desire of the Dominions to find markets for British manufacturers in return for Britain's purchases of primary products. He said that Canada still felt that the Economic Committee should remain an "*ad hoc*" body but would have pleasure in co-operating in further inquiries into the marketing of foodstuffs other than those which had already been considered, and such other commodities as mine and forest products. Both Mr. King and Mr. Bruce refused to announce any immediate decision on measures to promote Empire films. Mr. Havenga, the South African Minister of Finance urged that the Imperial Forestry Conference of 1933 should be held in South Africa, of all the Dominions most poorly endowed with forests, possessing but one-twenty-fifth of Canada's forest resources, for instance. He recited what his Government was doing in forestation; already 40,000 acres were under growth and from Government nurseries between three and four million trees were sent out to private individuals annually. A visit from the Imperial Forestry Conference would be a great encouragement in a country which was making every effort to create this factor in national wealth.

A suggestion by Mr. Coates of New Zealand, that Empire goods should be marked by law, with the individual country of origin, was approved by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, but he suggested that the Marketing Board might consider the advisability of providing labels for any commodities on which a Dominion wished to show a special identification mark.

On Oct. 25, the Conference discussed behind closed doors Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement with regard to Foreign Affairs delivered some days previously. Sir Austen was present to answer all questions and all the Overseas Prime Ministers took part in the discussion. The Conference also appointed committees to deal with important issues that had arisen in the earlier discussions as follows:—

Committee	Chairman
Overseas Settlement.....	Lord Clarendon.
Nationality (including nationality of married women) and Passports.....	Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary.
Economics.....	Sir Sydney Chaplin, (Board of Trade)
Workmen's Compensation.....	Sir William Joynson-Hicks,
Imperial Air Communications.....	Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister of Air Defence.
Research.....	Lord Balfour.
Forestry.....	Lord Lovat.

After the opening meeting of the Overseas Settlement Committee, Lord Clarendon announced that its main task would be to

consider the distribution of the white population of the whole Empire so as to promote the development, trade, and security of all the nations comprised within the Empire. A special subject for consideration would be the nature and extent of the training which should be given to the settler overseas before he left Great Britain.

The most important of the committees formed was one embracing the various Dominion Prime Ministers as an Inter-Imperial Relations Committee to draft a general report on future relations between the various parts of the Empire, particularly with reference to status. They first met as a Committee, and after that on various occasions, and the result of their deliberations was embodied in a document, drafted in the main by Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, and by reason of his long legal experience the most expert statesman that could be chosen for such a task. This Report, published at the conclusion of the Conference some four weeks later was universally admitted to be one of the most important Imperial documents ever penned.

The Imperial delegates, individually and collectively, were also shown many of the more recent developments in Britain's defensive plans and examined various projects for the extension of Imperial trade and communications.

On Oct. 28, a complete discussion on the subject of Air Defence was held behind closed doors in which Sir Samuel Hoare took the lead and Mr. Amery gave information as to air developments in the Crown colonies and protectorates. Plans to establish 20,000 miles of Imperial airways to link up the units of the Empire with London were outlined. Sir Samuel stressed the importance of the Cairo-Karachi route to be inaugurated in 1927 with the intention of extending it to Melbourne. Incidentally Mr. Mackenzie King gave an account of Canada's civil aviation operations and invited other parts of the Empire to hold an Aviation Conference at Ottawa at some future date. He also promised to co-operate in the Imperial plan by the erection of mooring masts and meteorological information.

The Locarno pact was the subject of recurrent discussions and a sub-committee of legal experts was appointed to discuss it, presided over by Mr. Lapointe, the Canadian Minister of Justice.

The Research Committee in its discussions approved a suggestion that there should be a regular interchange of research workers in various parts of the Empire and that information so obtained should be circulated rapidly. Outstanding questions connected with the Pacific Cable* were discussed between representatives of the partner governments (Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) and a satisfactory understanding arrived at on all points. It was decided that necessary legislation should be introduced as soon as possible to provide: (a) for re-organization of the numbers of the Board and revision of the method of appointment of the chairman; (b) for settling the amount to

* NOTE.—See Pacific Cable Settlement, this section.

be placed in reserve in future and (c) for the disposal of any annual surplus that might accrue thereafter.

The Economic Committee devoted considerable attention to the subject of industrial standardization, and reported a measure of progress in that direction, though different conditions in various parts of the Empire led to different standards. Other subjects ventilated were: the taxation of non-residents trading in the Dominions; the problems presented by the Imperial Shipping Committee; valuation of goods for customs purposes; the pollution by oil of coastal waters and fishing grounds; and the Brussels Maritime Law Conventions.

The Forestry Committee considered various technical phases of world and Empire timber supplies and decided that the Empire Forestry Conference, which meets every five years, should be held in 1928 in Australia and New Zealand; and in 1933 (in accordance with an earlier suggestion by Mr. Havenga) in South Africa.

The Overseas Settlement Committee set several sub-committees to work examining the subject of migration as it affected the Dominions, the findings to be embodied in a later general report.

Among the most interesting of events for the visiting delegates was a demonstration of the latest developments in the tank as a military arm as well of modern artillery. The demonstrations took place in Camberley, West Surrey, and was held on Saturday, Nov. 13, preliminary to the resumption on Nov. 15 of a discussion of Imperial Defence by the Conference as a whole, which had been adjourned from Oct. 26. It was decided not to publish the speeches because many of them were of a highly confidential character and publication in part might create an erroneous impression. High appreciation was expressed of the arrangements made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretaries of State for War and Air, under which at the Naval Review, at Camberley (military) and at Croydon (air) the Dominion and Indian delegates had had an opportunity of studying the latest service developments.

In connection with the reception of various reports the Conference on Nov. 18, passed a resolution, moved by Mr. King and seconded by Mr. Bruce, fixing the future status of the Imperial Economic Committee which read as follows:

The Imperial Economic Committee shall continue on its present *ad hoc* basis with the following general reference:

(1) To complete the series of investigations into the marketing of Empire foodstuffs in Great Britain, and while this work is proceeding. (2) To put forward for the consideration of the various governments concerned; (a) a list of raw materials for possible further marketing inquiries; (b) suggestions for the preparation and circulation of brief preliminary surveys, as suggested by the Economic Committee of the Conference, on any branch of Empire trade or marketing, such preliminary surveys, if the Government concerned so desire, to be followed up by fuller inquiries.

On a Report by a sub-committee of the Economic Committee it was decided that there was a sufficient measure of agreement within the Empire to warrant the opening of negotiations with the

Governments of foreign countries with a view to the conclusion of reciprocal arrangements for the mutual taxation of Government trading enterprises. The agreements would be without prejudice to the national interest of sovereign states in any emergency of war.

The Report of the sub-committee on Empire Films recommended tariff and taxation preferences in the interest of such production but pointed out that state action could not be effective unless there was a substantial output of Empire films of real and competitive value. On Nov. 19 the Report on Overseas Settlement was received and proved to be couched in general terms while giving details of several plans presented by various Dominions. It embodied a resolution emphasizing the paramount importance of Overseas Settlement, noting with satisfaction that the desired redistribution of population was being accelerated, and recognizing that, while mass movements of population were impracticable, it should be possible, by continuous adherence to the present policy, steadily to increase the flow of population to those parts of the British Commonwealth where settlers were most needed.

The use of the word "Commonwealth" instead of "Empire" in this Report was an indication of the trend of events as embodied in the Report on Inter-Imperial Relations which was ratified by the full Conference on the same day, Friday, Nov. 19. This Report, described by *The Times*, London, and other British newspapers as a "great State document" was disclosed to the world on Monday, Nov. 22, when it was announced that Lord Balfour had acted as Chairman of the Committee, which included Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada), Mr. Bruce (Australia), Mr. Coates (New Zealand), General Hertzog (South Africa), Mr. Monroe (Newfoundland), Mr. Kevin O'Higgins (Ireland), Lord Birkenhead, Sir Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Amery.

The Report was a very lengthy document and in their preliminary remarks the Committee expressed regret that the time at their disposal had been all too short for a thorough example of the fundamental principles involved, but expressed the hope that they had laid a foundation on which subsequent Conferences might build. They took the view that nothing would be gained by attempting to lay down a Constitution for the British Empire, and defined the position and mutual relation of Great Britain and the Dominions as follows:

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Report pointed out that the existing administrative, legislative, and judicial forms were not wholly in accord with this definition but this was inevitable, since most of these forms dated back to a time considerably antecedent to the present stage of constitutional development. Viewing the title of His Majesty

the King as of special importance and concern to all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, the Committee recommended a change to express the new position of the Irish Free State. They proposed that the necessary legislative action be taken to alter the words: "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas" by leaving out the word "and" as first used, and making the title read "Great Britain, Ireland, etc."

With reference to the moot question of "equality of status" the Committee held that it was an essential consequence of such equality among "the British Commonwealth of Nations" that the Governor-General of a Dominion was the representative of the Crown, holding in all essentials the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as was held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain; and that the said Governor-General was not the representative or agent of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain or any Department of that Government. In future, therefore, it was agreed that the recognized official channel of communication should be between the Crown and Government direct, while a Governor-General should be supplied with copies of all documents of importance and, in general, should be kept as fully informed, as was the King in Great Britain, of Cabinet business and public affairs.

With reference to the operation of Dominion legislation the Conference, on recommendation of the Committee, placed it on record that it recognized the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs. It would be against constitutional practice for advice to be tendered to His Majesty by the Government of Great Britain in any matter concerning a Dominion, against the views of the Government of that Dominion.

The appropriate procedure with regard to projected legislation in one of the self-governing parts of the Empire, which might affect the interests of other self-governing parts, would be previous consultation between His Majesty's Ministers in the several parts so concerned. The Report advised that steps be taken by Great Britain and the Dominions to set up a Committee to make a detailed examination of these general principles. With regard to judicial appeals to the Privy Council it was pointed out that the British Government was in full agreement that this question should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the part of the Empire affected; and, therefore, it had been decided to recommend no changes at the present time.

As to the foreign relations of the Empire, the Committee stated its position with regard to the negotiation, signature and ratification of treaties. The principle fixed at the Imperial Conference of 1923 was re-affirmed and elucidated. In accordance with this principle a Government which proposed to make a treaty should give notice to other parts of the Empire likely to be interested, and if it received no objections, was entitled to assume concurrence.

It was urged that all Treaties between Governments should be made in the name of heads of states. If a treaty were signed on behalf of any or all the Governments of the Empire it should be in the name of the King, as symbol of the special relationship between the different parts of the Empire, and the British units, on behalf of which the treaty is signed, should be indicated.

It was frankly recognized that in the conduct of foreign affairs, as in the sphere of defence, the major share of responsibility rested and must continue to rest, for some time to come, with the Government of Great Britain.

The Committee also took note of the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to represent the Irish Free State in Washington, and the projected appointment of a diplomatic representative of Canada in that capital. They felt that the most fruitful results could be anticipated from the co-operation of His Majesty's representatives in the United States. The Committee considered it to be very desirable that in cases other than those where Dominion Ministers were accredited to the heads of foreign States, the existing diplomatic channels should continue to be used as between the Dominion Governments and foreign governments in matters of general and political concern.

A resolution submitted by the Relations Committee on the subject of "Consultation and Communication" also adopted by the Conference, read as follows:—

The Governments represented at the Imperial Conference are impressed with the desirability of developing a system of personal contact, both in London and in the Dominion capitals, to supplement the present system of inter-communication and the reciprocal supply of information on affairs requiring joint consideration. The manner in which any new system is to be worked out is a matter for consideration and settlement between His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and the Dominions, with due regard to the circumstances of each particular part of the Empire, it being understood that any new arrangements should be supplementary to, and not in replacement of, the system of direct communication from Government to Government and the special agreements which have been in force since 1918 for communications between Prime Ministers.

The final section of the Report dealt with particular aspects of foreign relations. On the question of compulsory arbitration in international disputes the Committee felt it premature to accept the obligations under Article 36 of the statute for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice, providing for the compulsory submission of certain classes of cases to that Court. Connected with this question was that of adherence of the United States of America to the Protocol establishing the Permanent Court. The special conditions upon which the United States desired to become a party to the Protocol had been discussed at a Conference held in Geneva in September, 1926, to which all Governments represented at the 1926 Imperial Conference had sent delegates. Each of these Governments was in accord with the decisions then reached and the action recommended.

The Imperial Conference, it was further stated, was fortunate in meeting just after the ratifications of the Locarno Treaty of Mutual Guarantees had been exchanged on the entry of Germany into the League of Nations. It was, therefore, possible to envisage the results which the Locarno policy had already achieved, and to forecast to some extent the further results which it hoped to secure. From the standpoint of all the Dominions and of India there was complete approval of the manner in which the negotiations had been conducted and brought to so successful a conclusion.

The final and unanimous decision was to recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

“The Conference has heard with satisfaction the statement of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs with regard to the efforts made to ensure peace in Europe, culminating in the agreements of Locarno; and congratulates His Majesty’s Government in Great Britain on its share in this successful contribution toward the promotion of the peace of the world.”

The Imperial Conference concluded its labours on Nov. 23, after five weeks of active work. All told there were 16 plenary meetings, 146 meetings of committees and sub-committees, and technical discussions on defence questions at the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry. Among the many matters cleared off the board at the last session was a statement on the subject of Imperial Defence in which the resolutions adopted at the session of 1923 were re-affirmed. Regret was expressed that it had not been possible to make greater progress in international disarmament and it was the common desire of all governments represented at the Conference to do all that was consistent with security and safety toward that end. It was pointed out that even after a large measure of reduction in armaments was achieved considerable effort would still be involved to maintain the minimum standard of naval strength contemplated in the Washington Treaty for the limitation of armaments, namely, equality with the naval strength of any foreign power. The Governments of Australia, New Zealand and India wished to place themselves on record as approving the Singapore Base to facilitate the free movement of fleets. The Conference, as a whole, noted with satisfaction the building-up of the Air forces and resources in various parts of the Empire, and advocated the maintenance of an adequate chain of air bases and refuelling stations. It advocated also the mutual interchange of individual officers for liaison and other duties and of complete air units, so far as local requirements and resources permitted. The Conference recognized the onerous character of the burden of defence thrown upon India and noted the decision to create a Royal Indian Navy. It advocated the reciprocal attachment of Military, Naval and Air officers to staff colleges in various parts of the Empire, and re-affirmed the views of Imperial Conferences as far back as 1911 as to the

participation of Dominion representatives in an Imperial Defence Committee.

The concluding act of the Conference was the sending of a message to His Majesty expressing fidelity and devotion. A resolution of thanks to the members of the Government of Great Britain was also passed. In connection with these resolutions the leading participants in the Conference spoke, and Mr. King, on behalf of Canada, said that it was some compensation in saying farewell to be able to carry away a friendship greatly strengthened between all parts of the Empire through personal contact with those who had represented its many interests, and an enhanced appreciation of the common inheritance they shared. In dismissing the assemblage, Mr. Baldwin said that the Conference had been marked by as fine a spirit as any that had ever been held and by a refreshment of the spirit also in every corner of the Empire.

Wide-spread Discussion of The Conference. No Imperial Conference previously held excited so much commentary in the world at large, discussion centering round the Report of the Imperial Relations Committee. Owing to abbreviated reports of that document many misinterpretations were published in foreign countries. Such cant phrases as the "New Magna Charta" were also used in many parts of the Empire to describe a document which defined rights that had never been denied.

The verdict of Great Britain on the work of the Conference was expressed in *The Times*, London, when it said, "The ground is cleared of political doubts as to the nature of the Empire, and a new opportunity is given to go forward in co-operation, as General Hertzog insists." With special reference to Imperial Relations *The Times* said:—

The real difficulty has been to interpret the Empire to the world outside and the Report faces frankly the extraordinary complications which are bound to encumber—do already encumber—the relations of the British Empire with foreign countries. Are we a single unit for purposes of diplomacy? Or half a dozen separate units? What is our position on the negotiation and conclusion of treaties? In what guise do we take part in international conferences? How far can one nation commit its partners to the obligations which it has undertaken for itself? All that laborious thinking and skilful drafting can achieve has gone to providing answers to these questions, but there is nothing unforeseen about any of them, and the practical result will be precisely what we all please to make it. The 'governing consideration'—that neither Great Britain nor the Dominions can be committed to the acceptance of active obligations except with the definite assent of their own Government—was an effective truism long before the present Conference met. No fresh decision was taken or could be taken. The working of this unprecedented system still depends in the last resort upon a sincere determination to make it work. That is why the manifest good-fellowship of men so various, so typical of their constituencies, so strong at the moment (a single piece of good fortune) in their backing at home, seems infinitely more important than their common signature of any formal Report. The Imperial Conference has frankly and prudently declined the task of attempting to lay down a Constitution for the British Empire. It has provided, instead, an agreed and authoritative picture of the Empire as it is.

Generally speaking, the British press accepted the main decisions of the Conference as an application and elucidation of established

principles; but in certain parts of the Empire, as in certain foreign countries, relying only on abridged reports, often coloured by the individual sentiments of correspondents and commentators, a good deal of misunderstanding arose, until the actual participants in the Conference had made clear explanations of what had actually taken place. The phrase "a new Magna Charta," with its implication that Great Britain had been forced to make concessions deliberately withheld, and which was in reality quite meaningless, was responsible for a considerable degree of misapprehension. Opinion in Canada on the resolutions affecting the status of the Dominions was at the outset divided. Commenting thereon *The Manitoba Free Press* said: "The heart of the declaration by the Conference upon the question of status ought to be clear enough to make it evident, even to the most skeptical nationalist on the one hand and the most purblind colonial on the other hand, that a new system by which the British Empire is to be made over into an alliance of free and equal nations has been established, and that other conceptions of the Commonwealth are out of date. . . . Anomalies still remain, but it should now be clear that it is not law or technicality that is to govern, but a condition of equality which has been given full recognition."

The Ottawa Journal pointed out that all that had been done was that advances made since the close of the Great War had been crystallized in a set of resolutions and definitely recorded and defined. "We are now no freer to-day" it said, "than we were this day last week or this time last year and for the simple reason that this time last year we were completely unfettered and free."

The Globe, Toronto, said: "The most cursory glance at the statement made public forces the conviction that no effort whatever has been made to increase the bond of union, while every clause in every article of the Report contributes to rob the Mother country of any directing power as head and forefront of the Commonwealth. Everywhere it is the equality of the Dominions that is stressed, it is the autonomy of these States, not their partnership in a common cause and with common aims that is emphasized. Anything which savours of united efforts is ignored."

The Montreal Gazette said: "It is still the opinion of a great many Canadians that there can be no equality within the Empire without corresponding equality and responsibility expressed in adequate provision for the safety, not of the Empire, but of the Dominion itself. As things are now, Canada's dependence on British sea power is practically as great as ever it was, and that dignified and creditable condition seems likely to continue."

An interview given to the press by Sir Thomas White (Toronto) who had been Minister of Finance for Canada throughout the period of the Great War, and as such had acquired a deep familiarity with Imperial obligations and understandings, did something to clarify the public mind. He saw in the status resolutions no new departure but the crystallization of the principles and practices in effect for

many years. He pointed out that if Great Britain declared war against another power, Canada would be automatically at war with that Power and subject to attack, the same as any other part of the Empire. He also pointed out that the British North America Act which embodied the Canadian constitution was unaltered by the conclusions of the Conference and could only be altered by legislative enactment of the Imperial Parliament. Such enactment had always followed, and always would follow the clear and unequivocal request of the people of Canada and its several provinces.

In South Africa, where the question of status had been an acute issue, there had been much interim discussion during the weeks when the Conference was in session. There was much division of opinion. The correspondent of *The Times*, London, cabling from Capetown on Nov. 22, said:—"From the South African point of view there are two ways of taking the Report of the Conference on Inter-Imperial Relations, either to welcome it as a great step forward irrespective of local politics, or, regarding General Hertzog's attitude in the Conference as wholly inconsistent with his South African record, to demand proof of his sincerity by demanding that the Republican clause in the Nationalist Constitution be withdrawn instantly." The same correspondent went on to say that there was considerable appreciation of the broader views of General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga, arrived at as a result of the Conference, and many thought that this might inaugurate a more peaceful and brighter era for South African politics. The prevalent comment was that every point in the Conference Report was a vindication of General Smuts' creed of Dominion status, which had become realized as a more important reality.

In Natal, much gratification was expressed because the acceptance of the Inter-Imperial Relations Report by General Hertzog, was interpreted as an abandonment of Article 4 of the Nationalist party platform which explicitly stated that "it was absurd to say that the Union already possesses independence or that it can attain it as part of the British Empire" and declared for a Republic. *The Natal Mercury* said: "The Prime Minister now accepts for this country the constitutional status which for years the Nationalist party declared to be insufficient, for he agrees, without quibble or reservation, that the Union has full autonomy within the British Empire."

In Australia and New Zealand where status had not been a subject of any considerable interest or discussion, general satisfaction was expressed at the harmonious outcome of the Conference. Commentators were more inclined to emphasize the opportunities for effective action in developing the material resources and strength of the Empire which might develop from the labours of the Conference. From the Antipodian point of view the declarations in favour of fuller and closer consultations and communications were deemed the most important results.

In Ulster there was some apprehension because the resolutions provided for the alteration of the old title of His Majesty, "King of

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc." to "King of Great Britain, Ireland and the Dominions beyond the Seas" might raise a constitutional question involving the position of Ulster in relation to the Free State. Representatives of the Ulster Government subsequently visited London and received assurances that their interests would be safe-guarded when the change of title was dealt with in Parliament.

So widespread was the interest in the decisions of the Conference in the United States that *The New York Times* arranged to have the entire text of the Report on Imperial Relations Committee cabled and published simultaneously with its appearance in London. By many commentators it was described as the most important development in the field of international affairs since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. Semi-official opinion was supposed to be embodied in any editorial utterance by *The Washington Post* which said:—

First, it may be observed that if the Government of George III had possessed the wisdom of the Government of George V., there would have been no Declaration of Independence, and the United States would now be part of the British Commonwealth. Second, the evolution from an Empire to a Commonwealth is accomplished by mutual consent, and no written constitution will follow to bind the bargain. Third, as the United States must deal separately hereafter with the nations of the British Commonwealth, it appears probable that Ministers representing Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and South Africa, will be accredited to Washington, in addition to the Canadian and Irish representatives already provided for. Presumably American diplomatic representatives will be sent to these nations.

Farewell to the Delegates. Before leaving for home, the visiting Prime Ministers and their associates paid a series of visits to various British cities. It was decided by Mr. Bruce of Australia that he would return home *via* the United States and Canada, and Mr. Coates of New Zealand came to a similar decision. On his coming to America in January, Mr. Bruce made several public speeches in the United States in which he silenced critics who had read into the Report of the Relations Committee sentiments which presaged the end of the British Empire, by pointing out that it merely put into written form the long considered principles on which the Empire had been governed but could not be considered in the light of a written constitution.

The official farewell to the Dominion Prime Ministers took the form of a dinner tendered them on Nov. 27 by the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom Branch) which was presided over by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. In proposing the toast "Our Overseas Colleagues," the Prime Minister of Great Britain read a message from the King in response to their resolution of fidelity and devotion. His Majesty said he had followed all the deliberations of the Conference with close interest and was convinced that its labours had afforded, not only to the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations but to the world at large, a better understanding and a clearer vision of what the British

Empire meant and of the ideals for which it stood. In his address Mr. Baldwin answered those pessimists who occasionally predicted the disintegration of the British Empire. In 1914 Germany had believed that the Empire would fall to pieces at the first shot and even one of Britain's clearest thinkers, John Morley, had expressed the view that it was unthinkable that Australia could interest herself in the neutrality of Belgium. He pointed out that the various parts of the Empire, by co-operation under a common allegiance, could render best service to the whole world. In conclusion he said:

We have been taunted in the past with being an aggressive race. If ever the lust for dominion possessed us, that phase has passed. We are a League of Nations within ourselves, devoted to the promotion of the cause of peace. We seek to improve the methods of peaceful intercourse with foreign nations, holding ourselves together in the bonds of friendship, holding together one quarter of the human race. If we can make the bounds of freedom in the world yet wider, if we can faithfully discharge our responsibilities to civilization—to civilizations other than our own, which exist in Asia, in Africa, and in the islands of the seas—then, indeed, our Empire can be justified to the world to-day and justified to posterity. On those foundations and on those foundations alone it will endure.

The Prime Minister of Canada, in replying said: "The charter of the liberties we individually and collectively enjoy, may, to appearances, have been enlarged. In reality, there has been, as respects British political institutions, natural development along inevitable lines." He pointed out that the Conference had not attempted to formulate a Constitution for the Empire; and that constitutions for the needs of humanity are not easily and mechanically made but are a matter of growth. But they had tried to remove every note of possible discord and create, he believed successfully, a harmony which was already reverberating around the world.

The Aftermath of The Conference. The deliberations of the Imperial Conference on the subject of Empire Defence were not disclosed until Dec. 3. The published minutes showed that the discussion had been opened on Oct. 26 by Mr. Baldwin with a review of the work of the Committee of Imperial Defence in which he pointed out its purely advisory character. He invited the Dominions to make full use of the Imperial Defence College, established in London to train a body of officers, and eventually perhaps, of civilians in the broadest aspect of Imperial strategy. Mr. Baldwin also explained in detail, the importance of the Singapore Naval Base. This was but a part of the full Admiralty programme but nevertheless the cost was great and the contributions of two million pounds from the Federated Malay States and of a quarter of a million pounds from Hong Kong were highly welcome. He expressed the hope that those Dominions who benefited would also contribute.

The Report further showed that the Prime Minister of Australia had emphasized strongly the primary obligation of each Dominion to provide for its own defence. He gave figures showing the amount spent in 1925 on defence throughout the Empire, as follows: 51s.

1d. *per capita* in Great Britain; 27s. 2d. in Australia; 12s. 11d. in New Zealand; 5s. 10d. in Canada; and 2s. 6d. in South Africa. He urged that the protection of sea routes was to the interest of all parts of the Empire, but most of all of Great Britain, and suggested that equality of status brought with it obligations which were not being met by all the parties affected. These figures were the basis of certain addresses subsequently delivered by Mr. Bruce in Canada.

Mr. Coates, on behalf of New Zealand, held that the practical needs of Imperial Defence were more cruisers and a base in the East. He suggested that Dominions, which did not feel interested in the Eastern base, should build cruisers.

Mr. Havenga said the extent of South Africa's participation in a war would depend on her interest at the time, but subject to this understanding it was his Government's policy to keep the military organization in harmony with that of Great Britain. He requested a survey by the Committee of Imperial Defence to ascertain how far an air coastal defence could be substituted for naval defence in view of the commercial and general value of aviation. Mr. Baldwin promised that such a survey would be undertaken. The Imperial Defence Report was the last document issued by the Conference but the various questions on the *agenda* continued to be discussed in various parts of the Empire for some months thereafter.

General Hertzog received a remarkable welcome on his return to Capetown (Dec. 13), and at a civic luncheon made what was regarded as the most important speech of his career. He said emphatically that he no longer feared the Empire as he had in the past. He had been a life-long opponent of Imperialism because it had been represented as a sort of super-state but this idea had been "scotched" at the Conference. There was no longer any question of domination or of superiority over the Dominions. Each was now free to follow its own will. That made all the difference to his thoughts of the Empire, which would never be conceived of in future as a super-state. With regard to English-speaking South Africans it was natural for them to feel love and reverence for the country of their descent. It would be absurd for him to pretend to similar feelings, but if he were indeed a South African of English descent he would feel all the more love and respect for Great Britain as the country which, through free institutions and a common-sense use of them, had brought the younger nations to a condition "as free as the Motherland and at the same time standing in the closest tie of affection." South Africans of whatever descent should remain South Africans first, exercising their power of freedom in the interests of their own country. They could leave the question of separation from the British group of nations to the problematical future.

Mr. Mackenzie King reached Ottawa on Dec. 8, and in a statement to the press of Canada pointed out that all doubts as to whether this country had the proper authority to negotiate and

sign international treaties and whether or not we had a nationhood of our own should now be at an end. It had frequently been charged that any step in the direction of a larger measure of self-government meant to the same degree a shattering of the ties that bound this country to Great Britain and the Empire. The reverse was nearer the truth he said. The Prime Minister promised the House of Commons that before the Session closed opportunity for a full and free discussion of the Conference Report would be provided. Details of those discussions will be found in the summary of the proceedings of the House of Commons elsewhere in this volume.

An interesting aftermath of the Conference in Canada was a visit from the Prime Minister of Australia, who arrived at Ottawa on Jan. 3, after a visit to the United States where he made addresses to which allusion has already been made. Speaking at Ottawa he pointed out that the Conference had created no new constitutional condition but defined clearly what had been in practice since the War. He claimed that the definition of complete autonomy placed greater responsibilities on the Dominions. Consultation and participation in formulating Imperial foreign policy could not be assumed by the Dominions without the assumption of resultant responsibilities. In a series of speeches at Toronto and other cities, Mr. Bruce expanded on these points and quoted the figures as to the *per capita* defence contributions of various sections of the Empire published in the Conference Report on Imperial Defence. He also urged very strongly a system of Empire trade preferences. At Vancouver he predicted that the two great white nations of the future would be found on the Pacific—Canada and Australia. He believed that far too much of British capital had in the past gone to countries outside the Empire, and foresaw that if a true spirit of co-operation within the Empire were shown during the following three years it would bring about a wider application of science to industry.

On Feb. 5, in speaking on Inter-Imperial Relations before the student body at Hart House (University of Toronto), Mr. MacKenzie King censured Mr. Bruce for the latter's Canadian addresses insofar as they implied a criticism of Canada in connection with Imperial defence. Mr. King contended that Canada's contribution thereto was a subject which the Prime Minister of Australia knew very little about. "I say, as Prime Minister of Canada," he said, "that he has made my task a much more difficult task than it otherwise would have been. I think the Canadian people will much more easily and effectively decide their own matters than will visitors from other countries."

Mr. J. G. Coates, the Prime Minister of New Zealand arrived in Montreal on Jan. 12, and spoke in several of the leading cities while *en route* to Vancouver. He also emphasized the enlarged duties in the matter of Imperial defence which he believed were an obligation of the new status and the importance of measures to

consolidate and develop trade within the Empire. Mr. Bruce arrived in Australia on Feb. 4, landing at Sydney, where he was the recipient of an immense popular ovation. In his message to the people of the Commonwealth he said, "I say unhesitatingly that the Imperial Conference was a tremendous success and achieved a very great deal. It has unquestionably been able to bring about the best spirit among the Dominions." Mr. Coates was accorded similar ovations on landing at Wellington, New Zealand on Feb. 14, and in outlining the results of the Conference declared that while he would not say that its conclusions embodied a novel point of view or constituted any outstanding advance, the Conference had nevertheless eliminated misunderstandings and created a determination to maintain common ties.

In March, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, presented "The Royal and Parliamentary Titles Bill" to the British House of Commons, embodying the changes rendered necessary by the recommendations of the Conference. By this Bill the Royal title became, "George V., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." To meet the changed status of Ireland and in recognition of the request of Ulster the title of Parliament was altered to read "The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

Great Britain:
Legislation;
Government Reports

For Great Britain, the year 1926, particularly the latter part of it, which is at present under survey, was the most trying and hazardous experienced since the War. The general strike inaugurated on May 4th by the Trades Union Congress to enforce the demands of the Miners Federation, had lasted but nine days, but after the other unions decided to return to work, the miners themselves remained on strike and for many months the coalfields were left in a state of stoppage which seriously affected all other industries. Moreover, the fact of the general strike itself, an entirely novel experience for Great Britain, created ill-feeling between employers and employees in many industries in which relations had previously been friendly. Under the leadership of A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners Federation, that body stuck to the slogan originated by him: "Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day," in opposition to the economic recommendations of the Royal Commission, headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, which early in 1926 had formulated proposals involving concessions to meet the situation that would arise after the cessation on April 30th of government subsidies on which the coal industry had been depending for many months. The gist of the situation was the contention that if the owners were to continue the wage scale of 1923 when the French occupation of the Ruhr created a boom in the British coal trade, the men must work a forty-eight hour week.

The coal strike lasted officially for seven months, from the first of May to the first of December, though as Summer waned many miners, especially in the Midlands collieries, began to break ranks and return to work on terms locally arranged with colliery owners. To assist this process the Government, which constantly tried to mediate, passed special legislation enabling individual owners to negotiate varying agreements as to hours and pay in accordance with local conditions. The gradual melting of the ranks of strikers which became accelerated in the late Autumn, finally induced the strike leaders to capitulate. While it was admitted that the strike had proven disastrous from the standpoint of the miners and while there was a general revulsion against the Communist leadership which had caused so much waste and suffering, criticism was by no means confined to the ranks of the union directly affected. The workers in other lines of industry which had originally participated in the general strike became vigorously outspoken in condemnation of the influences which had brought about the long continued crisis. The general public also showed a disposition to censure the colliery owners for the rigidity of their opposition to any compromise designed to restore to activity an industry, on which other industries more or less depended.

Difficult as was the position of the Government through the seven months in question, it emerged in the end with increased authority. It was compelled to organize the importation of coal from European countries on an extensive scale, and the rise in prices which resulted in exporting countries provoked an illogical though natural resentment among the foreign consumers affected. It was openly charged, and the charge met with no denial, that the striking miners received assistance from Russian sources to encourage them to continue in idleness. The Moscow Soviet disavowed the charge that such assistance was given under government auspices but said it could not prevent Russian workers from tendering sympathetic offerings to their British fellow-workers.

The cost of the coal strike to British trade and industry and to the resources of the Exchequer itself will perhaps never be estimated with exactness, but its effect was apparent in the necessity for creating new sources of taxation. One of the most serious sources of loss had been the £23,000,000 paid in subsidies to the mining industry during the nine months preceding May 1st, 1926, which, instead of bringing the indirect benefits which had been anticipated had really made matters worse than ever. To meet the financial stringency caused by the strike, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, submitted an Economy Bill prescribing savings in the cost of various governmental services and new taxes, the most important of which was a levy on betting.

One of the important minor consequences arising from the strike was a sharp division in the ranks of the Liberal party, owing to a difference of opinion as to the courses of Mr. Lloyd George,

leader of the Party in the House of Commons, who had taken a neutral attitude in connection with the general strike, whereas many of the more important Liberals members deemed it their duty to support the Government of Mr. Baldwin in what they deemed civil war. Mr. Lloyd George's attitude provoked a rebuke from the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, the titular leader of the Party. In the outcome the latter retired from that office and Mr. Lloyd George became leader of the Party though with a considerably reduced following. Eminent leaders like Sir Alfred Mond and Sir John Simon withdrew temporarily from the counsels of Liberalism.

The crisis—the brief general strike, especially—also provoked an overwhelming public demand for legislation which would curb the powers of trades union executives in disrupting the industry and commerce of the country. It was felt that the legislation passed by Liberal administrations in 1906 and 1913 which had given to trades unions extraordinary powers accorded them in no other country had been abused and had created a situation which demanded redress. Under this legislation, union funds became inviolate and no union could be sued in a court of law for damages that might be caused by its politics. Mass picketing, whereby a large body of workers could intimidate individuals who desired to remain at work was also legalized, as was the "political levy" by which union funds originally intended for benefits and other purposes could be diverted to political uses, and the individual member could be compelled to contribute to the funds of the Independent or Socialist Labour party against his will.

After the Miners' strike finally came to an end the Baldwin Government carefully pondered the situation for several months, in an obvious desire to escape a charge of having acted hastily or been moved by panic, and finally in April, 1927, presented a Trade Disputes Act which met with the approval, not only of the majority of people unconnected with unions, but of many moderate trade unionists themselves. Under this legislation, strikes by individual unions for the betterment of wages and conditions were permitted, but general strikes became illegal. It also became illegal for any union to compel an individual worker to subscribe funds for any political purpose against his will. Mass picketing was declared illegal and civil servants and municipal employees were prohibited from engaging in political strikes or allying themselves with political parties. Severe restrictions protecting the benefit funds of unions, as the funds of subscribers to insurance and other classes of benefit societies were protected, were also provided. The Bill was bitterly opposed by the leaders of the Independent Labour party in the House of Commons, which refused to discuss its details and brought an ominous indictment against it as "class war." After many stormy scenes and much obstruction the preamble of the Bill passed by an enormous majority in the middle of May; and the Government, having learned that it was intended to obstruct the Bill clause by clause in committee of the

whole House, announced that only sixteen days would be allowed for its discussion, after which the closure would be applied. The Labour Party, headed by Messrs J. R. Clynes and J. H. Thomas, the abler and more argumentative of the opponents, marched out of the House in protest, but this had no effect on the firm resolve of the Government to pass the Bill, and with the support of many Liberals the main principles of the Bill were finally adopted.

Other Parliamentary Proceedings. Among the important minor achievements in legislation passed by the British Parliament during the year 1926 was a Bill providing for the development and co-ordination of electrical enterprise under a central authority. Another Act defined the liberties of the press with regard to divorce cases, there having arisen complaints that certain publications exercised a licence detrimental to the morals of the community. In December the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, removing certain obsolete disabilities under which adherents of this religion still suffered was passed. Other legislation included facilities for small-holdings by owner-occupiers and tenants; the establishment of a cash-on-delivery parcels post system; and increased grants for the maintenance of rural roads. These were part of the Government's agricultural programme, and the Empire Marketing Board assisted in furthering this programme by setting aside forty thousand pounds for further inquiries into the marketing of British-grown produce and the encouragement of sugar-beet growing, an industry of recent development in England. Reforms in the Weights and Measures regulations relating to the sale of food were adopted. The Bankruptcy Act was amended by the abolition of the two years' minimum of time before which the Court could discharge an honest bankrupt, and making it a criminal offence to neglect keeping books of account except in the case of very small businesses. The adoption of children was legalized and the registration and inspection of maternity homes was provided for. A Legitimacy Act was passed whereby a child born out of wedlock could be legitimized by the subsequent marriage of the parents, except in such cases where either parent was married to another person at the time of the birth. The Merchandise Marks Act was passed making it unlawful to sell goods of foreign origin under a British trade mark. New regulations for smoke abatement were adopted and measures to protect labouring painters from the dangers of lead poisoning. Free licences for radio apparatus were extended to blind persons. A clergy pensions measure which came into effect on Jan. 1st, 1927, compelled all clergy of the Church of England under 55 years of age to subscribe to the Pensions Fund.

On Boxing Day (Dec. 26th) a new four per cent. Consolidated loan, redeemable after Feb. 1st, 1927, was issued at 85 per cent. and contained certain novel features with regard to Sinking Fund, its purpose being the redemption or conversion of War bonds falling due in 1927. Public subscriptions exceeded all expectations and within a month had reached upwards of £200,000,000 of which

£80,000,000 was "new money." In February, 1927, the Report of the Committee on the National Debt over which Lord Colwyn presided, and which had spent three years in its investigations, was presented to Parliament. It showed that the rewards of labour had not been diminished since 1914, and, considered on the basis of actual values, wages were about the same at the beginning of 1927 as in the period immediately preceding the Great War. The earnings of unskilled labour had improved in comparison with skilled labour, but general impoverishment had lessened the employment available in unsheltered industries. On the whole there had been an improvement in the standard of living especially in the sheltered industries, but the savings of the nation had been seriously diminished.

Savings before the War were estimated as approximately £400,000,000 per annum. Savings (1927) represented, at 1927 prices, a decline of something between £150,000,000 and £200,000,000 per annum. The proposals for a "capital levy" advocated by certain Labour leaders were condemned as certain to have a detrimental effect on industry, which had already suffered through post-war taxation. It was recommended that the Sinking Fund be increased from £50,000,000 to the sum of £75,000,000 annually so soon as the increase could be reasonably effected, and the attachment of a specific Sinking Fund to certain loans (as in the Boxing Day issue) was censured.

The Budget of 1927. The actual deficit for the financial year ending Mar. 31st, 1927, as revealed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget Speech on Apr. 11, 1927, was £37,000,000 and in announcing this fact, Mr. Winston Churchill said that the injury done to British trade by the coal strike had been "very deep, deeper than many of us are willing to persuade ourselves was the fact." As an economic measure he announced that during the coming financial year the Ministry of Transport, the Mines Department and the Overseas Department would be abolished and the number of new entrants to the Civil services would be strictly limited. The trade returns showed that the profits for the year were £150,000,000 below expectations. He believed that the betting tax announced some time previously would yield £6,000,000 and that the excise and customs yield would be £247,000,000. Barring up-heavals the revenue for 1927-28 should exceed the amount collected in 1926-7 (£805,471,000). On the existing basis of taxation, revenues would amount to £796,850,000 and the estimated expenditures at £818,390,000, leaving a deficit of £21,540,000. Expected war payments from Germany would wipe out part of this deficit. A new duty on imported tires, allowing a preference of one-third to tires made within the Empire, would be an estimated yield of £750,000 sterling. Total revenue from changes in indirect taxation including a duty on foreign films, would yield £5,880,000 sterling. He proposed to utilize the Road Fund created by taxation of motor vehicles

which would yield £12,000,000 sterling and by reducing the brewers' period of credit from two months to one month he expected to gain £5,000,000 sterling. He also announced his intention to increase the annual payments into the Sinking Fund from £50,000,000 to £65,000,000 to compensate for withdrawals during a period of crisis. The Budget was in the main well received by the British public despite increases in taxation, and was praised by other countries, especially by the United States, as a courageous attempt on the part of Great Britain to pay her debts and preserve financial stability in the face of a very difficult situation.

In May, 1927, the Labour party introduced its annual motion to expend £10,000,000 on state enterprises like reforestation and drainage, to "prevent unemployment," but as in the past, was defeated by a considerable majority.

An announcement was made by Mr. Baldwin on Apr. 13 that at the next Session of Parliament the Government would introduce legislation reducing the age limit for women voters from 30 to 21 years, and it would be passed in time for five million new voters to cast their ballots at the next general election (1929). It was estimated that this legislation would place women voters in a majority of two millions over male voters.

Certain revisions of the Book of Common Prayer were finally agreed to by the Convocations of Canterbury and York on March 30th and subsequently came before Parliament. A small minority opposed them on the ground of "Romanizing tendencies" but they were ratified.

Army and Navy. The Annual Report on the British Army for the year ending Sept. 30, 1926, showed that the number of recruits finally approved for service was 28,987 as compared with 31,919 in 1924-25. The general causes of the decrease were reduction in pay, growing emigration, and a better demand for farm labour. On Oct. 1st, 1926, the strength of the Regular Army, Army Reserve, Militia, Supplementary Reserve, Territorial Army, etc., was 474,272, all ranks—officers, 19,838 and other ranks, 452,434. Of this total the Regular Army comprised 202,520 (officers included, 10,337). The Army Estimates laid before Parliament on Mar. 3, 1927 called for £41,565,000, a reduction of £935,000 on the previous year. This was exclusive of the cost of the Shanghai defence force. A supplementary estimate showed the amount required for this purpose up to the end of March, 1927 to be £950,000 of which £350,000 represented cost of conveyance by sea.

The Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, presented his Naval estimates on Mar. 14, 1927. The net total of expenditure was placed at £58,000,000, a reduction of £100,000 on the previous year and of £2,500,000 on the total for 1925. Expenditure for new construction was increased from £9,083,963 to £9,983,446 and that of the Fleet Air Arm from £681,000 to

£882,000. The estimates provided for a personnel of 102,275, a decrease of 400. The last pre-war vote in 1914 provided for a personnel of 151,000. As ships in hand are larger and more complicated an increase in the number of men would normally have been made but this was deferred by retardation in the London class of cruisers. Short service enlistment was to be resumed. The provision for contract shipbuilding was the highest since 1920. The First Lord stated that during 1927, the battleships *Nelson* and *Rodney* would be completed for the Atlantic fleet, five cruisers of the *Kent* class for China, and two Australian cruisers for the Commonwealth fleet. The total estimate of £1,907,000 for docks and works showed the heavy decrease of £468,300. In spite of the £270,000 provided for the Singapore base, the total estimate for this work, apart from machinery and furniture had been reduced from £9,414,500 to £6,917,000. The First Lord expressed Britain's willingness to enter into the proposed Disarmament Conference even if but the three chief naval powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan were represented, and announced his belief that these powers could make considerable progress towards naval disarmament without risking Britain's security.

The most important change in the personnel of the British Navy during the year was the appointment of Admiral Sir Charles Edward Madden as First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff in succession to Admiral Earl Beatty, who retired late in April, 1927.

Progress in Aviation.* The year 1926-27 was one of immense activity in aviation. The development of Empire air communications in which overseas Dominions and dependencies might co-operate was announced as a policy by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Secretary of State for Air, in June, 1926. He stated that there were in Great Britain services operating 1,500 miles of air routes and in Australia, 300 miles. He set down as objectives for the immediate future three main lines of progress, an air line to India in four days, one to Cape Town in six days, and another reaching Australia in 10 days and New Zealand in 12. Some time in the future a fourth line to Canada in 2½ days might be achieved. The Minister of Air further stated that researches and improvements already made showed that there was no technical reason why airships of five million cubic feet capacity, carrying 100 passengers, 20 tons of freight and a crew of 50 might not be achieved.

A test of Sir Samuel's prophecies was provided a few weeks later when, Mr. (afterward Sir) Alan Cobham, a British aviator, who had already flown to the Cape and back, arrived at Melbourne on the south-east corner of Australia having completed a flight of 13,000 miles from Rochester, England, in various stages going *via* France, Athens, Baghdad, Delhi, Rangoon, Singapore, Java and Sydney. He used a D.H. 50 de Havilland Hercules bi-plane. His trip was interrupted by a tragic occurrence between Baghdad

NOTE—*See Transportation and Communication pages for Canada's record in Aviation.

and Basra on July 6 when his pilot, A. B. Elliott, was killed by a shot fired into the air at the plane by a wandering Arab. Another pilot was found at Shaibah who finished the flight with Mr. Cobham. After resting in Australia the latter flew back to England arriving in London on Oct. 1st, having completed a voyage of 28,000 miles. His return was very spectacular as he flew up the Thames to a pre-arranged landing place on the river opposite the Houses of Parliament, and on the same day was received by His Majesty and knighted. The aviator stated that his flight was not a "stunt" but an effort to show the feasibility of Empire air routes.

In September it was announced that an Imperial Airways Service was planned between Croydon, England *via* Egypt to India. Lord Winterton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, disclosed important plans for a highly efficient air base at Karachi and the development of various air-routes in India by the Government of that Empire. To prove his belief in his own plans, Sir Samuel Hoare himself, late in December, 1926, made a flight to India *via* Egypt and return, accompanied by Lady Maude Hoare. They returned to England on Feb. 18, having completed 12,000 miles of travel by air with stops at various centres.

During his stay in India, Sir Samuel made an extensive air tour of posts on the Northwestern frontier. The Air Minister's estimates presented to Parliament on Mar. 7, 1927, called for a net expenditure for the coming year of £15,500,000—a reduction of £450,000 in comparison with the previous year.

The technical and war stores vote was increased by \$333,000 making provision for six new squadrons or their equivalent in the 1927 strength of the Royal Air Force. This was stated to be 63 squadrons of which 56 were on a regular basis.

British and Empire Trade. Foreign and Overseas trade returns for 1926 showed the largest adverse visible balance since 1919, a condition attributable to the coal strike. The total was £465,406,000 as against £393,298,000 in 1925. In the first four months of 1926 the adverse balance was diminishing but the later months changed the situation. Total imports were £1,242,863,679, a decrease of 5.8 per cent.; total exports were £777,458,137, a decrease of 16.1 per cent. A portion of this was approximately £126,000,000 in re-exports and the total value of trade was the smallest since 1923. Heavy decreases in exports of coal, iron and steel, and woollen and worsted goods were logically traceable to the strike.

Iron and steel production suffered more than any other industry during 1926 but within six weeks of the cessation of the strike, production and export showed a sharp upward trend in part as a result of deferred orders. The year 1927 opened with an optimistic outlook for increased activity in the engineering and ship-building trades. In other staple lines of manufacture betterments

were apparent. In the matter of coal the restoration of export trade was followed by a fall in prices.

British agriculture showed a healthy condition, the total output of the year being valued at £225,000,000.

World shipbuilding showed a marked decrease in 1926. It aggregated 1,633,200 tons, a reduction of 533,242 tons compared with 1925. In Great Britain and Ireland the production was only 638,000 tons, a falling off of 441,000. One of the important shipping events of the year was the sale of the White Star Line of ocean steamers, formerly owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company of New York, to an English syndicate headed by Furness, Withy & Company. The price paid for 33 vessels with an aggregate of 500,000 tonnage was in excess of £7,000,000. The direct West India Cable Company operating between Halifax, Bermuda and the British West Indies, purchased the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company which gave it control of a vast system of cables in the Caribbean and Gulf regions.

**The Royal
Family:
Other Empire
Affairs**

The period under survey was an unusually active one for His Majesty, King George V. and the members of the Royal family. In the last week of May, 1926, he received at Buckingham Palace the delegates to the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference at which forty countries were represented. German delegates were present for the first time since the War. In July, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales officially opened Empire House in King St., Baker St., London, the new quarters of the British Empire League. In November the Prince formally opened the new Hostel for Canadian male students in Paris, for which the site was given by the French government and which was erected by Canadian contributions.

Both His Majesty and the Prince took an active part in the functions attending the meeting of the Imperial Conference. The Prince of Wales was the chief guest at the dinner commemorating the bi-centenary of the birth of General Wolfe at the Savoy Hotel, London, Jan. 3, 1927. In February, he received visiting Canadian curlers at York House. In March he presided at the fourth Annual Meeting of the Empire Forestry Association in the Guildhall, London.

Canada was honoured with an informal visit from H.R.H. Prince George, who arrived from the far East at Victoria, B.C., on the *Empress of Russia*, Nov. 29, 1926, and crossed Canada to St. John, N.B., where he sailed for Liverpool Dec. 7. *En route* he paid a private visit to His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Willingdon. On Jan. 6, H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York left Plymouth on *H.M.S. Renown* for a tour of the Antipodes. They were enthusiastically received in Australian and New Zealand cities, as well as in West Indies and South Seas ports, while *en route* everywhere Their Royal Highnesses made a favourable impression not only on the British-born but on the many native peoples.

Canada's New Governor-General. The term of Lord Byng of Vimy as Governor-General of Canada was due to expire in the Summer of 1926 and on June 8, the British Government announced that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint as his successor Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who had been Governor of Madras. Lord Willingdon was formerly known as Freeman Freeman-Thomas, M.P., and was created a Baron in 1910. Lady Willingdon was before her marriage, Hon. Marie Adelaide Brassey, daughter of the first Lord Brassey. In the previous Winter Lord Willingdon had privately become acquainted with Canada on a trip across this country while *en route* to China to return the Boxer indemnities on behalf of the British Treasury.

The departure of Lord Byng was delayed by the political crises at Ottawa, but during the Summer months he was able to pay a series of farewell visits to Canadian cities in company with Lady Byng where both were honoured by many social functions and appropriate presentations. In a farewell speech at Toronto on Sept. 21, delivered at a banquet tendered by the Government of Ontario, he asked the people of Canada to think of the country as a whole and consider the tremendous mental and moral possibilities as well as the great ideals to be realized in the future. He expressed an unflinching optimism with regard to Canada engendered during his stay in this country, during which period he and Lady Byng had travelled upwards of 90,000 miles. On the departure of His retiring-Excellency and Lady Byng from Quebec, Sept. 29, they were accorded a magnificent demonstration and Royal salute from the Citadel.

Similar honours were conceded to the new Governor-General upon his arrival with Lady Willingdon at Quebec on Oct. 2, when he was welcomed by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, Hon. N. Perodeau, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec.

The conferring of honours upon him began almost immediately when on Oct. 6, he received the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at McGill University. So soon as Their Excellencies were settled at Rideau Hall they at once began to take an active part in the social and public life of the country. On a visit to Toronto on Nov. 15, the University of Toronto conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him. His Excellency opened his first Parliament in December and with Lady Willingdon held the first Drawing-room in January 1927. On Mar. 19 they left Ottawa on a series of visits to Western capitals where at all points they were most enthusiastically welcomed.

Titles and Honours. In connection with the King's Birthday Honours (1926) forty-eight new knights were created, the recipients including Hon. J. R. Bennett, a member of the Newfoundland Government, Sir Henry Coward, the famous choral conductor, Hon. John William Fortescue, historian of the British Army and John Murray, publisher. The title of Dame of the Grand Cross of the British Empire was conferred on the widow of the late Hon. W. F. Massey, for many years Premier of New Zealand, and among five new Dame commanders of the same order was the famous actress, Mrs. Madge Grimston Kendall. Sir Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Royal Commission to investigate the coal industry (1925), was given the order of Grand Cross of the Bath. In the New Year's (1927) list of Honours no less than 22 fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, representing many parts of the Empire, exclusive of Canada, were mentioned. Among the new Imperial appointments that of Sir Hugh Clifford, formerly Governor of Ceylon to be Governor of Straits Settlements, was of especial note. He was succeeded in Ceylon by Sir Herbert James Stanley. A new High Commissioner for Australia in London was appointed in the person of Major-General Sir Granville Rylie.

During the year a discussion took place in the Australian House of Representatives on a motion proposed by a Labour member to the effect that the granting of titles was not in accordance with Australian sentiment, which, after acrimonious utterances, was shelved. Assurances were given that titles were never conferred in Australia unless approved by its own Government. The subsequent New Year's Honours conferred titles on a number of prominent Australian public men.

In Toronto on Jan. 19, 1927, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, voiced his disapproval of the bar imposed by the Canadian Parliament in 1919 to the granting of titles to Canadians. He felt that Canada should permit the Crown to recognize the worth of such men as contribute to the country's well-being and expansion.

Canadian High Commissioner's Office.* The year was necessarily a very active one for the High Commissioner's Office in London, and its chief incumbent, Hon. Peter C. Larkin, performed a great multiplicity of duties

* NOTE.—For the data upon which the above summary is compiled the editors are indebted to Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner.

many of them of a confidential character. The assembling of all the various Federal offices in London under one roof at Canada House, Trafalgar Square, was found to promote efficiency and economy of effort in every department.

During the meetings of the Imperial Conference in October and November, the Office was in close and constant touch with the Canadian delegation quartered in the Ritz Hotel. On the conclusion of the Conference the High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin gave a reception at Canada House for Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Ernest Lapointe for which over 1,500 invitations were issued. It proved to be a most brilliant gathering, including many notable guests.

Information was promulgated among Chambers of Commerce, public authorities and others interested, with regard to Canada's new import regulations relative to spirits, seeds, meat and canned goods. Removal to Canada House made it possible to improve the facilities of the Natural Resources and Industrial Information Branch and to make information more easily available for inquirers. Reports of the Federal and various Provincial governments covering all classes of natural resources were carefully arranged and card-indexed in order that such inquiries could be dealt with more adequately and more rapidly than in the past. The Branch continued its Press Service of official intelligence as to mines and bulletins of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service at Ottawa, the total number of items circulated approximating to 1,500, covering almost every phase of Canadian development. During the year arrangements were made with the Reuter Press Agency for the regular despatch from Ottawa to selected lists of trade journals of official bulletins on agricultural and mineral production. Periodical information to shipping agents and others as to tariff changes and customs regulations was provided. Close liaison with the Mineral Resources section of the Imperial Institute, the Canadian Official Press Bureau and Canadian Trade Commissioners in Great Britain and Europe was also continued. One of the most essential services of the High Commissioner's Office, that relating to passports, was very active.

A most important part of the activities of the Office was in connection with Finance:—(a) Reparations, etc. Under economic clauses of the Treaty of Peace, Canadian securities were recovered amounting to \$300,000 face value, the actual cash received as revenue being \$92,200. The *pro rata* proportion of Canada's share under the Dawes plan, paid over, totalled \$1,784,000. Collections were less than in the preceding year owing to the fact that certain important cases demanded extended investigation, but it was expected that a considerable proportion of the outstanding balances would be accounted for before the end of 1927. (b) Foreign Debts and other accounts. Debts due to Canada from Greece, Roumania, France and Belgium represented a rough aggregate of \$36,500,000. Principal and interest collected in the year 1926 totalled \$1,995,594. General accountancy work of the Office was most exacting and covered a wide field. Nearly all the Departments of State at Ottawa established credits in London to meet their financial commitments which for a normal year run from fifteen to twenty million dollars. New accounting systems were also periodically established in connection with Canadian Battlefields Memorials, Memorial sites, Pensions, etc. The Office also performed the task of checking securities held in London under the Canadian Insurance Act, to the value of \$45,000,000, and dealt with a diversity of other financial matters.

Returns to the High Commissioner showed that 1926 had been a poor one for the Canadian export cattle trade as compared with the previous year. The total at the end of December, was 79,985 head as compared with 110,868 at the close of 1925. The coal strike, a meat price war between British and American merchants, and high ocean freights were offered as explanations for the decline. The Office continued active in its efforts to secure a modification of regulations hampering the trade and to keep Canadian exporters and shippers informed of all sanitary and other developments.

The Office was also zealous in assisting the Department of National Defence in connection with orders for supplies and equipment and in keeping in touch with exchange officers. It also carried on its usual activities in connection with the War Graves Commission.

British Empire Films. The condition of the British film industry excited a good deal of alarm in 1926 owing to the influential appeal of such entertainments to large masses of people and the effort of foreign producers to seize and dominate the British market. The Federation of British industries urged an increase in the 12½ per cent. compulsory quota of British films shown in British picture theatres and pointed out that equipment existed for the manufacture of more of such films than was provided for by that quota. A strong appeal for government aid was also made. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, took a keen interest in the subject and in February, 1927, it was announced that the Government had decided to come to the aid of the industry by fixing the quota on a sliding scale to meet varying conditions, to restrict "blind" booking and advance booking by theatres and to compel the showing of a certain number of British films. In April Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced an extension of the tax on foreign films. The formation of a gigantic organization to be known as British Incorporated Pictures, Limited, with a capital of £1,000,000 and subsidiary companies in various parts of the Empire, to make and exhibit Empire films, was afterwards announced. In it many of the leading authors, actors, artists and producers of Great Britain were to co-operate.

Empire Settlement.* Empire settlement was a moot subject of discussion in many quarters throughout the period (1926-27) covered by this survey. Canada was represented at the International Labour Conference held in London in June 1926 by Messrs. Tom Moore and Bert Merson. Mr. Moore endeavoured to correct certain misunderstandings by pointing out that Canada could not admit migrants in excess of her absorbing power. He said that in the old days it had been possible for migrants to go out on their own, but present economic life was so centralized that individual pioneering had proved impracticable, and it had become necessary to create a machinery of settlement to take care of newcomers. The Empire Press Union, which met in London about the same time, decided to appoint a standing committee representing the Dominions to devise ways and means whereby the press might facilitate a solution of the problem. In August, Commissioner D. C. Lamb of the Salvation Army† addressed the Royal Colonial Institute and urged migration as a cure for the economic ills of Great Britain. He said he had found that in Canada an aggressive and active policy was keenly desired.

In Australia, a Migration Development Commission was appointed which announced that it was not the policy of the Commonwealth Government to send out an immediate call for more people, but rather to take steps to insure the immigrant a better job than he had left behind.

It was announced in 1926 that under the joint auspices of the Y.M.C.A. (British) and the Church of England preparatory training for Empire migration was to be given annually to 2,000 men and boys at Osborne College, Isle of Wight, established on the estate of the late Queen Victoria.

In March, Mr. Leyborne F. Davidson of Huntly, who early in 1926 gave the sum of £30,000 to aid schemes of Empire Settlement, increased his gift by £20,000, naming Sir Robert Horne as distributor. Sir Robert Horne allocated the fund among various training institutions, £8,000 going to the Salvation Army.

A plan launched during the year in Great Britain was the Catholic Emigration Society endorsed by Cardinal Bourne and other eminent ecclesiastics, to guide and care for Catholic emigrants to the Dominions, in both a spiritual and physical sense.

The Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for 1926 showed that the gross outward movement from Great Britain in 1926 was 166,601; in 1925 it was 140,594. The total of the net movement from Great Britain in 1926 was 115,538, as against 84,259 in 1925. The net movement within the Empire was

* NOTE—See Immigration Section.

† See Immigration Section for dispute between Canadian Government and the Salvation Army.

93,227, as against 62,886 in 1925. The total number of persons assisted under the Empire Settlement Act increased from 39,559 in 1925 to 66,103 in 1926. The numbers assisted to Australia and New Zealand showed increases of 10,205 and 3,698. The largest increase was shown in the numbers assisted to Canada; the figures—provisional for the later months of 1926—rose from 8,809 in 1925 to 21,344 in 1926, an increase of 12,535.

The Pacific Cable Settlement. The close of the year 1926 saw the end of the Pacific Cable controversy which had been initiated early in 1925 by Hon. Charles Murphy, K.C., at that time Postmaster General of Canada and, as such, the Minister charged with the control of Canada's interest therein. The history of the controversy is as follows: Under the original agreement of 1902 with reference to the laying of the cable from Bamfield, B.C., to Southport, Australia *via* New Zealand, the financial interests were divided as follows: Great Britain, five-eighteenths; Canada, five-eighteenths; Australia, six eighteenths; New Zealand, two eighteenths. Canada was allotted two seats on the Board. Up to 1915, the losses on this cable, of which the original cost was nearly \$10,000,000, reached an additional \$3,500,000, of which Canada paid nearly \$1,000,000. In 1911, protests having been made from the Dominions on questions of business management, the British Cable Act was passed providing for consultation with the contributing Governments on questions of improvements, and giving the Board authority to create a reserve fund. The year 1915 was the turn of the tide and from then onward the cable commenced to make large profits, so that certain duplications were proposed to which Canada consented.

At the end of 1924 the Board's surplus had risen to \$11,000,000 and it was proposed in October of that year to duplicate the Northern sections from Fiji to Bamfield, B.C. In January, 1925, Mr. Murphy instructed Canada's representatives on the Board to request that before any contract was awarded the Postmaster General of Canada be consulted. The request was refused by Sir William Mercer, Chairman of the Board, who held office under appointment by the British Treasury. On Feb. 26, 1925 tenders were opened, and only two firms made offers, the Telegraph Construction Maintenance Company, Limited, and Siemens and Company, Limited, the total cost to be between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000. Mr. Murphy at once inquired by cable whether the possibilities of the new wireless beam system had been considered and learned that they had not. A long correspondence by cable then ensued in which the Postmaster General went thoroughly into the whole question of duplication and brought out many points of which the following were most significant:—first, that the tenders were unduly high, a contention in which the engineers of the Board agreed, and succeeded in obtaining reductions; second, that no investigation had been made of wireless beam; third, that no consideration had been given to using cables of greater capacity than 600 letters a minute, although cables of practically unlimited capacity were in successful operation in the Atlantic; fourth, that the decision to utilize "Mumetab" as loading instead of "Permalloy" which had brought about the latter results, was improvident. Mr. Murphy also maintained that Canada's consent was legally necessary to the duplication. The Canadian representatives of the Board having been voted down, Mr. Murphy suggested that Canada withdraw from the partnership, since the Pacific Cable was no longer in need of Government assistance and he demanded a division of the large surplus in which Canada had nearly one-third interest. Sir William Mercer refused, saying that the Board had no power to pay out the surplus in such a way. There the matter rested and construction of the duplicate cable proceeded.

Early in 1926, Mr. Murphy threatened to refuse the Board the right to make additional connections at Bamfield, unless there was a new understanding as to Canada's position. On June 3, 1926, all details of the controversy were laid before the House of Commons. It was decided to take no immediate action on the matter but to leave it over for adjustment when the Imperial Conference met in the Autumn. By that time Mr. Murphy had ceased to be Postmaster General, but when, on Nov. 23, details of the revised agreement arrived at were announced in London, it was found that most of his objections had been sustained. It was arranged that two instead of three members should represent Great Britain on the Board, and that the Chairman should be elected by the Board

and not appointed by the British Treasury, said Board to consist of seven members—Great Britain, two; Canada, two; Australia, two; and New Zealand, one. It was also agreed that the partner governments should share profits proportionately, and that beginning with the financial year of 1927-28, \$10,000,000 or ten per cent. of the profits (if that be a greater sum) should be set aside as a reserve for repairs and contingencies. Between Apr. 1st, 1927 and Apr. 1st, 1929 all profits remaining after meeting expenses and reserve were to be distributed as profits accruing to partner governments in agreed proportions; thereafter one-half of all surpluses was to be paid to the British Government in repayment of outstanding capital and the other half was to be divided among the partner governments; this arrangement was to remain in force until outstanding capital was repaid to the British Government after which all profits would be divided. It was agreed that the Board should have complete freedom of action on all questions of management, rates, etc., the British Government and other partner governments to bring in any necessary legislation to ratify these arrangements.

On Nov. 14, 1926, the *Dominia*, the most modern of ocean cable-laying vessels, achieved a world's record in laying the first leg of the duplication from Bamfield to Fanning Island, by completing 3,448 miles of cable in 17 days. It was announced that the total cost of the duplication would be \$13,095,000 absorbing the reserve for the time being. In March, 1927, Sir William Mercer retired from the Chairmanship and it was stated that Sir Campbell Stuart, one of the Canadian representatives, was to be his successor. It was announced on May 24, 1927, that the Pacific Cable Bill had passed both Houses, authorizing re-organization of the Board in accordance with the settlement of Canada's dispute with that body reached at the Imperial Conference.

In January, the Board announced a reduction of 25 per cent. in rates.

Communication. Notable progress was made during 1926-27 in the development of commercial and wireless broadcasting. On Jan 1st, 1926, the great wireless station at Rugby was taken into service, the most powerful and the most scientifically equipped in the world, with 12 masts towering 820 feet into the sky. A new service of long distance messages to ships at sea was developed by the Post Office in February, and in May a wireless picture transmission service was opened between London and New York. In August was held a demonstration of wireless installation in tanks, by which they were able to communicate to each other with their base and with co-operating aircraft. During the year over 200 British ships were fitted with wireless direction-finding apparatus.

A wireless telephone service between Great Britain and the United States was opened, and later extended over land lines to the far limits of the North American Continent. On Jan. 10, 1927, direct communication was made, for the first time, between Canada and London.

Prospects of an "all-red wireless chain girdling the world" were announced as early as October, 1926. In January, the British Post Office, which controlled the Marconi short beam wireless, announced that in addition to having operated a wireless service with Canada since October, tests of communication with Australia and South Africa were in progress. These were not entirely satisfactory and trials were resumed in March, 1927, with greater success.

The Annual Meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, on Mar. 15, 1927, was stormy. There was strong opposition to a proposal arrived at by the Board of Directors ten days previously by which Senator Marconi should resign the Chairmanship of the Board and accept the Presidency of the Company, and the capital stock should be reduced to 46½ per cent. to be subsequently brought back to its capitalization of £4,000,000 by the creation of 3,250,000 new shares of 10 shillings each. After much debate the proposal was carried.

Rhodes Scholarships. On Nov. 25, 1926, the Rhodes Trust issued a statement in *The Times*, London, covering Rhodes Scholarships for the academic year 1925-26. According to the statement there were during the year 63 Rhodes scholars taking their scholarships for the first time. The number of

scholars actually in residence for either the whole or some part of the academic year 1925-26 was 188—*viz.*, 97 from the British Empire and 91 from the United States of America. The academic year 1926-27 started with 183 Rhodes scholars. There were also in residence for one or more terms 19 ex-scholars.

During 1926 the Rhodes Trustees announced the foundation of the Rhodes Memorial Lectureship and of the Rhodes Travelling Fellowships. The Rhodes Memorial Lectureship was to be awarded to any man or woman who attained to a position of real eminence in science, the arts, business, or the public life of his or her community on condition of residing in Oxford for one term, and being available for consultation and discussion and of delivering a number of lectures. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada from 1911 to 1920, accepted the invitation to be the first Rhodes Lecturer. The Rhodes Travelling Fellowships were to be awarded to resident Fellows and Tutors of Oxford to enable them to travel, study, or undertake research in the British Commonwealth and the United States, and especially in those territories from which Rhodes scholars were derived. The first awards were made early in 1927.

The Rhodes scholars appointed in 1926 from Canada were: Quebec, W. Frederick Moseley and Louis E. Fortier; Manitoba, John Ross McLean; Nova Scotia, A. R. Jewett; British Columbia, Albert Edward Grauer; New Brunswick, William W. Donohoe; Saskatchewan, A. J. Grace; Ontario, Escott Meredith Reid and Douglas Alexander Skelton. There was no appointment in Alberta for that year.

The Labrador Boundary Question.* The long-standing boundary dispute between Canada and Newfoundland was disposed of on Mar. 1st, 1927, when the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment in favour of Newfoundland, with slight reservations in favour of Canada. The disputed territory covered 120,000 square miles, including 60,000 miles of spruce forests and important water powers. The case concerned a treaty made in 1825 between Quebec, then a separate colony, and Newfoundland, and the question submitted to the Lords of Appeal was:—

“What is the location and definition of the boundary as between Canada and Newfoundland in the Labrador Peninsula under the Statutes, Orders-in-Council and Proclamations?”

The answer was:

“The Boundary between Canada and Newfoundland in the Labrador Peninsula is a line drawn due north from the Bay or Harbour of Blanc Sablon as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, and from thence westward along that parallel until it reaches the Romaine River; then northward along the right or east bank of that river and their headwaters to their source and from thence due north to the crest of the watershed or height of land there, and from thence westward and northward along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley.”

Though the case turned largely on instruments dating back to 1763, it did not become an issue between the two Governments until 1903. The increasing value of spruce for pulpwood and of water-powers since that time enormously increased the value of the territory. The question became acute in 1902 when Newfoundland granted certain licences to cut timber over large areas on the Hamilton River, and Canada disputed its right to do so. The work of preparing the case on both sides extended over a period of years and it even took five years to agree on the wording of the question to be submitted to the Privy Council. In its arguments before the Privy Council which were heard in October and November, 1926, the Dominion representatives contended that the “coast” of Labrador ceded to Newfoundland in the old instruments signified merely the fishing coast. The representatives of Newfoundland contended that “coast” signified the watershed lying back of the coast (as in the use of such phrases as Atlantic Coast States and Pacific Coast States).

In finding in favour of Newfoundland the Lords of Appeal made the fol-

* NOTE.—Question and answer extracted from text of judgment.

lowing reservations: Newfoundland's claims regarding the southern boundary of Labrador, which would have given it part of the original Province of Quebec, were dismissed. Woody Island, opposite the Bay of Blanc Sablon, claimed by both litigants, was awarded to Canada. In the arguments Newfoundland was represented by Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. Barrington-Wood, K.C., Hon. W. J. Higgins, K.C., Attorney-General of Newfoundland, Mr. W. T. Monckton and Mr. C. H. Pearson; Canada was represented by Mr. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., (of the Scottish Bar), Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., Mr. Maurice Alexander, K.C., Mr. H. Stuart Moore and Mr. C. P. Plaxton, of the Canadian bar.

After the decision was announced there was some inconsequential agitation in the Canadian press in favour of abolishing appeals to the Privy Council but it evaporated when it was understood that only an outside tribunal could settle a dispute of this kind. In Quebec, the dissatisfaction took the form of a resolution in the Legislature which was ultimately repudiated by the Premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau.

Newfoundland. In Newfoundland, its victory before the Privy Council securing to it vast areas of spruce forests and valuable water powers, was the most important event of 1926. Local depression was created in the last quarter of 1926 by a shrinkage of about \$3,000,000 in the fishing revenues, owing to a drop in prices. Imports and exports in 1926 almost balanced each other and in each instance exceeded \$27,000,000. Nearly fifty per cent. of imports were from Canada. Public revenues and expenditures stood each at a little less than \$10,000,000 with a slight margin on the latter side. The Public Debt on Jan. 1st, 1927, was \$69,517,303 and was shortly afterward increased by a loan of \$5,000,000 subscribed in London. In sealing and paper and pulp manufacture the island was prosperous but there was a slight falling-off in iron production.

The Monroe Government, elected in 1924, found difficulty in implementing its reform programme and in March the Prime Minister revealed the fact that he had suggested a coalition to the Opposition which had been refused. To test public sentiment a By-election was held in East St. John's in April, 1927, which resulted in a victory for the Opposition. Mr. Monroc, left with a majority of but one, decided, however, to meet the Legislature, which he immediately called for May 11 to consider only measures of first importance, and intimated that there would be an appeal to the people in the early Summer. During the year Newfoundland suffered the loss by death of two of her most noted public men, Sir Michael Cashin and Sir Robert Bond, both of whom had filled the post of Prime Minister.

Ireland. The period under survey was in the main one of progress in the Irish Free State. In June, 1926, the Labour Party decided to broaden out by admitting to membership others than members of recognized trade unions. During the course of the year, Prof. William Magennis, member of the Dail Eireann for the National University of Ireland, announced the formation of a new political party under the title of the "Peoples Party and National Protectionist League." It aimed, not merely at tariff protection, but at a re-opening of the northern boundary question settled by the London agreement of December, 1925. It was charged also that the Party sought to smooth the way for the entry of the Republican leader, Mr. De Valera, into the Dail by securing the abolition of the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. A split in the ranks of the Republican faction, in which Miss Mary McSwiney took exception to De Valera's leadership, discouraged this project. Steps were also taken by Capt. William A. Redmond (a son of the late John Redmond) and Thomas O'Donnell, ex-M.P. for Kerry, to reorganize the old Nationalist party founded by Parnell.

The Free State Banking Commission reported in January, 1927, in favour of the creation of a new currency of legal tender notes, backed pound for pound by British Government securities, and guaranteed by the Free State Treasury, equal, roughly speaking, to £8,000,000, all old secured notes to be immediately converted. Trade returns for the year showed an excess of imports over exports of £17,855,000. Imports from Great Britain amounted to nearly £35,000,000,

and exports to that country to nearly £31,000,000. Imports from Ulster were approximately £5,607,000, and exports thereto nearly £5,115,000. Imports from other countries were upwards of £13,000,000, and exports only a little more than £1,182,000. Payments to the British Government on outstanding accounts were in a satisfactory condition. The Finance Minister, Mr. Ernest Blythe, was able, on Apr. 21, 1927, to announce a reduction in the income tax from 4s. to 3s. in the pound as a result of the country's strengthened financial position. The gross National Debt was estimated by him at £16,854,400.

After the dissolution of the Free State Parliament a General Election was held on June 9, 1927, the final results of which were issued June 15, as follows :

Government.....	46
Fianna Fail.....	44
Labour.....	22
Farmers.....	11
National League.....	8
Sinn Fein.....	6
Independents.....	15

On June 23, the fifth Dail Eirean met at Leinster House, when Mr. Cosgrave was re-elected President of the Executive Council by 68 votes to 22, all the members of the Labour Party voting against him. Mr. De Valera and the other Republicans, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, were excluded and withdrew under protest. After an adjournment the House met again at 6 o'clock, and Mr. Cosgrave announced the new Ministry as follows :

President of the Executive Council.....	Mr. W. T. Cosgrave.
Minister for Justice and External Affairs.....	Mr. Kevin O'Higgins.
Minister for Defence.....	Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald.
Minister for Local Government.....	Mr. Richard Mulcahy.
Minister for Education.....	Mr. J. M. O'Sullivan.
Minister for Agriculture.....	Mr. P. J. Hogan.
Minister for Fisheries and the Land Commission.....	Mr. F. Lynch.
Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.....	Mr. J. J. Walsh.
Minister for Finance.....	Mr. Ernest Blythe.
Minister for Industry and Commerce.....	Mr. P. J. McGilligan.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance,	Mr. James Burke.

Mr. Cosgrave also announced that a new Ministry for Works would be formed, comprising supplies, the Stationery Office, and all public works. All the new Ministers were to be members of the Executive Council, all "extern Ministers" having been abolished.

The Ulster Parliament was opened on Mar. 15, 1927, and in the King's Speech the public were congratulated on a marked reduction in unemployment and a stimulation of the linen industry that had stabilized foreign exchange. Road improvements and temperance legislation were announced. The annual Budget provided for economies in all the public services totalling nearly £700,000, leaving estimated costs of government at £7,079,502. An extra tobacco duty of 8d. per pound was announced.

Australia. Politically the year 1926-27 was a troublous one in Australia, and much disturbance was caused by the question of Federal *vs.* State rights. A moot question was raised early in 1926 in New South Wales where it was suggested that after the termination of present appointments only Australians be appointed States Governors. Hon. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, who was communicated with on this point, expressed the willingness of the British Government to comply with this request so soon as it was clear that the majority of the Australian people desired the change. Early in 1926 there was much rancorous discussion over a plan submitted by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, to abolish the system of *per capita* contributions by the Commonwealth administration to the States and substitute a system of grants based on actual needs. He also proposed to leave income taxation to the States by way of compensation. A conference of State premiers held in May failed to produce agreement. In June, 1926, an Australian federal loan for £6,000,000 was successfully floated in London, though later in the year the idea became current in London that there was danger of over-borrowing by that section of the Empire.



THE CANADIAN LEGATION AT WASHINGTON
Purchased in 1927 by The Government of Canada

The Commonwealth Budget showed a surplus for the financial year 1925-26, of £287,000 in addition to £2,500,000 paid into the fund for special services. Increases in gasoline and motor car taxes were announced which would yield a revenue of £1,500,000 to be applied to the cost of road construction on which Australia proposed to spend £35,000,000 in ten years. There was some complaint that Canada was not adhering loyally to the spirit of the Australian Trade Treaty, because she had invoked the dumping regulations in her tariff against Australian butter. There was also a complaint that canned salmon prices had increased under the Treaty. Considerably increased agricultural production in wheat and wool was recorded.

Mr. Bruce secured the adoption by the Commonwealth Parliament of two Bills designed to give that body fuller constitutional authority, but each containing the *proviso* that it must be ratified by a national *referendum*. The first gave the Federal Industrial Arbitration Court final power to overrule all State industrial courts. This was designed to get rid of the evil of conflicting decisions between the Federal and State courts. The second measure empowered the Government to carry on the public services in the event of their being interrupted or threatened by a general strike. The *referenda* were taken on Sept. 4 and both proposals were defeated by a two to one majority.

A Royal Commission to investigate relations between the State and the Commonwealth was appointed in January, 1927. In the same month was begun a new railway at Oodnadatta, South Australia, which was to extend 291 miles northward touching the very heart of the continent at Alice Springs. The entry of Hon. E. G. Theodore, former Premier of Queensland, to the Commonwealth Parliament, in a By-election in which he defeated a Nationalist candidate by a very large majority, was taken to signify his accession to the leadership of the Labour Party in opposition to the Nationalist Party headed by Mr. Bruce. Efforts were made in several sections to rid the Labour Party of Communist elements. In March, 1927, the Bruce administration narrowly escaped defeat in Parliament in connection with a Bill to abolish *per capita* contributions, but was finally sustained by a majority of six.

The launching of the powerful cruiser *Australia*, the latest addition to the Commonwealth Navy, at Glasgow on Mar. 17, caused much favourable comment when the retiring High Commissioner, Sir Joseph Cook, said it was Australia's policy to pay her fair share of the cost of Naval Defence. On Mar. 22 Mr. Bruce announced that a successor to Sir Joseph had been found in Major General Sir Granville Ryrie, a veteran of the South African War and the Great War.

The last sittings of the Commonwealth Parliament to be held in the temporary capital of Melbourne took place on Mar. 24, 1927, when suitable valedictory speeches were made by various leaders. The political quarrels which had marked the year were temporarily suspended on May 9 when the Parliament House of the new capital at Canberra, which had been under construction for some years, was officially unlocked by H.R.H. the Duke of York. In his speech the Duke said he hoped that the ceremony would mark the re-dedication of the Commonwealth to the great ideals of liberty, fair dealing, justice and peace. Titles and honours were bestowed on several connected with the construction of the new Capital, and a feature of the occasion was the singing of the National Anthem by Madame Melba.

New Zealand. At the beginning of June, 1926, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, announced a reconstruction of his Cabinet, rendered necessary by the retirement of Sir Francis Ball, Attorney General, and the appointment of Sir James Parr as High Commissioner in London. In the Cabinet changes Mr. Coates himself took charge of the portfolios of Public Works, Railways and Native Affairs. At the same time it was announced that a loan of £6,000,000 had been well received in London. Political harmony marked the year.

The New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition at Dunedin attracted over 3,000,000 visitors from various regions and there was much praise for the magnificent display of Canadian products. Agriculture continued to progress and there were interesting developments in the growth of hemp and alfalfa.

A progressive step was the establishment of a Government department of scientific and industrial research to co-ordinate and extend all existing institutions along those lines. The movement for "producer control" over dairy produce, meat and other agricultural products made advances. The Government, while taking no direct part in the movement agreed to constitute the Meat Producers Export Control Board, with authority to control all meat for export and levy thereon to finance the organization, which was in the nature of a "pool." A similar system with regard to Dairy Produce was even more extended. The New Zealand navy was increased by a new mine-sweeper, bringing its strength to five sea-going vessels. After an unhappy experiment with unemployment it was decided in March, 1927, to halt immigration temporarily. The lumber industry, a leading source of employment, was in a bad way owing to internal troubles.

It was announced on Apr. 24, 1927, that New Zealand would contribute £1,000,000 toward the cost of the Singapore Base.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of York was preceded by a movement in Communist Labour circles to boycott public celebrations, but the more moderate elements in the Labour party opposed such discourtesy and the Royal visit was an immense popular success.

Complete returns of New Zealand's Overseas trade for 1926 showed an excess of imports over exports of approximately £4,614,000, the bulk of her trade on either side being with Great Britain and Empire countries.

South Africa. The political controversies which disturbed South Africa during 1926 are touched on in the account of the Imperial Conference elsewhere in this section.

In June, 1926, the Minister of Defence, Hon. F. H. P. Cresswell, announced a military policy by which South Africa would be protected by a development of air defence and a revival of the old Boer commando system.

On several occasions a condition approaching deadlock was reached in debates in the House during the 1926 Session over the Senate Act. As finally adopted it provided for the dissolution of the Senate by the Governor-General within 120 days of dissolution of the House of Assembly, senators to hold office for ten years until dissolution or a change of government, whichever was earlier. A speech delivered at Stellenbosch in July, 1926, by General J. B. M. Hertzog, demanding a declaration to the world of South Africa's independence, and maintaining that other parts of the Empire should not stand in the way of such a step, brought General Jan Christian Smuts back to the public platform for the first time since 1922 when his Government was defeated as a result of his policy in suppressing the Rand miners' strike. General Smuts spoke at Johannesburg on Aug. 17 to a very riotous meeting, when he declared that General Hertzog's policy foreshadowed the breaking up of the British Empire and would be very harmful to South African interests in the world at large.

An important measure was passed by the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia on Dec. 20, 1926, ratifying the agreement whereby all railways of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and Mozambique became one transport unit linked up with the railway system of the adjoining section of South Africa. The success of the round-table conference to settle the long-standing question of Hindu immigration to South Africa was regarded as gratifying from an Imperial standpoint. In general terms Hindus were relieved of disabilities imposed on blacks and the question of the rapid increase of the black population, especially in mining regions, continued to be a disturbing one. In 1925, at the instance of the Labour party, a Colour Bar Bill was passed excluding blacks from all the better class town occupations. In February, 1927, General Hertzog introduced in the House four Bills segregating natives to certain districts where they would be governed by their own elective councils and officials of their own race. Removal to these districts was not made compulsory, but those choosing to remain in white districts and towns forfeited civil rights.

In February, 1927, elections for the Provincial Councils of the Cape, the Transvaal and Natal resulted in victories for the Nationalist-Labour coalition. Despite many losses of the Labour party to the South African party, headed

by General Smuts, these losses were compensated for by Nationalist gains elsewhere.

Steps were taken for the development of an iron industry in the Transvaal, and in March there was a great rush to a new diamond field near Potchefstroom in that Province, in which 25,000 wealth-seekers participated.

Early in 1926 there had been much dissension over the question of a National Flag for South Africa. The Hertzog Government, supported by the Labour and Nationalist parties proposed the adoption of a flag composed of a red vertical stripe next to the staff and horizontal stripes of green, yellow and blue, and excluding the Union Jack which was to be flown only on occasions symbolic of British connection and then in conjunction with the South African flag. On May 16, 1927, the Flag Bill was re-introduced in the House of Assembly. After passing first and second reading it was sent to a select committee composed of nine Government representatives and six Opposition. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee marked a compromise between British and Dutch views. The National Flag was to include the Union Jack to the extent of one-sixtieth. On June 23, as thus amended, the Bill passed the Committee of the House of Assembly by a vote of 71 to 51. After inserting further amendments the Senate gave the third reading of the Bill. Upon the House of Assembly refusing to accept these amendments the Bill, on June 29, was vetoed by the Upper House.

In April, 1927, it was announced that Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, a member of the Privy Council of the Indian Empire and a former representative on the League of Nations, had been appointed agent of the Government of India in South Africa in accordance with the agreement reached early in the year according special rights to Hindus. In May, 1927, Premier Hertzog announced that on July 1, 1927, the Governor-General would cease to act as representative of the British Government; would become merely the representative of the King. The Railway budget for the financial year ending Mar. 31, 1927, showed a deficit of £146,000, as against a surplus of £22,000 in 1925-26. The general Budget of the Dominion for the same period showed a surplus of £1,250,000. Customs duties exceeded the estimate by £850,000, due to the prolonged effect of the good season of 1925-26 and enormous expansions of alluvial mining diggings. A political movement of importance was launched in the establishment of the "Empire Group of South Africa" with the object of maintaining the principle of monarchy, the integrity of the Empire, the Constitution of 1909, and its administration in a true spirit of co-operation between the English and Dutch sections.

India. The progress of tranquilization in India was apparent in the period under survey. The arrival of a new Viceroy in April, 1926, in the person of Lord Irwin, formerly Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, was the occasion of felicitations and many tributes were paid to the success of his predecessor, Lord Reading, in producing better relations. In his journeys throughout India the new Viceroy encountered much friendly feeling toward Great Britain, in marked contrast with conditions a few years before. In many parts of India murderous quarrels between individual Moslems and Hindus were a regrettable factor, though there were no mass attempts of the kind. Throughout India a great deal of interest centred around the question of the status of Hindu migrants to South Africa, where they had suffered disabilities under the Colour Bar Bill. The subsequent agreement whereby they were freed of many of the disabilities imposed on blacks and became assured of certain educational and civic rights was generally gratifying to India.

A remarkable step, in view of India's past history, was the decision to admit women to membership in Indian legislatures, announced on July 5, 1926. The National Assembly was opened at Simla on Aug. 17 by Lord Irwin, who, after alluding to the South African question, praised the broadmindedness of General Hertzog in assenting to a conference. He also spoke of the marked increase that had been made in Indianizing the civil services. The British Parliament, he said, had given statutory recognition to India's right to move

toward self-government and it was no part of Britain's policy to force India into an uncongenial mould.

There were unmistakable signs of the weakening of the Swarajist party, and at the elections for the Legislative Assembly which took place in December, 1926, their candidates were overwhelmingly defeated in the Punjab and the United Provinces. In Madras they obtained their largest single group.

In January, 1927, the Tariff Board issued a report recommending the continuance of protection on Indian steel until 1934.

The opening of the new Council House at New Delhi on Jan. 18, 1927, was a most stately ceremony. The Viceroy read a message from the King-Emperor expressing sympathy with Indian aspirations for a new national life, and this was emphasized in Lord Irwin's address. A regrettable episode was the issuance of the Back Bay Report, which showed that this scheme for dredging and land reclamation in Bombay had been an expensive failure due to causes in part uncontrollable. The general political atmosphere in the Indian Assembly was friendly. V. J. Patel was re-elected President unanimously, and finally Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, a Moslem, was elected Deputy-President after two ballots. The 1927 Budget for the Bombay Presidency showed a heavy deficit, but the Indian Budget for the whole country showed a surplus of £2,250,000, with prospects for a larger one for the next year. A motion submitted in February for the establishment of Indian Home Rule was debated at length and finally rejected without a division. Sir Basil Blackett announced that in the coming year there would be a thorough inquiry into the possibilities of tax revision. There was some anxiety over Sir Basil's announcement that in future Army estimates were likely to increase rather than diminish, owing to the Soviet menace. A measure for fixing the rupee ratio in connection with sterling exchange also caused considerable discussion. Finally the eighteen-pence ratio was adopted. Among the other financial measures was a reduction of the dues on motor cars and tyres. Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in March showed that conditions with regard to cotton growing had materially improved.

In March a conference of leading Moslems from all parts of India was held at New Delhi to effect an arrangement as to electoral representation with the leading Hindu parties. It finally decided in favour of a joint electorate with reservation of seats on the same basis as the present pact or on a population basis. It was prepared to concede to Hindu minorities in Moslem provinces the same concessions as Hindus concede to Moslems where they are in a majority.

Egypt. Empire relations in Egypt continued troubled throughout the period under survey, the pivot of the difficulty being the anti-British leader, Zaghul Pasha. At the elections held late in May, 1926, the Nationalist and Liberal coalition of Zaghul won sweeping victories, carrying more than two-thirds of the seats in the National Parliament and defeating Ahmed Ziwari Pasha, who had been Premier since 1924. Ziwari placed his resignation in the hands of King Fuad on May 31, and the question arose whether the succession should be offered to Zaghul or to Adly Yeghen Pasha, the constitutional Liberal leader, Zaghul's followers demanding of Lord Lloyd, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, that he intervene in favour of their leader.

Lord Lloyd held several conferences with Zaghul and other leaders, and finally on June 3, Zaghul, with the consent of his Nationalist followers, agreed to relinquish the Premiership to Adly Yeghen Pasha, who was more favourably regarded by Great Britain, and the tension thus became temporarily relieved. The points maintained by the British authorities were: (1) Retention of the Sudan; (2) maintenance of a garrison in Egypt for the protection of the Suez Canal; (3) protection of Egypt against foreign aggression; and (4) protection of foreign interests and citizens in Egypt. The root of the difficulty was how far these aims were compatible with the promises of Egyptian independence made after the Treaty of Versailles, and all four proposals were emphatically opposed by Zaghul. Zaghul declined to enter the Cabinet of Adly Yeghen Pasha, and the most prominent leader to enter it outside the new Premier was Abdul Khalek Sarwat Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Parliament on June 10 the Government announced that its policy would be the creation of better feeling between Egypt and Great Britain. Zaghlul Pasha was elected President of the Chamber and spoke in favour of strengthening the Parliamentary régime. Matters remained quiescent in the Summer months during which period the Foreign minister visited London. By Autumn the Wafd or Nationalist party had obtained control of all Parliamentary offices; and all officials dismissed for political insubordination during the régime of Ziwar Pasha were ordered reinstated. The Wafd press in the Autumn of 1926 started a campaign for the exclusion of all British officials, even in educational appointments, and when Parliament resumed at the end of October it was clear that the policies of the administration were at variance with the tenor of the Speech from the Throne delivered in the previous June. A more pacific episode was the official opening of Port Fuad, a new town on the Suez Canal on Dec. 2.

On Apr. 18, 1927, the Government suddenly fell as a result of persistent attacks on its economic policy by the Wafd or Zaghlulist party, who had been nominally in alliance with it. The question on which it was defeated was on a proposal by the Opposition to remove the Reserve Fund from the National Bank of Egypt, a British-managed concern, to the Bank of Misr, under purely Egyptian management. The resignation of the Government came as a surprise to the Chamber itself which did not know it was voting want of confidence in supporting this proposal. Efforts were made by Zaghlul Pasha to induce Adly Pasha to continue in office but he remained firm in his resolve to resign. On Apr. 25 a new Cabinet was formed of the members of the former administration with Sarwat Pasha as Premier and Morcos Pasha Hanna as Foreign Minister, the latter having been previously Minister of Finance. Great efforts were made by the Wafd to induce Zaghlul to take office himself, but he declined, having given a pledge to the British authorities in the previous year not to take that office. In May the anti-British policy of the Government became more marked than ever, the latest step being an endeavour to exclude all British officers from the staff of the Egyptian Army, a proposal flatly rejected by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who gave pledges to the other Powers that the British garrison for the protection of European interests in Egypt would be maintained.

Kenya Colony and Iraq. The annual loan for the administration of Kenya Colony was the subject of attack by the British Labour party which charged that the Colony was a feudal domain, maintained for the enslavement of blacks by white employers. It was officially denied that forced labour existed there. In connection with elections held early in 1927 the Manifesto was issued by Lord Delamere and other white members of the Kenya Legislature, favouring European domination and a plan whereby ultimately co-ordination in responsible government might be established between Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and possibly Nyassaland and the two Rhodesias. The Manifesto advocated closer settlement, a land bank, improved marketing measures and other economic steps in the direction of autonomy. Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, visited London later and stated that the desire of the 12,000 white settlers for self-government was due to the acute colour problem.

On March 10, 1927, exactly ten years after the entry of British forces into Baghdad, the last British regiment of the Iraq garrison marched out of the city. The Iraq Army mounted a guard of Honour, and farewells were of a friendly nature. The departure of this regiment, the 2nd Battalion, King's Regiment, left only one infantry battalion, an Indian regiment, in Iraq.

West Indies.* Delegates from British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras held a Conference in London in May, 1926, on the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and discussed various economic problems. The general sentiment of the gathering was that conditions were not favourable to direct legislative federation, but they decided on a system of regular periodical conferences in London to settle mutual problems.

An interesting publication in connection with the West Indies was the new Year Book issued early in 1927, by Thomas Skinner & Co.

*NOTE.—See Index for Canada's trade relations with the West Indies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By

· Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G.

**The League of Nations;
Germany's Admission**

For the League of Nations Society, 1926 was the most interesting, eventful and successful year in its history and it emerged therefrom with increased prestige and assurance of permanency. There had been occasions of intense and dramatic excitement, when pessimists and opponents predicted dire disaster, succeeded by reactions and adjustments which demonstrated the innate strength of the organization and its firm hold upon the community of nations composing its membership.

The three outstanding features of the year were the admission of Germany, the courage and pertinacity with which the League tackled the most important and difficult problems which confronted it, and the increased co-operation of the United States Government in the League's effort to find a satisfactory solution thereof.

For the first the way had been prepared in 1925 when, after the negotiation of the Locarno pacts, Germany had applied for admission on the understanding that she should be allotted a permanent seat in the Council of the League. The application was favourably received and a special meeting of the Assembly was called for March, 1926, at which it was to be officially acted upon. The allotment to Germany of a permanent seat upon the Council was seized upon by Spain, Brazil and Poland to demand a similar position for their countries. Unfortunately, encouragements had been given by statesmen of France and Great Britain to Spain and Brazil in former years that their claim would be supported when opportunity offered, and Poland had been encouraged to expect the favourable support of France for her present demand. This raised the whole question of the composition of the Council—an old, a delicate, and a difficult one. It also affected the understanding with Germany which was based upon a permanent seat in the Council, at that time composed of four permanent and six yearly elected members.

It was under these circumstances that the March Council of 1926 was called upon to act on the application of Germany, which had been unanimously endorsed by the Special Assembly. A unanimous vote was necessary and although Spain and Poland waived their objections, the Brazilian representative declined to approve. The veto of Brazil caused the rejection of the allotment of a permanent seat to Germany and the departure of the German Delegation from Geneva where for days it had patiently awaited the decision. The situation was saved by the considerate action

of Germany in not withdrawing her application for membership, in declaring her continued adhesion to the principles of the Locarno Agreements, and by the passage of an unanimous resolution in the Assembly in support of Germany's candidature. The whole matter of the admission of Germany and the composition of the Council was relegated to the regular meeting of the Assembly in September, 1926, and a strong committee was set up to examine into and report upon the change of representation in the Council of the League.

At the September Session, Germany's application was unanimously accepted by the Assembly, the allotment to her of a permanent place on the Council was unanimously voted in the Council, and on the 10th day of that month the German Delegation took their seats in the Assembly and Germany's membership and co-operation in the League became a fact of prime significance and effect.

The Assembly also approved a report of the Committee on the Composition of the Council, by which in future its membership was to be composed of five permanent representatives, one for each of the Great Powers, Great Britain, France, Japan, Germany and Italy, and nine non-permanent representatives elected three each year by the Assembly for a maximum term of three years. The Assembly reserved the power to lengthen the term of any representative whose services it deemed essential and to recall and re-elect at any Assembly session all of the non-permanent representatives.

As a result of these decisions and because of dissatisfaction with their status on the Council, Brazil and Spain both gave notice of retirement from the League on the expiration of two years from the date of notice.

The six years of its existence, to the end of 1926, witnessed the gradual initiation and organized operation of all the activities of the League. One after another there was called into existence and perfected in practical organization the Economic and Financial Commission, the Health Service, the Committee on Transit and Communications, the Committee on Opium and Noxious Drugs, the Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children and on Child Welfare, on obscene literature, on slavery, on Intellectual Co-operation and the Commission for the supervision of the Mandates. These all sought for and were gradually achieving, by the end of the year, accordant and universal co-operation for the control and ultimate elimination of the world-wide evils against which they were directed, and for the supervision and efficiency of the beneficent services to which they were devoted. Untold betterment and improvement resulted from the concentration of effort and unity of action of the nations in these great world causes. Along with these activities, however, the main purpose of the League was persistently followed, *viz*: the maintenance of peace and the smoothing out and removal of differences and conditions provocative of war, and the substitution of methods of law and ar-

bitration for force in the settlement of International disputes. Foremost among the agencies created therefor was the Permanent Court of International Justice, an outstanding achievement in world history, the beneficent service of which is universally acknowledged. To this were added the Locarno pacts and the multiplied treaties of conciliation and arbitration concluded between individual nations.

But in all these activities the League consistently kept in view the major problems of the control and diminution of war armaments to the minimum, necessary for the maintenance of internal order and the protection of the external interests of each nation. To the solution of this problem the League was gradually but inevitably making its approach, and with this problem, in 1927, it was face to face and under the inexorable necessity of finding a practical answer.

As preparation therefor, an influential and wide-based Committee was at work in Geneva for months, assisted by the whole expert force of the League Secretariat, and participated in by all the nations outside the League with the exception of Russia, whose Soviet Government refused to co-operate in any League activity whose meetings were held on Swiss territory. The purpose of this Committee, through constituted Sub-Committees, was to examine with minute care the sources and bases of war potency, the varying quantum of war forces appropriate for each nation's individual need, the scope of land, air and sea armaments, and the limits or ratio to be fixed for each nation in each service, and to base thereon a prepared programme for the consideration of which a Convention of World nations should be thereafter convened.

A full meeting of this preparatory Committee was convened in March, 1927, at which the reports of the Sub-Committees were considered. While agreements were reached in certain respects, on other and vital matters unanimity was not achieved. It was, therefore, decided to postpone their further consideration until the Autumn when the Committee would again come together, and when the results of the Conference of the Great Powers called by President Coolidge to discuss the further reduction of naval armaments would be known. This Conference convened at Geneva on June 20th.

Early in 1927 a Convention was called to consider the problem of the manufacture of and traffic in arms and war munitions.

From May 4th to 25th, Geneva was the scene of a World Convention, called by the League to consider the important question of economic resources, upon the control and reasonable distribution of which depend in large measure the development and relations of nations to each other, and which vitally affect the prosperity and peace of the world. The Convention was composed of delegates from 47 nations, including the United States, Turkey and Russia; the latter country having composed its differences with

the Swiss Government and cancelled its previous refusal to take part in any Conference held on Swiss territory.

The unfortunate political complications which had prevented the United States from following its powerful participation in the Great War with an equally powerful and beneficent co-operation in the work of adjustment and renovation, were greatly deplored by all nations members of the League. So deep and bitter was this party estrangement that its evil spirit was vented upon the League itself, and during the early years resulted in a refusal of the Republican Administration to countenance in any way its work or even to receive and answer official communications from its Executive. Succeeding years and the growth of favourable feeling in the United States step by step softened this attitude and brought about a gradually increasing semi-official co-operation and the good services of non-official observers. The year 1925, however, saw the commencement of official co-operation on the part of the United States, which culminated in 1926 in application for admission to the World Court, and co-operation in the Health Organization, the Opium Conferences, the Committees on the Manufacture and Traffic in Arms and Munitions of War, and on the Preparation Committee for Disarmament. For these, very influential representatives were named by President Coolidge, and towards their expenses the necessary appropriations were made by Congress.

The United States and the World Court

The Resolution passed by the Senate on Jan. 27, 1926, authorizing the United States to make application for entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice was accompanied by five reservations as follows:—

1. That such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations, or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the Treaty of Versailles.

2. That the United States shall be permitted to participate, through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States, members, respectively, of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of Judges or Deputy Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, or for the filling of vacancies.

3. That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the Court, as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

4. That the United States may at any time withdraw its adherence to the said Protocol, and that the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the Protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

5. That the Court shall not render any advisory opinion, except publicly after due notice to all States adhering to the Court and to all interested States, and after public hearing or opportunity for hearing given to any State concerned; not shall it, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest.

Inasmuch as the Court was constituted by a Protocol agreed upon and signed by all Members of the League it was decided on the recommendation of the Council of the League to call a Convention of League signatories to consider these reservations. To this Convention the United States Government was asked to send a representative, but declined to do so on the grounds that the reservations were self-explanatory and expressed the ultimate, considered and definite opinion of the Senate. The Convention met at Geneva on Sept. 1st, 1926, and was attended by delegates of 48 member States of the League, and after a sympathetic and careful examination unanimously agreed upon a Report which each signatory State was to communicate singly, as demanded by the Resolution, to the Government of the United States.

This Report recommended the full acceptance of reservations one, two three, and four. As to five, the first part had been already met by the Amended Rules of the Court, which provided for the notice and publicity required by the Reservation with regard to advisory opinions. The second part of the fifth reservation was agreed to in all cases of disputes to which the United States itself was a party. As regards disputes to which the United States was not a party, but in which it should claim an interest, and as regards questions other than disputes in which the United States should claim an interest, the Conference agreed to the principle that the United States should be given a position of absolute equality with the nations, which were members of the League, in both the Council and the Assembly.

The Conference assumed, from the recommendations of both President Harding and President Coolidge, and from the discussion thereon in the Senate, that a position of equality was all that the United States desired. The wording of the Resolution would render possible a *veto* by the United States on every application for an advisory opinion, a power possessed by no member nation of the League, and the effect of which would greatly hamper, if not exclude, the use by the League of this very useful and indeed vital agency of the League's operation.

The various nations, members of the League, were, in deference, to request replies, individually, to the Secretary of State of the United States, but the replies would, of course, follow the lines of the Convention's Report.

The year 1926 saw the foreign affairs of Great Britain in a more tranquil condition than for some years past, although indications of possible trouble arising from the long continued civil war in China were present. Germany's admission to the League of Nations—a development of the Locarno policy of Sir Austen Chamberlain—was of great significance. It was the signal for an official recognition between France and Germany and thereby heightened the prospects of

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permanent international peace. It also had the salutary effect of bringing an end to a long series of ministerial crises in France which had tended to make foreign relations difficult, and produced a welcome rise in the value of the franc. Relations with Italy, despite certain temporary alarms, continued excellent. Revolutions in Poland and Greece, which brought about changes of government, were of purely local consequence. Revolts which were suppressed in Spain and Portugal did not disturb the trend in Western Europe toward peaceful solutions of possible disputes.

Before the end of 1926, however, it became apparent that Western nations would be compelled to take some action to protect their interests in China imperilled in the civil war which had continued for several years between the Cantonese or so-called Nationalist Government, founded in 1916 by the late Sun Yat Sen, and the Pekingese or "Northern" government of Wellington Koo, heirs to the Manchu tradition. The situation was complicated and continued so because of the rivalries of various generals in both factions. In the Autumn of 1926 the Cantonese armies made sensational successes which gave them partial control of the rich valley of Yang-Tze River, the chief artery of Chinese foreign trade. Leaders on both sides made no concealment of their aim to compel the cancellation of agreements by which foreign nations enjoyed control of treaty ports and certain other concessions. The Cantonese platform had for a considerable period been framed under advisement of an agent of the Moscow Soviet, named Borodin, a strong Leninist in political and economic theory, and of bitterly anti-British sentiments. The capture of the foreign concession at Hankow, several hundred miles from the sea coast on the Yang-Tze, and the attempt of Eugene Chan, the Cantonese Minister of Foreign Relations, to dictate terms, caused wide-spread alarm in Europe, but nearly all the European powers showed reluctance to act. Japan favoured a strictly impartial attitude though supposedly favourable to the Peking administration, and the United States, until after the New Year, also favoured a policy of abstention from intervention.

Early in January, 1927, matters had come to such a crisis that Sir Austen Chamberlain decided to act, and despatched a naval force to Chinese waters charged with the duty of protecting the international city of Shanghai, especially, and other British interests in China. After many *pour-parlers* he secured the co-operation of the United States, France and Italy with some of the smaller powers whose interests were less formidable. The British force which was gradually increased to include several regiments of infantry, squadrons of airmen, artillery and tanks, was described by Mr. Baldwin when Parliament met early in February, 1927, as a "police force."

It was instructed to indulge in no acts of aggression but to maintain a firm and watchful attitude. The Cantonese armies continued to win victories and their capture of the city of Nanking

was attended by acts of violence and spoilation directed particularly against the property of British and United States nationals. Its successes finally brought it to the Chinese section of Shanghai and the gates of the foreign city where it was warned to withhold its hand. At Shanghai, differences broke out between the "Red" or Bolshevized leaders and the more moderate elements in the Cantonese army. An endeavour to proceed against the Pekingese government of Wellington Koo in the north, embarked upon early in April, 1927, proved temporarily abortive, but at the beginning of June had become formidable, leaving the fate of the ancient Manchu capital in doubt and foreign powers preparing to protect their interests at Tien-Tsin and Peking as they had at Shanghai. At the latter city, matters had become tranquillized more or less, by May 1st, though Great Britain decided to retain its police force on the Chinese Coast in preparation for further outbreaks. The Pekingese Government, which blamed Russian interference for the attempt to overthrow it, at last took steps to expel the Russian governmental agents from the territory under its control, and Great Britain took the lead in a change of policy, whereby it was decided not to exact reprisals for the Nanking outrages. The reason for this step was the desire not to embarrass any leaders on either side who might be disposed to establish fair relations with foreign powers, and establish stable government in China. On several occasions during the crucial period between Jan. 1st and May 1st., Sir Austen Chamberlain announced Britain's willingness to submit to a revision of the Chinese treaties affecting customs and concessions so soon as China was able to show a stable government with which outside powers could deal on an equitable basis.

Canada's Attitude. Meantime the situation in China had been the subject of some comment in Canada. The main statement by the Prime Minister with regard to the question was made by Mr. Mackenzie King, during the Session on Feb. 10, 1927, in reply to a question by George Black (Cons., Yukon). Mr. Black asked what Canada had done to protect Canadians in China, what protection was then being afforded them and at whose expense, and whether Canada was contributing to that expense. The Premier's reply was as follows:

This question relates to the situation in China and I will therefore read to the House the reply which I propose to make to it. The reply will perhaps serve to answer other questions on the order paper and what it might otherwise be necessary to say in reference to one of the motions of which notice has been given.

The protection of life and property, in any country, whether of nationals or of aliens, is primarily the duty of the government of that country. Of late, civil war in China, now of several years' duration, has increased the difficulty of ensuring that protection, and the evacuation of certain interior areas by foreign residents has been considered an advisable precaution. At the same time it must be recognized that the loss of life by foreigners in these years of disturbance has been extraordinarily small. So far as is known, only one Canadian has been killed; the existence of a political motive in that case, which occurred in June,

1926, was not fully established, and the murderer was shot immediately by Chinese soldiers.

Canada is in full sympathy with the desire of the Chinese people to secure control of their own destiny, having due regard to the safety of the life and property of foreign residents. While there are extremist elements in the situation, it is clear that as regards the responsible leaders and the great majority of the Chinese people, the present nationalist movement is directed, not against the lives or private rights of foreign residents but against the special privileges or the measure of control over Chinese affairs exercised by foreign countries as regards extra-territoriality, customs, concessions and other matters. Canada has not in the past had any part in shaping or maintaining the policy of acquiring such rights or privileges in China, and has had no part in the recent negotiations for their readjustment. The Canadian Government is, however, in full sympathy with the British Foreign Secretary's announced policy of "going as far as possible to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese nation," and believes that this course is both just and best adapted to ensure protection of life and of religious and business interests.

Under these circumstances it is not considered that it would serve any useful purpose to propose despatching Canadian forces to China. If the situation should change the Government will take the earliest opportunity of consulting with Parliament as to the appropriate course to pursue.

Mr. Black returned to the subject on Feb. 17, and endeavoured to get the Prime Minister to give information with regard to Canada's share in the expenses; but Mr. King simply referred him to his previous answer.

On the same day, J. S. Woodsworth, (Lab., Winnipeg N.-C.) asked whether Canada had made any representations to the Assembly or the Council of the League of Nations with regard to the despatch of British troops to China. Mr. King replied that no representations of that kind had been made.

On Feb. 21, H. B. Adshead (Lab., East Calgary) asked whether Canada was consulted before the British Government decided to send troops to China. On behalf of the Premier, Hon. Ernest Lapointe replied that the action of the British Government was taken on its own initiative and without consultation with Canada.

On Mar. 21, Mr. Woodsworth asked whether, in view of the situation prevailing in China, Canada continued to recognize the Peking Government. The Premier replied that the matter was under consideration. On Mar. 24, E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) inquired as to the number of Canadian nationals in China and the amount of Canadian investments; also whether the Government had considered the advisability of raising the status of the Canadian Commissioner in China to that of consul. The Prime Minister replied that no information was available as to the number of Canadian nationals in China, but that the Chinese Maritimes Customs estimated the number of British subjects in China as about fourteen thousand. The Government had no information as to Canadian investments. The question of the status of the Canadian Commissioner in China was under consideration, said Mr. King.

On Mar. 29, Mr. Woodsworth asked whether the Government had considered urging upon Canadian citizens in China the advisability of withdrawing until after the Civil war was over.

The Premier replied that foreign residents had been advised to move from interior points, but that it had not been thought necessary to advise their leaving China altogether.

Russia and the Raid on Arcos House. Soviet Russia did not appreciably better her relationships with other nations, during 1926, nor did she demonstrate the efficiency either of her socialistic theories at home, or the success of her revolutionary schemes abroad. A Treaty made with Germany did not prove fruitful in the exchange of products, whilst that country's entry into the League of Nations cut directly across Russia's hopes of closer affiliations and consequent advantages, commercial and political. With no other country of consequence did she establish more favourable relations. The United States still refused recognition, whilst British sentiment had been ruffled and antagonized by her persistent and unfriendly propaganda, pursued equally in defiance of international comity and treaty obligations.

Great Britain's relations with Soviet Russia had been more or less strained since the publication of the notorious Zinoviev letter in October, 1924, which had drawn a sharp protest from the then Labour Government under Ramsay MacDonald. The Soviet Government at that time declared the letter a forgery and disclaimed all responsibility for the Communist Internationale. Relations were not improved by the Soviet contributions to and sympathy with the striking coal miners in 1925-26 and Soviet machinations in China and elsewhere. On Feb. 23, 1927, the British Government sent a strong note to Moscow calling attention to the Trade agreement of June 4, 1923, and charging continued and repeated violations of the undertaking of the Soviet Government. "Not to support with funds, or in any other form, persons or bodies or agencies or institutions whose aim it is to spread discontent or foment rebellion in any part of the British Empire, and to impress upon its officers and officials full and continuous observance of these conditions" and citing, in detail, instances of repeated violations of this agreement. The note ended with the intimation that if this course of action were continued the Trade agreement would be cancelled and even diplomatic relations might be broken off.

The Soviet Government's reply of Feb. 26 was contradictory, ironical, satirical and promised no cessation of propaganda. Though strongly pressed to take decisive action the British Government neither replied to this letter, nor did they break off either trade or diplomatic relations.

On May 12, the Scotland Yard police conducted a raid on Arcos House, the headquarters of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London and took possession of papers and documents therein. The warrant to search had been granted in the regular way on application of the police whose investigations pointed to espionage and hostile propaganda being carried on through the medium and

under cover of the Trade Delegation. On May 13, the Soviet Government lodged a vigorous protest and great excitement reigned both in London and in Moscow. The examination for documents continued and on May 24, Premier Baldwin announced that upon evidence obtained the British Government could do nothing less than break off all trade and diplomatic relations with the Russian Government. He laid before Parliament a portion of the evidence obtained and on May 26 the House of Commons, by a vote of 367 to 118, negatived the Labour amendment for further investigation, and supported the stand taken by the Government. A note in furtherance of this action was delivered on the 27th, and within ten days the Soviet Trade Delegation and representatives were on their way to Moscow to be crossed on the journey by the British Embassy and officials who had been recalled from Russia. While official relations were thus severed, Premier Baldwin made it plain that henceforth Russian subjects would be permitted to trade in Great Britain as freely as the subjects of other nations and on equal terms.

On May 26, the Government of Canada published its decision to follow the lead of the Home Government and so notified the Soviet Trade Delegation in Montreal. In consequence the Delegation immediately left for Moscow, and trade with Canada was in future to be carried on by Russian nationals as by the nationals of other countries.

The arrangement made between the Canadian Government and the Mother Country in 1920, looking to the possible appointment by Canada of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington was carried into effect with some modifications during 1926. A Minute of a Meeting of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency, The Governor-General, was passed on Nov. 10, the following excerpt from which shows the purport and scope of the appointment:—

It has been considered desirable in view of the increasing range, importance and urgency of questions requiring adjustment between Canada and the United States, that the Dominion of Canada should be represented in Washington by an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, appointed by His Majesty on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, to have charge of Canadian affairs, serving as the ordinary channel of communication between the Canadian and United States Governments and acting upon instructions from the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and reporting to him.

The Acting Prime Minister further submits that it is not in contemplation to adopt the provision of the agreement effected in 1920 between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of Canada whereby the Canadian Minister was to be a Member of the British Embassy and to have charge, in the absence of the ambassador of the Embassy, and of the representation of Imperial, as well as, of Canadian interests.

The Acting Prime Minister accordingly recommends that His Majesty the King be humbly moved to appoint the Honourable Vincent Massey as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington with the special

object of representing in the United States of America the interests of the Dominion of Canada, and to issue the necessary letter of credence.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

In pursuance of the above Order-in-Council, Hon. Vincent Massey on Nov. 25, 1926, was appointed to the Washington post. Universal approval was expressed upon the selection of Mr. Massey, already prominent in the educational, business and public life of Canada. Born in Toronto, Feb. 20, 1887, a graduate of the University of Toronto, later attending Baliol College, Oxford, where he received the B.A. and M.A. degrees, Mr. Massey had already filled the following positions: from 1913 to 1915, a lecturer in Modern History at the University of Toronto and, at the same time, dean of Residence at Victoria College; Chairman of the Board of Syndics of Hart House Theatre (Hart House, University of Toronto, had been built under the direction of Mr. Massey); Associate Secretary of the War Committee of the Federal Cabinet, 1918; General Secretary and later Director of the Government Repatriation Committee, 1918-1919; Secretary and Director of the Massey-Harris Company, 1919-1921—President, 1921-1925; and Minister without Portfolio in the King Cabinet, 1925.

It will be noted that the appointment was made by His Majesty on the advice of His Canadian Ministers; that the Minister was to have charge of Canadian Affairs and to serve as the ordinary channel of communication between the Canadian and United States Governments, and to act upon instructions from the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, to whom he was to report.

It is also to be noted that the provision of the Agreement of 1920 by which the Canadian Minister was to be a Member of the British Embassy and to have charge thereof, in the absence of the Ambassador, had not been, and was not intended to be put into force.

Thus was accentuated a new and vital development in the relations between the British Government and the Overseas Dominions and a new attitude between these Dominions and the nations to which their envoys might be sent. Immediately following this appointment the United States Government courteously responded by accrediting to Canada an ambassadorial representative of high rank, in the person of Hon. William Phillips, former Ambassador to Belgium, who presented his credentials to the Governor-General in Ottawa on June 2nd, and was expected to take up residence and duties on July 1st, 1927.

The Canadian Legation was opened in Washington on Feb. 18, 1927. Laurent Beaudry and Hume Wrong were appointed First Secretaries; M. M. Mahoney, Commercial Secretary; and Thomas A. Stone, Third Secretary. During the Session of 1926-27 an appropriation of \$500,000 was voted for the purchase of a residence and office for the Canadian Minister. Suitable quarters were found and the Embassy took up residence in June, 1927.



HON. WILLIAM PHILLIPS
Appointed United States Minister to Canada,
1926



HON. VINCENT MASSEY, M.A.
Appointed Canadian Minister at Washington
Nov. 26, 1926

**International
Boundary
Waters
between
Canada
and the
United
States**

Canadian relations with the United States during 1926 continued along the customary lines and without any excursions into new ground. The Conventions of 1924 for the regulation of the Liquor Traffic and the prevention of smuggling were subject to no changes by way of amendments or extensions, though better understanding between the officials along the border line contributed to somewhat closer co-operation and more strict enforcement. The unsavoury revelations made before the Investigation Committee of the Canadian House of Commons and the Royal Commission subsequently appointed by the Canadian Government as to the illicit traffic in liquor and the prevalence of smuggling, and the changes made in the personnel and methods of enforcement of the Volstead Act in the United States, were expected to lead to greatly improved and mutually co-operative activities on both sides of the line, and to render an extension of the conventions necessary. Moral and economic considerations and international comity all pointed to the desirability of the closest co-operation of the Governments of both nations to restrict, to the smallest possible proportions and ultimately to eliminate, conditions that menaced alike the revenues, the morals, the commercial interests and good relations between the two countries.

The matter of the withdrawal of water from the Great Lakes system by the Chicago Sanitary District still remained unsettled and unsatisfactory to Canada and a large section of the States bordering on, or tributary to, the Great Lakes.

The Permit of Mar. 3, 1925, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, authorized the diversion of an amount of water not to exceed an annual average of 8,500 feet per second, through the main and auxiliary channels of the Sanitary District, exclusively for health purposes, and provided for a progressive curtailment of the total diverted from the Lakes by imposing upon the Chicago Sanitary District the installation of sewage disposal works, a control gate in the Chicago River, and the metering of the domestic water supply.

Differences of interpretation of this Order arose, based upon the different methods used in the diversion. Certain waters came in directly by the drainage canal and its auxiliaries. Other water was pumped for domestic purposes directly from the Lake and passed ultimately as sewage into the Drainage Canal. This amounted to 1,200 cubic feet per second. Thirdly, about 1,300 feet per second were diverted by the reversal of the Calumet and Chicago Rivers.

As a result of pressure by the Canadian Government, a specific interpretation of the Permit was obtained to the effect that the 8,500 feet per second included the reversed flow of the Chicago and Calumet Rivers, but not the 1,200 feet, pumped directly from the

Lake. The total diversion, therefore, under the Permit, was 9,700 cubic feet per second. It was the understanding of the United States Government that under the Order and its conditions the total flow would be reduced to 8,000 feet by Dec. 31, 1929, and that by reason of the sewage works the total would be brought down to 4,167 feet, or less, by or before 1935, as specified in the Permit of June 30, 1910.

The Canadian Government, using this official interpretation, was re-affirming the position of Canada and protesting against pending proposals for the construction of a 9-foot navigable channel in the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers based on a discharge of 10,000 cubic feet per second through the Sanitary District Canal, and re-asserting its opposition to the principle of diverting water from the Great Lakes to another watershed.

In 1919 the International Joint Commission on Boundary Waters between the United States and Canada made an investigation of River Improvement, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, and submitted its conclusions in a Report dated Jan. 6, 1922. It strongly endorsed the improvement of the St. Lawrence River but recommended further study of the engineering features involved.

On Mar. 14, 1924, President Coolidge appointed a Commission to advise upon the development of a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Sea. A similar body known as the National Advisory Committee of Canada was appointed by the Canadian Government on May 7, 1924, and by agreement between the two Governments a joint Board of six engineers was created to exhaustively examine the engineering features of the project.

The Board of Engineers of the United States Army was also, by an Act of Congress of Mar. 31, 1925, directed to make an examination and survey as to the feasibility and cost of a waterway from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. In addition, the Department of Commerce of the United States, on request of the Commission, also undertook a full examination of the features and questions involved. The Joint Engineering Board, composed of Major-General Jadwin, Chief of United States Engineers, Col. William Jelley, United States Engineering Corps and Lieut.-Col. G. B. Pillsbury, for the United States; and Duncan W. McLachlan, engineer in charge of St. Lawrence investigations, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oliver O. Lefebvre, Chief Engineer, Quebec Streams Commission, Montreal, and Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Mitchell, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Toronto, for Canada, submitted their main Report to Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, and Hon. James A. Robb, acting Premier, Ottawa, on Nov. 23, 1926. The Report covered more than 100 typewritten pages and contained upwards of 32,000 words. It unqualifiedly justified the feasibility of creating a great seaway *via* the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes and presented a plan whereby a maximum of open-river navigation

with a minimum of locks and canal navigation would be provided. Under the plan there would not be more than 25 miles of canal navigation and not more than 9 locks and 8 bridges. Throughout, estimates were for a 25-foot navigation scheme, the same as the Welland Canal deepening project. With respect to the accompanying power developments, the engineers differed. The United States Section favoured a single-stage development with one dam at the foot of Barnhart Island. The Canadian members of the Board recommended a two-stage development with dams at Ogden Island, near Morrisburg, and at Long Sault Island, near Cornwall. The former plan would be cheaper, initially, the estimate for the work between Lake Ontario and Montreal being \$394,000,000 as against \$423,600,000 for the two-stage plan, but the Canadian engineers held that power would be available so much sooner under the two-stage development that the difference in first cost would be offset. Power would be produced under the Canadian scheme within three years and in six years under the American scheme, while it would require eight years to complete the navigation development proposals.

Based upon the Reports of the U.S. Army Engineers and of the Department of Commerce, President Coolidge's Commission on Dec. 27, 1926, submitted a most exhaustive Report of the important facts involved in the whole question of Water Transport *via* Rivers, Lakes and Canals from the North and middle West to the Sea Board. This Report presented by its Chairman, William Herbert Hoover, is too voluminous to be made a part of this article. (For full information see Senate Documents 69th Congress, No. 183.) It sets out the vast extent of productive territory contributory to and dependent upon this Transport, its great economic importance, the reduced cost of carriage, the possibilities of larger state power developments for industrial purposes over and above that required for operating transport requirements, compares the cost and distances of the competing routes both in construction and maintenance and winds up with the following conclusions:—

- First. The construction of the shipway from the Great Lakes to the sea is imperative both for the relief and for the future development of a vast area in the interior of the continent.
- Second. The shipway should be constructed on the St. Lawrence route, provided suitable agreement can be made for its joint undertaking with the Dominion of Canada.
- Third. That the development of the power resources of the St. Lawrence should be undertaken by appropriate agencies.
- Fourth. That negotiations should be entered into with Canada in an endeavour to arrive at agreement upon all these subjects. In such negotiations the United States should recognize the proper relations of New York to the power development in the International Section.

The Engineer's Reports were thorough, detailed and exhaustive and dealt with construction, cost, regulation of flow and levels of

the Lake navigation and the compensating works necessary on three routes:

1. Great Lakes *via* Welland Canal and Oswego to Hudson River.
2. Same route with additional canal cut around Niagara Falls on United States territory—all American route.
3. Great Lakes to Montreal *via* Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River.

The estimated cost of these routes was respectively \$506,000,000, \$631,000,000 and \$198,000,000. The depth to be provided was 30 feet in permanent structures, and 25 feet draft in canals.

As to operation, it was estimated that the cost of haulage would be on the all-United States route, \$2.06 per ton of estimated freight; on the Lake Ontario Hudson route, \$1.64 per ton; and on the St. Lawrence route, 43 cents per ton. The latter route had largely the advantage in a minimum of retarded navigation, in less lockage and fewer bridges, whilst its distance between Lake ports and northern European ports was less by 625 miles than the Ontario and Hudson New York route.

The time required for construction of the St. Lawrence route was from 7 to 8 years and the cost was estimated at from 123 to 198 millions of dollars, exclusive of water power installation. This cost was to be borne by Canada and the United States in proportions to be agreed upon, and Canada was to receive repayment in consideration of the work already done in the canalization of the route between the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. It was estimated that the water power developed in the construction of the St. Lawrence would reach a maximum of from 2,000,000 to 2,250,000 horse power.

The Report of the U.S. Commission was made public on Jan. 3, 1927. It was immediately pointed out at Ottawa (Canadian Press despatch, Jan. 4, 1927) that the organization in Canada corresponding to the U.S. Commission, the Canadian National Advisory Committee, had not yet considered the Report of the Joint Engineering Board and as yet a meeting had not been called. The Committee at this time consisted of Rt. Hon. George P. Graham; Thomas Ahearn, Ottawa; Hon. W. E. Foster, Saint John; Beaudry Leman, Montreal; E. D. Martin, Winnipeg; Sir Clifford Sifton, Toronto; Major-General J. W. Stewart, Vancouver; Hon. A. Turgeon, Quebec, with G. W. Yates, Ottawa, Secretary. Mr. Graham was Chairman, though his resignation had been submitted following his appointment as Chairman of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.

There followed on Jan. 29, 1927, publication, as a state paper by the United States Department of Commerce, of a Report made by the Transportation Division of the Bureau of Commerce on the St. Lawrence project. No less a saving than from 36.4 to 54.5 per cent. of the present lowest combination of rates was predicted for grain haulage from Duluth to Liverpool through a proposed improved St. Lawrence with minimum depth of 27 feet. (The

Report recommended 27 ft. instead of 25 ft. as suggested by the Joint Engineering Board). Given this standard there was estimated, as possible, a saving of from 5.8 to 9 cents per bushel on grains shipped to Liverpool, compared with a present rate of 17 cents.

The question of power development on the St. Lawrence River was made the subject of a conference between the State Water Power Commission of New York and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in Toronto on July 7-9, 1926. The New York State delegation comprised Roy G. Finch, State Engineer (Chairman); Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General; Joseph A. McGinnis, Speaker of the Assembly; Randall Leboeuf, Jr., Deputy Attorney-General; F. Williams, Secretary to the Commission; Judge Ferris, counsel, and John P. Newton, Assistant State Engineer. Ontario was represented by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier; C. A. Magrath (Chairman); Hon. J. R. Cooke and C. A. Maguire, Commissioners; F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer; T. H. Hogg, Hydraulic Engineer and Arthur V. White, Consulting Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Following the Conference on July 7, Premier Ferguson expressed satisfaction with the outcome. Both Ontario and New York, he said, recognized that they had a tremendously valuable asset in international waters and both were desirous of developing them to the greatest advantage of both parties. The discussion had demonstrated that there was a determination on the part of both parties to reach common ground on the broad principles of the development of international waters. Roy G. Finch, on behalf of the visitors, said that he felt their deliberations were bound to lead to an agreement by which development on the St. Lawrence could be carried forward to the greatest benefit of the Province of Ontario and New York State.

The New York delegation visited Niagara Falls on July 8 and on July 9, Messrs, Finch, Leboeuf, Newton and Williams went into conference again with Ontario officials in Toronto. A joint statement was issued after the Conference which said in part:—

The applications and plans which have been filed with the New York State Water Power Commission, covering both single and two-stage developments on the St. Lawrence River, were discussed in detail. . . . It was agreed that all plans and estimates of cost covering all suggested developments presented to the New York State Water Power Commission would be left with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for further examination and a conference will be held in two weeks' time to further discuss the plans proposed.

A second Conference attended by the same parties took place in Toronto on July 28, 1926. It was also held in private and its findings were not made public. Mr. Finch, however, made a statement to the press in which he said that a full discussion had taken place and the advantages and disadvantages of the various plans had been considered. It was a very big problem, he added, and a final decision as to the type of development could not be made until full opportunity had been given for a most careful study of the various plans.

In an Associated Press despatch from Albany, Sept. 24, 1926, it was announced that the State Water Power Commission had adopted its final plan for the development of the State's water power resources on the St. Lawrence River. This was for a single-stage development and specified that a dam should be constructed across the River near Barnhart Island. Recognizing that the rights of Ontario were substantially identical with those of New York and that co-operation was essential, it was provided that, if a licence were issued, the licensee must make a further study in co-operation with representatives of Ontario. The Power Commission was favourably disposed towards the applications of two corporations, the Frontier Corporation and the American Super Power Corporation, and it was believed would have granted them the necessary permits had not Governor Alfred Smith of New York opposed the idea of granting permits at the time to private interests. No action was accordingly taken and, when the Commission presented their Report to the Legislature on Feb. 2, 1927, they blamed Governor Smith for the delay, expressing the fear that, if New York did not act quickly, Ontario would turn to the Province of Quebec in order to work out a plan to meet its power requirements.

During the year 1926 the International Joint Commission was engaged in carrying out an investigation of the levels of Rainy Lake, which lies on the international boundary west of Lake Superior. This investigation was similar in character to the Lake of the Woods investigation of some years before, which was also carried out by the International Joint Commission, and was designed to show what water levels should be maintained in Rainy Lake so as to best subserve the interests of water-power, navigation, fisheries, etc., without unduly injuring the property of summer residents and others owning property around the shores of the lake and on its islands.

Canada and the Pan-American Union. With the appointment of a Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Canada's relations to the Pan-American Union again received some attention. Speaking at the fifth Pan-American Commercial Congress, which was held in New York, Dec. 13-15, 1926, John Barrett, Chairman of the International Pan-American Committee, gave an outline of informal conversations and correspondence on the subject of Canada's possible entrance into the Union, which had been carried on over a period of years, and suggested that the proposal should be taken up in a formal way at the sixth Pan-American Conference to be held in Havana in 1928 or 1929. Among the resolutions adopted by the Commercial Congress was one inviting the Dominion of Canada and other political entities in the western hemisphere, not at the time included in the Pan-American Union, to become associated with the Congress, and asking that the proper agencies be urged to invite Canada into full membership in the Pan-American Union, to the end that Pan-America might really include all America. It was decided that the Congress would meet in 1927 in Toronto.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

The Immigration Movement in 1926-27 and its Chief Features

A marked increase in the volume of immigration occurred during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, and this was due not only to improved economic conditions but to the effect of the various schemes for stimulating the movement of settlers to Canada which had been brought into operation during the preceding year or two. The total number of immigrants for the year was 143,991, which was an increase of 47,927 over 1925-26. Of the total, 49,784 came from Great Britain and Ireland; 21,025 from the United States and 73,182 from other countries. 80,512 were adult males; 34,828 adult females and 28,651 children under eighteen. During the same period, 56,957 Canadians who had been living in the United States, returned to Canada with the intention of taking up permanent residence in the Dominion. Of these 49,255 were Canadian-born citizens, 5,326 were British subjects with Canadian domicile and 2,376 were naturalized Canadians. By nationality the principal groups making up the total of 143,991 were as follows:—English, 24,890; Scotch, 14,296; German, 12,540; Ruthenian, 9,995; Irish, 9,187; Polish, 6,505; Finnish, 5,180; Magyar, 4,863; Jewish, 4,471; Norwegian, 3,384; Italian, 3,301; Swedish, 2,628; Jugo-Slav, 2,084; Dutch, 1,674; Welsh, 1,411; Russian, 1,127; Croatian, 1,085.

Much detail as to immigration and colonization work in Canada was published in the ninth Annual Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization covering activities during the year ended Mar. 31, 1926. The Deputy Minister, W. J. Egan, directed special attention to the settlement of 3,000 British families in Canada under the Empire Settlement Agreement of 1924. The task of finding suitable farms and undertaking settlement and supervision fell upon the Department and the Soldier Settlement Board, while the British Government provided funds, not exceeding £300 per family, for stock and equipment. During the Spring and Summer of 1925 upwards of 500 families had arrived. "The success of the undertaking during the first season," commented Mr. Egan, "has created much interest in the scheme in the British Isles and already a large number of families are making application to come out during the next few months. It is anticipated that no serious difficulty will be found in settling the total number of families within the time limit." Mr. Egan also dealt specially with the new Empire Settlement Passage Scheme which came into effect

on Jan. 1st, 1926, pointing out that it differed materially from the agreements of 1923-24-25. Under former agreements loans of amounts covering the entire cost of passage had been made to adults but the collection of these loans had been a somewhat serious undertaking. In the Autumn of 1925 discussions had taken place between the Department and the Oversea Settlement Committee with a view to finding some way of reducing the cost of passage to the migrant to a point where he might himself find the funds. The agreement which became effective on Jan. 1, 1926, was the outcome of these negotiations.*

Visit of the Earl of Clarendon. A notable event in connection with Empire settlement work in Canada was the visit during the Summer of 1926 of the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clarendon, Chairman, and T. C. Macnaghton, C.M.G., C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, "to study land settlement in Canada and particularly to ascertain what progress has been made by the families who went to Canada from the United Kingdom during the seasons of 1925 and 1926 under the scheme known as the 'Three Thousand Families Scheme'." Lord Clarendon and Mr. Macnaghton sailed from England on July 10 on the *S.S. Empress of Scotland* and reached Ottawa on July 20. After interview with Sir Henry Drayton, Acting Minister of Immigration, and officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, they left the capital on July 21 for an extended tour of Canada, accompanied by Major J. Barnett, Chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board. Their journey took them into almost all sections of the Dominion, about 6,000 miles being covered by motor, and was not concluded until Sept. 22, when they arrived back in Ottawa. During this period 178 families were visited. They sailed from Quebec on the *S.S. Empress of France* on Sept. 29 and arrived at Southampton on Oct. 6.

A report to the British Government on the visit to Canada was tabled in the House of Commons at Westminster on Nov. 16. This went very thoroughly into the operation of the 3,000 Families Scheme and described the journey of the two investigators in much detail. The Report declared:—

We have no hesitation in saying that the scheme has thus far proved a conspicuous success and promises to become the most successful effort in colonization undertaken by any Government in modern times. (The total number of families settled at the time was 1,504, comprising 8,381 souls, and these were distributed as follows:—Ontario, 153; Manitoba, 172; Saskatchewan, 359; Alberta, 492; British Columbia, 179; Quebec, 17; Maritime Provinces, 132.) The percentage of complete failures is very small indeed. A few families have abandoned the scheme, some of these returning to the Old Country. Others have abandoned the scheme temporarily and intend to return to it. Possibly some 2 per cent. have found work in towns. Those who have abandoned the scheme, whether temporarily or otherwise, hardly exceed 5 per cent. of the whole. Of those that remain, some 10 per cent. appear to be below the general average and consequently we must regard their success as doubtful. We believe, however, that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the families settled under the scheme will, given reasonably favourable conditions of climate and markets, make good and

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1925-26, page 165.

remain permanently settled upon the land as farmers. We believe that the settlement of British families might be substantially increased (1) by acquiring land now in private hands, Government authorities offering to take the land over, act as trustees for the vendors, place settlers upon it and recover the cost by annual instalments similar to those payable by the settlers under the Three Thousand Families Scheme; (2) by using unimproved lands which are largely publicly owned and are for the most part situated in Northern Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia for pioneer settlement; the settlers on the farms to be provided with a small log or lumber house, to have some five or ten acres cleared and broken for them, and to be assisted during the first few years of their settlement by progress clearing loans.

It was also suggested that general settlement and development might be substantially increased if some measure of financial help in taking up farms could be afforded to farm workers who had had not less than two years' experience.

Hon. Robert Forke and Immigration. Hon. Robert Forke, who assumed the portfolio of Immigration and Colonization on the formation of the new Mackenzie King Administration in September, 1926, enunciated some of his views on the immigration question at a banquet in his honour, tendered by his constituents in Brandon on Oct. 5. He stated at this time that he did not think it wise to make a declaration of policy, though he regarded it as unquestioned that Canada was capable of accommodating and really required double the population of the present time. He had no doubt that a large number of people could be induced to come to Canada and said, "I will endeavour to bring them, at least in much larger numbers than has been the case in the last few years." Mr. Forke also declared that "we will have to put some human feeling into our policy of immigration and see to it that, when immigrants come, they come with a fair chance to make good."

At a banquet tendered by the Manitoba Liberal Association in Winnipeg on Oct. 12, Mr. Forke issued an appeal to holders of large quantities of land to deal as reasonably as possible with the immigrants. "We want the sale of lands at a reasonable figure," he declared, "and at terms that will make it possible for those who come to our shores to get a farm." As a result of the improvement in agricultural conditions in Great Britain, it was not likely that Canada could obtain agricultural immigrants from the old country in any very large numbers unless it could offer the inducement of ultimate possession of land as a reward. Such a policy would be sure to bring in immigrants of the right type. Mr. Forke also stressed the necessity for creating conditions that would satisfy the immigrant. It had been rather unfortunate, he commented, that there had been no immigration minister at Ottawa for a number of years. The Department had been running of its own volition. There had been no initiative or responsibility held by any particular minister with regard to immigration.

The new Minister was also feted by the Young Liberal Club of Souris on Nov. 2. He then expressed the view that the securing of immigrants was Canada's most important problem. There

were various factors which were rendering it difficult to get people on the scale of the pre-war years and the Sifton policy was no longer possible. But he did hold that the best policy to-day was that of assisted selected settlers and in this connection he pointed to the success of the 3,000 Families Scheme. He also advocated the bringing out of British farm labourers who later might own their own farms and in this work a rural credits act would assist greatly.

One of Mr. Forke's first undertakings was the negotiation of a renewal of the agreement under which immigrants had been carried across the Atlantic at greatly reduced rates* and on Nov. 19 he was able to announce the successful conclusion of these negotiations with a two-year extension of the scheme. The reduced rates applied to farmers, farm labourers and domestics. The reductions in assisted passages from Great Britain were as follows:— To Halifax, Saint John and Quebec, from £3 to £2; to Toronto, from £4.10.0 to £3.10.0; to Winnipeg from £5.10.0 to £4.10.0; to Regina and Saskatoon from £6 to £5; to Calgary and Edmonton from £6.10.0 to £5.10.0 and to Vancouver from £9 to £8. *The Manitoba Free Press* announced on Nov. 20 on what it claimed as good authority that, in addition to renewing the assisted passage scheme, Mr. Forke had about concluded an arrangement with the land settlement department of the Hudson's Bay Co., and with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby these two large land-owning corporations would place a number of quarter sections of land at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of enlarging the scope of the Empire project. The extent of the land involved was stated to be 2,000 quarter sections in the case of the Hudson's Bay Co., and 1,500 in that of the C.P.R., which would be sufficient to furnish a basis for at least a couple of years' campaign.

Mr. Forke, in addressing the Local Council of Women in Ottawa on Feb. 21, 1927, admitted that, after three months' experience with his Department, he was finding that he did not know as much as he thought he did but he was learning and hoped to accomplish something worth while. He declared that he did not believe immigration for Canada would ever be as great as in the early years of the century when 400,000 people had entered in a single year and stated that he had always taken the stand that colonization was really the more important part of immigration work. He did not like to have people coming into the country who did not readily want to learn the language.

Accompanied by W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister, Mr. Forke spent Apr. 24 at the Dominion Immigration Building in Quebec, viewing at first hand the reception and despatch to their destinations in Canada of new settlers from Great Britain and Europe. After watching the last of the special trains steam away, the Minister stated that he had been greatly impressed and pleased with

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, for 1925-26, pages 164-165.

the way everything was handled and the splendid accommodation and conveniences provided for the newcomers.

Mr. Forke and Mr. Egan sailed from Quebec on May 11, 1927 on the *S.S. Empress of France* to visit the Dominion immigration offices in Great Britain and elsewhere in Europe. On his arrival in London on May 18 he received a party of about 30 journalists at his hotel and gave them an interview on Canada's immigration policy. He was quoted as saying:—

Canada has adopted the policy of encouraging farm labourers and household workers. In recognition of the strong British strain in the national fabric, special emphasis is laid upon immigration from the British Isles. Courageous steps have been taken to relieve the British settlers of the handicap of high ocean rates. The fact that only a limited number from the classes mentioned are available from the British Isles necessarily broadens the field to include the United States and European countries from which suitable settlers may be secured. . . . The importance of applying policies providing Canada with man-power, without introducing unemployment, but rather increasing the demand for labour, must be emphasized, with the necessity of preventing the admission of undesirable emigrants. Canada's immigration activities are therefore both positive and negative.

In answer to questions, Mr. Forke stated that the percentage of British immigrants during the previous six months was 48 per cent.; that 30 per cent. of the immigrants from Europe were recruited by the railways; that British ex-service men generally received privileges outside the regulations and that some extra emphasis was being placed on the attractions of the Maritime Provinces.

During the absence of Hon. Mr. Forke, Hon. Charles Stewart was Acting Minister of the Department. A situation arose at this time which apparently necessitated decisive action. Persistent complaints were being made by cities in the Prairie Provinces that immigrants from continental Europe who had been brought to Canada for employment on farms were flocking into the cities and creating a serious unemployment problem. As a result, it was stated at Ottawa (*Gazette*, Montreal, June 9) that agents of the Department on the continent had been instructed to shut down on further immigration. This did not involve, however, any check upon emigration from the British Isles.

A New Policy of Boy Immigration. On Jan. 27, 1927, *The Gazette*, Montreal, announced that Hon. Mr. Forke had inaugurated a policy of boy immigration designed to enlist the support of every provincial government in the Dominion. It was explained that the work of the Department of Immigration in recent years had proved that it was much easier to obtain boys than adults. Each year, according to the British census, 800,000 boys left what would be called in Canada the public schools. Of these about 500,000 endeavoured to obtain employment in industry while the rest continued their education in the higher schools. There was an almost unlimited field for immigration work among the boys seeking work and the Minister proposed through the new

policy to take full advantage of the opportunity. The proposition placed before the provincial governments was as follows:—

The Federal Government would make under contemplated legislation a cash grant of \$80 for every boy brought out under the scheme. This money would go towards paying his passage, and, in part, to the provinces for their assistance in his training. Each province, coming into the scheme must set up and equip a training farm for the boys. These farms would be used as assembly stations. The boys would be brought direct to the farms and would be gradually distributed among the farmers as opportunities occur. A boy might remain on a farm anywhere from two weeks to a year depending upon his aptness for farm work and the demand from farmers. The Federal Government, through the Soldier Settlement Board inspection staff, would take care of all the follow-up work. Boys would be supervised after they had been sent to work for farmers and special care would be taken to see that they were kindly treated.

It was stated on Jan. 27 that Ontario had entered into an agreement with the Federal Government along these lines; that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had intimated their intention of joining in the scheme at once; that Premier Bracken of Manitoba had expressed keen interest in the new policy and that the other Western provinces were expected to take part in it. *The Times*, London, on Mar. 10, quoted J. Bruce Walker, Superintendent of European Emigration in London, as stating that 1,500 British boys, aged between 14 and 17, would shortly leave under the new scheme for Government training farms in Eastern Canada. Training centres, he said, had already been selected in Eastern Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec, to which 1,000 boys would be sent. A further 400 to 500 would go to Vimy Ridge farm for two years' training. In Nova Scotia the Provincial Government had taken over the Dakeyne training farm and the first 25 of 250 boys for that centre would probably sail by the end of March.

The Salvation Army and Boy Immigration. When Hon. Mr. Forke announced his boy immigration policy on Jan. 27, 1927, he intimated that, as the follow-up work would be undertaken by the Soldier Settlement Board, the grant to the Salvation Army would be discontinued after Mar. 31, 1928. For many years the Army had been given a grant of \$15,000 per year to assist in its boy settlement work, the grant having been made to cover the cost of supervision after the boys had been placed in Canada. To have continued this grant, in Mr. Forke's opinion, would have been to duplicate expenditures. In the meantime, in order to enable the Army to close out the work or carry on until other arrangements could be made, the grant for 1927-28 would be increased to \$25,000. Announcement that this course had been adopted at once precipitated a controversy between representatives of the Salvation Army and the Department of Immigration and Colonization and statements and counter-statements appeared in the press while the matter was brought up in the House of Commons. The most important point of difference seemed to arise over the policy of the Army in recovering from emigrants under 17 years of age advances which had been made to them before leaving England.

In a reputed statement of the Department carried on Feb. 10 by The Canadian Press, it was claimed that the Army's practice of collecting out of young immigrants' wages in Canada the amounts advanced by the Army to assist their ocean passages had alienated the sympathies of the British, Dominion and Provincial governments with the Army's work. This remark was corrected by the Department on Feb. 11 as follows:—"What the Department stated was that the Salvation Army has made a practice of collecting from boys so assisted by the two governments sums of money equal to and often in excess of the joint grant. Inquiries from boys in Canada show that they did not know that their transportation was paid by the Government but believed they were indebted to the Army for passage. There was no suggestion that the Army loaned part of the fare of the boy migrants. They had no need to because the Government grant more than covered it. Neither was there any suggestion that the Army's practice had alienated the sympathies of the British and provincial governments."

Major H. S. Wright, in charge of Salvation Army immigration work in Montreal at the time, replied through The Canadian Press on Feb. 13, the purport of which was that every precaution had been taken to make the boys understand that they were repaying only the amount spent upon them beyond the money provided by the Government for passage. Commissioner D. C. Lamb, head of the Army's emigration department in London, stated on Feb. 14 that the Army would welcome the fullest inquiry by business men into its methods. Dealing with criticism of the system of collecting expenses from boys, the Commissioner noted that the complaint was against collection from boys under 17. "Why should they be treated differently from others?" he asked. "Our scheme from the beginning was intended to apply to boys between 14 and 19 years of age. The Governments of Australia and New Zealand have accepted the principle of repayment and the same has been confirmed by the Overseas Settlement Committee in Britain. Two years ago the British Government approved the principle being applied to Canada, but the Ottawa Government refused to offer any accommodation on the point. It is perpetuating the vicious dole principle not to make these boys understand they have to repay part of what is spent in giving them a chance. I saw 32 boys, all over 17 years of age, off to British Columbia last Friday and told them distinctly, in the presence of F. A. Pauline, Agent-General for British Columbia, that they were expected to make repayment. The boys were all enthusiastic about it."

On Feb. 16 the Department issued another statement as its final contribution to the dispute. This corrected some mis-statements made in the press report of its first statement. It quoted a number of letters on file as evidence that boys believed they were repaying passage money, not that they were making voluntary contributions to the Army and declared that the Minister had told Commissioner Lamb that no money grant could be given

while the Army continued this practice. The statement included a letter written by W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, on Dec. 23 to Commissioner Lamb in which the lines upon which co-operation between the Department and the Salvation Army might continue were clearly set forth.

The question came up in the House of Commons on Apr. 6, 1927 during consideration of an item of \$265,850 for salaries in the Department. General A. E. Ross, M.P. for Kingston, asked the Minister of Immigration to explain the attitude of the Department towards the Salvation Army. In his reply Hon. Mr. Forke said that it had been reasonable to make a grant to the Army so long as there was no other organization engaged in the same field. He had found, however, that there were 10 or 15 organizations all anxious to help and all seeking grants. As it was impossible to give grants to all, it had been decided to give grants to none. He also referred to the debatable point of collecting money from boy immigrants, which had been the first cause of friction.

Provincial Immigration Activities. As the outcome of a decision to embark on an active immigration programme, the Alberta Government in 1926 appointed Hon. Herbert Greenfield, former Premier of the Province, its Immigration Commissioner. Announcement to this effect was made by Premier Brownlee on Aug. 3. It was then stated that the first move would be to make a survey of the Province with the object of determining areas suitable for land settlement, especially on community lines. Following that, Mr. Greenfield would go to England to work in conjunction with the various emigration organizations there. The new Commissioner's views on immigration were outlined at a meeting of the Men's Club of McDougall Church, Edmonton, on Nov. 9. He was there reported as saying that perhaps the best method for the colonization of Alberta's vacant lands was the purchase of large tracts in partially settled areas and the "setting up" of immigrants in colonies on them. He referred to the success of the Clan Donald Colony, north of Vermilion, as an example of what could be accomplished. Purchase of land on a large scale made possible a saving of approximately 50 per cent. on the purchase price, while a non-profit-making organization or, if necessary, the Provincial Government, could effect large savings in the construction of houses and barns. He advocated a preference for families and young men and women, coupled with a provision for long-term amortization. Mr. Greenfield left Edmonton *en route* for England on Jan. 15, 1927. It was announced that he would occupy temporary quarters in the Hudson's Bay Company's building in London until such time as the Alberta Government had definitely decided upon its policy for representation in England. The plans of the Government at the time involved a programme of at least a year's work for Mr. Greenfield in England and on the continent. To *The Manitoba Free Press* on Jan. 16, Mr. Greenfield said, "We feel confident that conditions in the Province are ripe

for an extensive policy of immigration but before we commit ourselves to any definite policy we are going to be sure it is the right policy."

Intensified immigration for the Maritime Provinces was also discussed in a practical way in 1926. Towards the end of October Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia conferred in Halifax with A. V. Sale, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., George W. Allan, K.C., and Col. J. H. Stanley, head of the Hudson's Bay Colonization Co., as to means that might be taken to bring settlers to that Province. This was followed by a conference in Montreal on Nov. 11, called by E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and attended by Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia, Premier Baxter of New Brunswick, Premier Stewart of Prince Edward Island, the representatives of the Hudson's Bay Co., and Dr. W. J. Black, Director of Immigration and Colonization, Canadian National Railways. In an official statement issued after the Conference it was stated that the meeting was "a preliminary conference, the results of which may be of the utmost importance to the Maritime Provinces." The statement added, "Further meetings will be held and it is expected that within a short time concrete proposals will be made to the Dominion Government with a view to meeting Maritime necessities in every way. The Premiers were all very much encouraged by the sympathetic attitude of the Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, and were plainly hopeful of satisfactory results from the co-operation of the Dominion and Imperial Governments, the provinces themselves and the transportation and immigration agencies."

Premier Rhodes announced at this time that a survey had been made of some 6,000 farms available for settlers and of these 3,000 had been chosen and complete information forwarded to the Agent-General of Nova Scotia in London, with a view to securing a good type of agricultural immigrant. It was hoped to reach an arrangement by which, in addition to the \$1,500 loan available from the Oversea Settlement Board, immigrating farmers might be relieved of paying interest during the first three years. It was also proposed to secure a suitable farm on which 250 boys would be trained each year for farm work. Premier Baxter described the co-operation of his Province with the Oversea Settlement Board and the Canadian Department of Immigration for the settlement of vacant lands in New Brunswick and spoke of the advantages of the Province in stock raising and dairying. Commenting on the Conference, *The Telegraph Journal*, Saint John, on Nov. 13 said, "It is very gratifying that the Governments of the three Provinces are co-operating in this matter. That is Maritime union in a very real sense, or rather, we should say Maritime unity. The time is opportune to carry on an aggressive immigration campaign."

The three premiers conferred again in Moncton on Dec. 13 but Premier Baxter said that until plans agreed upon had been submitted to the Minister of Immigration and to the railways for

their consideration, nothing as to their nature would be given out for publication.

The C. P. R. and Immigration. As in previous years, so in 1926-27 valuable work was accomplished by the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway in bringing people to Canada and settling them on the land. The Department had its headquarters in Montreal, with Canadian branches in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Vancouver. In Great Britain and on the continent it had 65 offices and representatives, reporting to the European Colonization Manager in London. In the United States, it maintained 5 district offices and 146 agencies all of which reported to the Superintendent of Colonization at Winnipeg. Colonel J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., as Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Development, was head of the Department.

The Company's sales of agricultural lands for the year were 365,665 acres for \$4,714,139, an average of \$12.89 per acre. Included in this area were 10,737 acres of irrigated land which brought \$44.99 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$11.92 per acre. As President E. W. Beatty stated at the Annual Meeting on May 4, 1927, the Company's Department of Colonization and Development was responsible in 1926 for the movement of approximately 50,000 immigrants from Europe and the placing of them on farms or in agricultural employment. In addition some 825 settlers from the United States had been moved through its agency and definitely placed in the Western provinces. Since its inception the Company had expended nearly \$75,000,000 on colonization, land settlement, irrigation and similar works, an amount exceeding that spent on like works by the Dominion Government in the same period. Up to Mar. 31, 1926 the Company had sold 14,705,605 acres of the land grant received from the Dominion Government at the time of its incorporation. The Company's lands were disposed of on terms involving the payment of 7 per cent. cash, with no interest accruing or other payment due for the first year, at the end of which the balance of purchase price and interest was to be amortized in 34 equal annual payments and, said Mr. Beatty, "I know of no organization in any country which gives such terms to settlers as does your Company."

Of special importance was the expansion of the Colonization Board movement. Originating in a Saskatchewan rural community in 1925, there were by the early part of 1927, 150 such boards in Western Canada and the movement was spreading to Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. These Boards co-operated with the Railway in making farm labour and settlement opportunity surveys as well as receiving, placing and exercising encouraging supervision over newcomers brought out through this co-operation. The second Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Boards was held in Saskatoon on Sept. 28, 1926. The Department was represented by J. N. K. MacAlister, Assistant Commissioner, Montreal; C. A. Van Scoy, Superintendent of Colonization, Winnipeg; Charles Demey, Superintendent of European Agencies, London, and several others, and a valuable discussion took place on the work of the boards. Representatives of the Alberta boards met in Edmonton on Nov. 11, with Colonel Dennis, Chief Commissioner of the Department, in attendance. Some of the difficulties which had arisen were discussed and a programme for 1927 was outlined.

Other activities of the Department included the maintenance and extension of a bureau of Canadian information at Montreal, with branches at points in the United States and Great Britain; the building up of an archives section; the installation by the Exhibits Branch of exhibits at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, at Honolulu, Saint John, Fredericton, Toronto, Sherbrooke, London, Quebec and the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, Dunedin, N. Z., the maintenance of 21 display exhibitions in the United States, 16 in Canada and 2 in Great Britain; the placing of a very fine exhibit in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec; the maintenance of a development branch at Montreal with sub-branches in the West; the publication of a 20-page monthly magazine, *Agriculture and Industrial Progress in Canada*, and a weekly news sheet; and the upkeep of moving pictures and creation of new ones for lecture and entertainment purposes.

The Canada Colonization Association. Much of the C. P. R.'s colonization work was done through the Canada Colonization Association which had become a subsidiary of the Railway in 1924. This organization held its Annual Meeting in Winnipeg on Nov. 6, 1926. At this time T. O. F. Herzer, Manager, reported that between Jan. 1st and Oct. 31, 1926, the Association had settled 576 families, comprising 3,168 persons, on 134,280 acres of land in the three Prairie Provinces. In addition, 47 Mennonite families had been placed on C. P. R. lands in the Battleford District. The Association had under supervision 1,503 families on 368,752 acres, the value of land and equipment being in excess of \$18,000,000. According to provinces, 267 families were settled on 51,881 acres in Manitoba; 146 families on 43,237 acres in Saskatchewan and 163 families on 39,162 acres in Alberta. It was conservatively estimated that 100 additional families would be settled by the end of the year. The settlers included representatives from Great Britain, Scandinavia, Russia, Germany and the United States, in addition to a large number of Mennonites, who were proving to be hard workers and 98½ per cent. successful. In order to achieve these results the Association maintained an extensive staff, including 365 local agents at different points throughout the Prairie Provinces. Co-operation was in effect with the Department of Colonization and Development of the Railway, the Mennonite Land Settlement Board, the Lutheran Immigration Board, the Baptist Board and other organizations. Colonel J. S. Dennis, c.m.g., was re-elected President; P. L. Naismith, Manager of the Department of Natural Resources, Calgary, Vice-President; D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, C. P. R.; Frank Russell, C. A. Van Scoy, O. Kirkwood, J. N. K. MacAlister, Major J. Miller and W. J. Gerow, Directors. Officers were T. O. F. Herzer, Manager; R. C. Duncan, assistant Manager and A. E. Love, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Herzer was a speaker at a luncheon of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association in Montreal on Mar. 28, 1927. He there outlined the history of the Canada Colonization Association. "Its promotion period," he stated, "began in April, 1920, and it began operating in the Spring of 1921, promoted by private subscription of public-spirited men, many of whom were among the members of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association. During 1923 it was financed by the Immigration Department of the Dominion Government and the two Railway companies. The Immigration Department withdrew, and during 1924 it was operated jointly by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National. The Canadian National withdrew in 1924, and since January 1, 1925, the Canada Colonization Association is maintained as a subsidiary of the Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, for the purpose of settling immigrants from the United States and Europe on improved and partially improved farms. During the past year, 1926, 734 families were settled on 168,094 acres. During the present year up to March 26, 134 families have been settled on 33,353 acres. This makes a total of 1,795 families settled on 436,239 acres, comprising 8,985 souls since the Fall of 1924, 45 per cent. of this settlement being in Manitoba, 30 per cent. in Saskatchewan and 25 per cent. in Alberta. Various nationalities are represented, the large percentage being Mennonites from Southern Russia; the value of land being about \$16,000,000; equipment about \$3,000,000, and building about \$1,000,000; total \$20,000,000. The settlement of these 1,800 families resulted in an increased freight traffic of over \$2,000,000 and created new wealth annually of at least \$6,000,000."

Three proposals to aid in bringing "the landless man to the manless land" of Western Canada were suggested by Mr. Herzer:—"First, a co-ordination and co-operation of the various national and provincial agencies dealing with land settlement. I should respectfully propose to the Minister of Immigration and Colonization to take under advisement the calling together of the various interested parties, including the Western Boards of Trade, to discuss such a plan. Secondly, a plan of co-operation and co-ordination with the various real estate men in Western Canada, similar to the plan which was proposed by this Association to the Real Estate Exchange of Winnipeg, and which a joint committee of these two organizations is at present trying to work out. Thirdly, and this is perhaps the most important, the organization of some financial corporation which could assist incoming settlers. Such a corporation, if properly organized

and supervised, could grant loans for equipment and buildings, on adequate real and chattel security and operate, not only without loss, but with a reasonable expectancy of profit."

On June 6, 1927, the Association opened new quarters in the Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Col. J. S. Dennis officiated at the opening ceremony, and outlined the work of the organization. He stated that up to May 31, 351 families had been placed on 85,205 acres of land and that the activities of the Association had been extended to British Columbia. Short addresses were also given by James A. Richardson, Winnipeg, new Western Director of the C. P. R.; J. F. Weston, Toronto, Vice-President of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, and Charles Murphy, General Manager, Western Lines, C. P. R.

The C.N.R. and Immigration. The Canadian National Railways, through its Department of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources, of which Dr. W. J. Black was Director, was an important factor in immigration and colonization work in 1926. In the matter of families transferred to new homes in Canada, domestics brought across and placed in employment, juveniles sent to farm apprenticeship and men placed in agricultural work, activities of the Department showed an increase of 216 per cent. over 1925. It was claimed that of approximately 125,000 third-class passengers landed at Quebec, Halifax and Saint John, 66,000 proceeded to their destinations over the lines of the C. N. R. In his report on the year's work to W. D. Robb, Vice-President in charge of Colonization, Dr. Black stated that the number of families who had come to Canada during the year from the British Isles was double that of the previous year and there was also an increase in the movement from the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium and other parts of Europe. As a result of land seekers' excursions run from various points in the Western States, land amounting to 24,000 acres in the Prairie Provinces had been purchased from the Company and from private owners at a cost of over \$427,000. The general activities of the Department in Canada had included the enlargement of facilities and the establishment of accommodation at Winnipeg for the care of new settlers. Considerable work was also done in establishing settlements, such as one of Danish settlers near Port Arthur and one of Polish settlers in the Abitibi District of Quebec. In the British Isles valuable service was rendered through the correspondence lecture course in Canadian farming carried on by the Department. This course, comprising 10 separate lectures, had been devised for the salaried worker or young man at the threshold of life's work, who wanted broader opportunities than were offered at home. So successful had been the plan that it had been decided to extend it to some of the continental countries. Up to the period dealt with by Dr. Black's report 1,502 students had enrolled in the British Isles for the course.

An event of the year was the holding of a conference at headquarters in Montreal on Sept. 21, 22 and 23, 1926, of immigration and colonization officials of the Railway, including the European representatives. At this conference various phases of the transporting of settlers from England and Europe to Canada and details as to their care after settlement on the land were discussed, resulting in a smoothing out of difficulties that had confronted the Department in the past and the laying of definite plans for the future.

In a statement concerning the conference, W. D. Robb, Vice-President in charge of colonization, explained that the Railway's immigration and colonization organization under W. J. Black as Director, had been formed a little over two years previously. Dr. Black had proceeded to Europe and created an effective organization with offices in the principal cities. Coincidentally an organization for taking care of immigrants after their arrival in Western Canada was developed. The Department had, in the previous six months, placed a larger number of immigrants in jobs or on farms than any other organization and the C. N. R. had carried to their destinations nearly 60 per cent. of the new arrivals in Canada that year. It was proposed to make special efforts to secure as many British and Scandinavian settlers as possible and it was hoped that in 1927 there would be developed to a greater extent than in the past the bringing over and settlement of families. In their settlement work one of the most valuable factors

had been a special course in Canadian farming which they had carried on. Out of the many hundreds who had taken the course, 60 per cent. had come to Canada and had been placed without any difficulty.

In his Annual Report, dated Mar. 16, 1927, Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President, stated that during 1926, 31,536 European settlers had been brought out by the Canadian National Railways, as compared with 9,582 in 1925. The number of British included in these figures was 8,003 in 1926 and 3,883 in 1925. 335 families from the United States had been secured for Western Canada, quite a number of whom had taken up Canadian National lands. At the end of the year there were in effect 9 different arrangements under which aid in one form or another might be given to intending emigrants. "In connection with these arrangements and immigration generally, also with the development of natural resources in territory adjoining the lines of the system and elsewhere, a great deal of educational and preparatory work has been undertaken from which good results may confidently be expected in the future."

New Agreements with the Railway. The early part of 1927 witnessed at least two changes calculated to speed up immigration. The first of these was referred to by W. D. Robb, Vice-President in charge of Colonization, Canadian National Railways, when addressing a dinner meeting of the Coaticook Board of Trade on Feb. 17. He stated that an agreement had been reached by which the Federal Department of Immigration would allow some relief from the restriction placed on the admission of inexperienced agriculturists. Hitherto inexperienced men from Great Britain had been admitted in the ratio of one to five experienced. By the change the ratio was reduced to three inexperienced to four experienced. Of possibly more importance was an announcement from Ottawa on Mar. 16 that a new 3-year agreement had been entered into between the railways and the Department of Immigration, giving the former a comparatively free hand in bringing agricultural immigrants into the Dominion from Southern European countries. The Immigration Act and the Order-in-Council supplementing it had provided that all immigrants from these non-preferred countries must be certified agriculturists. Difficulty in the past had been occasioned by lack of agreement between the Department and the railways as to which were agriculturists and which were not. Under the new arrangement the Federal Department agreed to accept certificates of personal representatives of the colonization departments of the railways stationed at continental ports. The Department, however, reserved the right to deny admission to immigrants, even if certified by the railways, on grounds of health or morals and on their part the railway companies agreed to ensure employment to the immigrants brought in. In the case of immigrants from Britain the agreement gave the representatives of the railways the right to nominate immigrants for settlement in Canada, thus placing the transportation companies on an even footing with departmental officials. Commenting on the new agreement, *The Gazette*, Montreal, on Mar. 18 declared that "The Minister of Immigration has done a wise thing in freeing the hands of the railways in respect of the selection of immigrants from Southern European countries. The railway companies, through their colonization agencies, will speed up immigration if it can be done, and there has never been any doubt that it can be done." *The Gazette* concluded, "The effect upon the immigration movement should be very marked. The Hon. Robert Forke, it seems, intends to promote immigration, thereby departing from the course which his predecessors for some years pursued. It is a gratifying and encouraging change."

Some Incidents of the Year. Sir John Pickford, Chief Scout Commissioner and Commissioner for Oversea Scouts and Migration, arrived in Canada early in April and made a tour of the Dominion during which he discussed immigration with Canadian immigration authorities and others. Sir John expressed the view that if Canada would make arrangements to receive boys over 17 years of age, an immediate increase in immigration would take place.

During August, Hon. Lady Cecil, C.B.E., made a brief tour of Canada in the interests of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women. She was specially interested in studying the conditions under which girls brought out from the British Isles by the Society were living.

On Aug. 12, *The Times*, London, announced that a party of 40 students from Wye Agricultural College, Kent, had left on an educational tour to Western Canada to make a study of the methods of Canadian farming.

With a view to securing for Northern Ontario a share of the settlers coming to Canada under the 3,000 Families Scheme, Premier Ferguson of Ontario on Oct. 7, held a conference in Toronto with Col. I. H. Stanley, Director of Colonization for the Hudson's Bay Co., and W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles.

The resolution adopted by the National Conference of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Saint John, N.B., was forwarded by wireless on Nov. 9 to Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who was then in London attending the Imperial Conference. This resolution called for increased appropriations for immigration; a lightening of the medical restrictions, cancellation of any existing administrative restrictions tending to deter or unduly delay the entry of suitable immigrants and financial aid in the establishment of training or testing stations with the object of further expediting British colonization.

In a cable to *The Gazette*, Montreal, from London on Nov. 15 it was stated that the most important result of the Imperial Conference so far as emigration was concerned, would probably be the extension of the scheme of training prospective British emigrants for Dominion farms which had been conducted by the British Government for some months on a small scale. Instead of the 100 men from this source secured by Canada in 1926 it was expected that, with the broadening of the scheme, from 1,200 to 1,500 men would be obtainable in 1927.

The Annual Meeting of the Lutheran Immigration Board of Canada was held in Winnipeg on Nov. 17-18 and plans were laid for bringing in 10,000 Lutheran immigrants from continental countries in 1927. Colonel J. S. Dennis, Commissioner of Colonization and Development, C. P. R., spoke at the annual dinner.

On Nov. 26, Countess Karolyi, noted Hungarian, conferred with Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, and W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister, regarding a plan for placing Hungarian refugees on farms in Western Canada.

Comments on the Immigration Question. The immigration question continued throughout 1926-27 to be a subject of frequent discussion on the platform and in the press and a wide variety of views were expressed by different speakers and writers. The Lord Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. A. F. Winington Ingram, who was a prominent visitor to Canada during the Summer of 1926, made many allusions to the question, his chief concern being a desire to see Canada populated with British stock. To *The Montreal Star* he said on Aug. 11, "We shall never keep Canada for British stock until we treat the subject much more earnestly than we do." He urged the formation of organizations in every large centre in Canada for the welcome and placement of emigrants from Great Britain. "If Canada will show that she has places for settlers and that they are welcome, the people will come," he declared.

It could not be said that the immigration question was a major issue in the General Election of Sept. 14, but following the Election several references appeared to it in the press, the point being made that the new administration had now an opportunity to deal with the problem in earnest. *The Vancouver Province* of Sept. 20, for example, referred to the lack of a considered and practical immigration policy on the part of both political parties and remarked that the discussion of immigration, "our most vital problem," had been left largely to visitors from the old land such as Lord Clarendon, the Bishop of London, Sir James Craig and Sir George McLaren Brown. "Organization is required at both ends," it contended. "We can no longer depend on the old system of luring the immigrant to our shores and then allowing him to sink or swim. The immigrant who sinks is the worst kind of an advertisement." The same idea was voiced by *The Montreal Star* on Sept. 23 when it emphasized "the vital necessity of effectively linking together the British and Canadian ends of our immigration system and the desirability in this connection, of a complete and systematic revision of the mechanics of that system." *The Gazette*, Montreal,

also on Sept. 23 called on the Government to put into effect an aggressive immigration policy, saying "there has not been such a policy since pre-war days and the Dominion has been handicapped seriously for the lack of it."

The need for more effective colonization work in Canada was emphasized on several occasions by Sir George McLaren Brown, European Manager of the C. P. R., during a visit to Canada in September and October. Interviewed in Calgary on Sept. 28, Sir George said there was no doubt the British people were looking to Canada as a place for settlement and the British Government was anxious to facilitate the movement. He believed there would be no dearth of the proper people from the United Kingdom, provided reasonable attractions were offered and there was an organization in Canada ready to give new settlers the first kindly helping hand. This was an aspect of the question that was stressed by the new Minister of Immigration, Hon. Robert Forke, in speeches delivered shortly after his appointment. He then declared that "colonization as distinguished from undirected settlement and immigration" would be the aim of his Department. Incidentally, the appointment of Mr. Forke called forth favorable comment, *The Gazette*, Montreal, a strong political opponent, speaking of him on Oct. 4 as "peculiarly well fitted for the post" and adding that "he has been given a great opportunity to make his own reputation and to render valuable service to the Dominion." About this time also, Major Hume Cronyn of London, Ont., a close student of public affairs, delivered one or two addresses on the immigration question, notably before the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada at Winnipeg on Sept. 29. He then expressed opposition to an indiscriminate immigration and stood for the barring-out of immigrants from southeastern Europe. Efforts should rather be directed to securing agricultural settlers from Great Britain and Northern Europe. Such a policy might cost more in dollars and cents and might not result in any great immediate rush of settlers but the whole question was one in which immediate interests should be subordinated to the welfare of future generations, while the expenditure involved would be a sound national investment.

As might have been expected, immigration was an important topic at the Convention of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Saint John, N.B., in October and several speakers touched on it. Lieut.-Col. Ralph H. Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg, speaking on Oct. 21, advocated the taking of immigration out of politics and placing it in the hands of a Commission. A. O. Dawson past President of the Montreal Board of Trade, claimed that the problem of getting immigrants could be readily solved through the establishment of new industries and the enlargement of present industries. At a banquet on the same evening, E. W. Beatty, k.c., President of the C. P. R., advocated the extension of the 3,000 Family Scheme, the granting of assistance for the immigration of skilled and unskilled labour when found to be required and the contribution by Canada toward the cost of training young men in Britain for agricultural life in Canada.

The pressing need for more people was the theme of an address by Hon. R. B. Bennett before the Montreal Conservative Club on Nov. 10. "We have reached a stage," he declared, "where we can only face our obligations by getting more people. I believe it is either the end or more people." He indicted all Governments since 1867, saying "We have brought into Canada more people than we have been able to keep and we have lost more people than we have been able to bring in." The reason, in his view, was the inability to provide them with work. There must be diversified occupation and that was only possible under a reasonable policy of protection. Quite a contrary view was expressed from time to time by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress and chief spokesman for Canadian labour. For example when in Vancouver on Jan. 24, 1927, Mr. Moore told *The Vancouver Province* that Canada's most urgent need was a policy of intensive internal colonization, instead of immigration. Cities were full of farmers' sons, many of whom were not fitted or trained for the highly industrialized life of the cities. Instead of combing the cities of Europe for immigrants and assisting them to take up farms in Canada, the proper method was to start at home and get the farmers' sons back on the land. "When our own men are colonized then is the time to seek immigrants." he contended. Mr. Moore also condemned the establishing of European emi-

grants in separate colonies and the bringing in of immigrants for seasonal occupations, as not in the best interests of Canada. The Labour leader's views were criticized on Feb. 3 by *The Gazette*, Montreal, which asked why he was opposed to immigration and answered, "So that there may be no danger of dilution in the labour market. In other words, Canadian progress is to be held back in order that Mr. Moore and his friends may set up and maintain a national closed shop." Hon. Hugh Guthrie, House leader of the Conservative party, also took the broader view when in addressing the Canadian Club of Montreal on Jan. 31, he said, "I believe we should have less restriction. I do not advocate the open door but I do think that the guiding principle of the Department should not be one of exclusion, as it is to-day, but should be one of inclusion, because the greatest need of this Dominion is more population, and a great deal more population." However, Mr. Moore maintained his position and speaking at Halifax on Mar. 31 declared that the home problem was the first problem. "When you have indigestion," he said, "you don't think of taking in more food, you digest what you have, and that is the problem that is facing us in the Dominion to-day." He advocated the establishment of a species of immigration council composed of representatives of each province, the railways, the farmers, the employers and labour to deal with the whole problem.

Some outspoken statements with regard to immigration were made in the presidential address of Lt.-Col. Ralph H. Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg, at the Annual Meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities in Ottawa on June 8. He declared that the process of filling up the Western Provinces with non-British people was attaining proportions which constituted a menace to Canadianism; that the population of the Prairie Provinces was less than 50 per cent. British; that non-British immigrants arriving outnumbered those of British stock ninety to one, and that there should be a new immigration policy to meet this situation. Colonel Webb also protested against the dumping of immigrants into Winnipeg. E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the C. P. R., discussing the question in Winnipeg on June 10, expressed the opinion that Mayor Webb had been unduly alarmed; that continental immigrants had not come in excessive numbers, and that "if we were to announce now that Europeans would be unwelcome, I am afraid the consequences would not be in this country's interests."

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Railway Results in 1926 ; General Problems and Developments

Canada's railways, always an important factor in national affairs, entered upon a period of greater prosperity in 1926 and as a consequence were able to maintain and extend their services. The financial difficulties which had beset them of recent years were being gradually dissipated as a result of improved earnings and the freight rate question, which had been a source of much uncertainty, seemed in a fair way of being settled in an equitable manner. A healthy expansion was taking place in directions calculated to make a satisfactory return on the investment, while existing lines and their equipment were being maintained in an efficient condition. The wage question was a live issue throughout the year but it gave promise in most cases of amicable settlement. There remained problems such as those involved in railway service to Hudson Bay and the Peace River country, and the Province of British Columbia continued to be exercised over the future of its Pacific Great Eastern Railway, but the year witnessed progress even with these matters.

In 1926 all records were broken by Canadian railways in the handling of revenue freight. Preliminary returns indicated that 75,336,437 tons had been loaded at stations in Canada and 33,667,427 tons received from foreign connections, a total of 107,003,864 tons or 10,764,485 tons more than in 1925. The largest increase was recorded in mine products; these, with a total of 36,709,404 tons, were ahead of 1925 by 6,815,401 tons. Coal traffic increased by over four million tons and there were large gains in clay, gravel, sand and crushed stone, due to extensive highway construction. Crude petroleum also showed a substantial increase, reflecting the growing demand for gasoline and fuel oil. The tonnage of agricultural products, which formed 24 per cent. of the whole, was greater by 222,693 tons than the previous record attained in 1923. Forest products, with a tonnage of 15,140,496, showed an increase of 1,232,639 tons over 1925, while manufactures and miscellaneous goods amounted to 26,166,125 tons, a gain of over 2,000,000 tons. Under this classification, automobiles, bar and sheet iron, structural iron, iron pipe and paper experienced the principal increases.

As with tonnage figures, so with earnings there were notable increases over the preceding year. In the case of all railways having annual operating revenues of \$500,000 and over, freight

revenues attained a record total of \$352,596,700. Passenger revenues at \$80,109,773, while well ahead of 1925, fell somewhat short of the record established in 1923. Total operating revenues reached the large total of \$488,160,246 but were short of the record which was made in 1920. Operating expenses stood at \$384,615,064; this was \$17,439,242 more than the 1925 figure, the increase being attributable mainly to larger maintenance expenses. Net operating revenues broke all records, totalling \$103,545,182 and being over \$20,000,000 more than in 1925. The number of passengers carried was 40,274,072. This was slightly less than in 1925, but as there was an increase of 2 miles in the average journey, there was an improvement in passenger earnings. Other interesting figures showed an increase from 38,772, to 39,148 in the average miles of road operated; a decrease from 155,766 to 149,324 in the number of employees and an increase in payroll from \$228,228,157 to \$240,617,780.

The physical expansion of Canada's steam railways in 1926 amounted to 455.8 miles of track, according to figures compiled by *The Canadian Railway and Marine World*. This was slightly less than in 1925. The Canadian Pacific Railway completed 191.6 miles of branch lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta; the Canadian National Railways built 114.99 miles, mainly in Saskatchewan; the Lacombe and Northwestern Railway added 22.2 miles to its line in Alberta and the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co., built 47.1 miles in Northern Ontario from Sturgeon to Smoky Falls. The C.N.R.'s construction department was responsible for the building of the line from Taschereau on the National Transcontinental Railway to Noranda, 44.71 miles; for certain rehabilitation work on the Hudson's Bay Railway and for a short branch line to the Malagash Salt mine in Nova Scotia.

Much valuable information about the steam railways of the Dominion appeared towards the end of 1926 in the Annual Report of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925. This showed that Canada possessed at that date 40,352 miles of single track located as follows, —Prince Edward Island, 276; Nova Scotia, 1,427; New Brunswick, 1,935; Quebec, 4,797; Ontario, 10,908; Manitoba, 4,540; Saskatchewan, 7,056; Alberta, 4,965; British Columbia, 4,117; Yukon, 58; U.S., 273. In addition there were 2,614 miles of second track, 1,555 miles of industrial track and 9,579 miles of yard track and sidings, a total of 54,100 miles. This represented an increase over 1924 of 1,408 miles. At the close of the year, 504 miles of new track were under contract. 55 miles were under survey and 165.6 miles had been completed but not opened. The trackage opened for operation in 1925 amounted to 505.75 miles.

In the matter of equipment there were in service 224,227 freight cars of all descriptions, having an average capacity of 36,694 tons, and 17,942 passenger, dining, parlor, sleeping, baggage and service cars. There were 5,752 locomotives, including 29

electric locomotives. These engines consumed 9,125,687 tons of coal at an average cost of \$5.16 per ton, this being a lower cost than had applied for several years.

The capital of Canada's steam railways at Dec. 31, 1925, was placed at \$3,471,080,909, made up of \$836,901,066 stocks; \$541,-805,794 debenture stocks and \$2,092,394,049 funded debt. These railways, 53 in number, had total operating revenues for the year of \$455,297,287; operating expenses of \$372,149,656; a net operating revenue of \$83,147,631 and a net corporate deficit of \$1,899,541. As the deficit in 1924 had amounted to \$24,356,300, a very considerable improvement was shown in 1925. Twenty railways had a combined net corporate income of \$48,015,043 and 33 a net corporate loss of \$49,914,585. Only 3 railways were reported to have paid dividends—Canadian Pacific, \$30,005,943; Quebec Central, \$169,080; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, \$270,750. Revenue freight carried by all roads in 1925 amounted to 109,850,925 tons. This was over 3,000,000 tons more than in 1924, the principal gain having been made in manufactured goods and miscellaneous products. The ton mileage was 31,965,204,683, as compared with 30,513,819,106 in 1924. Freight revenue increased from \$314,290,312 to \$327,413,334. Passenger traffic again showed a falling-off, the number of passengers carried declining from 42,921,809 in 1924 to 41,458,084 in 1925. On the other hand, the average journey increased from 66.9 to 70.2 miles. Passenger receipts, however, dropped from \$80,209,555 to \$78,193,692 and passenger train revenue from \$114,252,548 to \$112,772,576. The number of accidents resulting from the movement of trains was less in 1925. Only 5 passengers were killed, as against 19 in 1924, and 374 were injured as compared with 401.

Wages of Railway Employees. The year 1926-27 was notable for several disputes between railway managements and employees over the question of wages and working conditions. Quite early in 1926 conductors and trainmen had presented requests for substantial increases in wage scales and asked for an answer before Mar. 2. The railways had informed the employees that they could not grant the increases asked but indicated their willingness to confer. No immediate steps were taken, however, pending the outcome of similar negotiations in the United States. At the beginning of April, shopmen employed on Canadian railways also notified the companies, through the Railway Association of Canada, that they wished to open negotiations for a revision of the existing schedule, asking for a 10 per cent. wage increase and more favourable working conditions and it was reported that some 42,000 employees were involved. Negotiations were begun at Montreal on May 12, but were presently suspended pending the outcome of the conductors' and trainmen's case. The latter, having been refused the wage increases for which they had applied, requested the Department of Labour on July 21 to appoint a board of conciliation and investigation and submitted the name of David Campbell, Winnipeg, as their representative. The railways nominated Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and the Department appointed as Chairman, Mr. Justice H. T. Kelly, Toronto.

Meanwhile clerks, station, freight shed, shop and locomotive house employees of the Canadian National Railways, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, were applying for wage increases averaging 18 per cent. and revision of working conditions. They also sought complete equalization of wage rates for similar positions on all lines, claiming that some disparity existed as between former Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railway lines.

The Canadian National Railways were also engaged in a dispute with coloured dining car waiters, who had been displaced by white waiters on runs between Montreal and Chicago and who claimed that they were entitled to their positions until charges were preferred against them and proved.

The Board of Conciliation in connection with the conductors' and trainmen's dispute held sittings in Montreal from Sept. 4 to 8 and met again for a consideration of the evidence in Toronto on Sept. 20. Their Report was submitted to the Minister of Labour in October. The Chairman and Mr. Pitblado recommended that there should be no wage increase, while Mr. Campbell favoured an increase equal to that given by United States railways two years previously. At meetings of the employees' representatives held in Montreal and Winnipeg on Nov. 5 and 6, to consider the situation, it was decided to reject the majority award and to take a strike vote. The result of the vote, as announced on Nov. 23, was overwhelmingly in favour of calling a strike if necessary. At this juncture alarmist reports began to appear in the press and the situation took on a serious aspect, so much so that the Government, through Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, felt called upon to intervene. On Nov. 28, the Minister held a conference at Ottawa with Sir Henry Thornton, President of the C. N. R., and E. W. Beatty, K. C., President of the C. P. R., at which he urged the importance of resuming negotiations and exploring every possible avenue of settlement, and on the following day he conferred similarly with representatives of the employees. On Nov. 30, Sir Henry Thornton and Mr. Beatty met the employees' representatives' committee in Montreal. Another meeting was held on Dec. 2, and on Dec. 3 it was announced that a settlement by compromise had been arrived at.

In the meantime, the C. N. R. coloured waiters had succeeded in securing a board of conciliation and this was composed of E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, Chairman; Guy Tombs, Montreal, the railway's nominee; and H. S. Ross, Montreal, representing the men. After holding hearings in Toronto and Montreal, the Board was able to bring the parties together and an agreement was reached on Dec. 16, 1926, under which certain adjustments were made which settled the differences in dispute.

Following the railways' settlement with the operating trades, negotiations with the shopmen were resumed on Jan. 7, 1927, and continued during most of the month. On the 26th it was announced that an agreement had been reached, settlement having been effected on a basis of between 2 and 4 cents an hour increases and revision of certain working conditions. During the same month a long-standing request for wage increases on the part of maintenance of way employees was also disposed of, following negotiations between the men's representatives and a committee of the Railway Association of Canada, an increase of 2 cents an hour being granted.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's clerks and similar employees had also been asking for increased wages and improved working conditions and they had secured in October, 1926, the appointment of a board of conciliation. Their nominee on the Board was D. Campbell, K. C., Winnipeg, while the railway named as its representative, J. B. Coyne, Winnipeg. The Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour, was D. R. C. MacLean, Winnipeg. Some delay was occasioned, while a further direct attempt at settlement was made, but this proving ineffectual the Board took up the case in December. It made its report in Feb. 1927, the Chairman and Mr. Campbell recommending an increase of 4 cents per hour to hourly paid employees with an equivalent increase to monthly paid employees, and Mr. Coyne declaring against any increase under existing conditions. On Feb. 22 it was announced that the C. P. R. had communicated to the Minister of Labour its non-acceptance of the majority report, while on Feb. 24, the employees informed the Minister of their acceptance of it. There followed further negotiations, in which the Minister of Labour took part, but these proved fruitless and on Apr. 7 permission was received from the headquarters of the International Brotherhood in Cincinnati to take a strike vote. The vote which was taken during May was reported on May 30 to have resulted in an overwhelming majority in favour of a strike. On receiving the news the Department of Labour at once arranged for another conference, and this was opened on May 31. On June 8 it was announced that a settlement had been reached, both sides making certain concessions.

The Canadian National Railways' wage dispute with its freight handlers and clerks, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, reached the point in Mar. 1927, where a board of conciliation and investigation was resorted to in order to try to bring about a settlement. Peter White, k.c., Toronto, was nominated by the company and Howard S. Ross, k.c., Montreal, by the men. The Minister of Labour appointed W. J. Donovan, k.c., Winnipeg, Chairman. The Board held its first session in Montreal on Apr. 12. It was stated that of 20,000 men affected, 18,000 were office clerks, station employees, stores and stationary workers, shippers and stationary engineers and firemen, who were asking for a \$20 a month increase in pay for monthly rated men and 10 cents an hour for those working on an hourly basis. The remaining 2,000 were parlour, sleeping and observation car service men who wanted a 12 per cent. increase and a uniform wage schedule. A majority report signed by the Chairman and the employees' representatives was made public on Apr. 30. It recommended an increase of 4 cents per hour to hourly rated employees and an equivalent increase to monthly rated employees. On May 2, Mr. White's minority report appeared. Its recommendation was for an increase of 2 cents per hour to hourly-rated employees and an equivalent increase to monthly-rated employees. Both reports concurred in recommending an additional increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per hour to remove inequalities between different groups of the same class of employees. On May 16 it was reported at Ottawa that the employees had accepted the majority award, while on May 27 the Department of Labour was notified that the Company would not accept the majority award, but was willing to accept the minority award as a basis for further discussion. A strike vote was taken in June.

The Hudson Bay Railway. The question of completing the Hudson Bay Railway continued to be a topic of considerable interest throughout 1926-27, particularly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where sentiment was strong in favour of its early extension to tidewater. It was actively discussed in the Election campaign of 1926 in these Provinces, both the major parties using it as a bait for support. The most noteworthy development of the year, however, occurred on Nov. 24, when Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, announced that the Government had completed arrangements with Frederick Palmer of the firm of Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, London, England, to report on the Hudson Bay harbour development at Port Nelson. As Mr. Dunning explained,—“Before committing the country to further heavy expenditures on existing plans of port development and in order to ensure successful harbour operation under present day conditions, it has been considered advisable to secure competent advice from an unquestioned authority on tidal and estuarial harbour problems.” Mr. Palmer was consulting engineer for the ports of London and Glasgow, an engineer of large experience with harbour development in tidal estuaries and at the time President of the British Institute of Civil Engineers. He arrived in Ottawa on Dec. 23 and spent several days in consultation with government officials and in examination of existing data. He then returned to England but arranged to come back to Canada in the Summer of 1927 in order to visit Hudson Bay and make his investigation on the spot.

Before Mr. Palmer's departure, Mr. Dunning summarized the situation in a letter to him dated Jan. 7, 1927.* This mentioned the controversy which had always existed as to the relative merits of Nelson and Churchill as the terminus and to the finding of the Special Committee of the Senate in 1920, which had recommended new and thorough examinations of the two ports before making further important expenditures on Nelson. While naturally pre-disposed towards Nelson, the Government desired above all things, wrote Mr. Dunning, that the port chosen and its arrangements should afford the best possible opportunity for the development of trade through the Bay. A survey was in progress as to the suitability of the terrain between the Nelson and Churchill Rivers for railway construction. Should it not prove favourable, this would dispose of any question as to Churchill but if a railway was found practicable, “we will require your advice concerning Churchill also. If that port should be found to be capable of such early and economic development as would afford better and

* NOTE:—House of Commons Debates, April 8, 1927, page 2,259.

safer facilities than Nelson, and more readily available, that would be a factor of great importance to the successful development of the Hudson Bay route. For these reasons we think it unwise and not in the interests of Canada to restrict your investigation to the port of Nelson only, unless meanwhile Churchill should be eliminated for railway reasons."

On this subject, Mr. Palmer said, "I think it is necessary to call attention to the fact that there was a complete absence of engineering data at the time when the decision was arrived at to locate the port at Nelson. . . . About Nelson no further data seems to be necessary, and when those for Churchill have been completed, and the estimated costs of the railway works are forthcoming, it will be possible to place before you a very fair comparison of the merits of both these ports." Meanwhile, there was a disposition in the West to protest against any change from Nelson. *The Manitoba Free Press* on Jan. 17, 1927, declared that "the Government of Canada has no mandate to instruct Mr. Palmer, or any one else, to choose between the two ports on Hudson Bay. The decision to go ahead with Port Nelson has long since been endorsed by the people of Canada." The same attitude was taken by Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson, President of the On-to-the-Bay Association, who declared at the Annual Meeting of that organization in Winnipeg on Feb. 5, 1927, that there could be no possible excuse for changing the terminus from Nelson, unless it were to satisfy the enemies of the project who would thereby be enabled to delay the opening of traffic by many years. The Legislature of Saskatchewan debated the railway question on Feb. 1, 1927, and adopted a resolution, without a division, declaring that "construction of the Hudson Bay Railway should be carried on without interruption so that the line may be completed to Nelson and work commenced on the port terminus during 1927." A protest also came from the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Section of the United Farmers of Canada, who on Apr. 7, sent a lengthy telegram to Hon. Mr. Dunning declaring that "any investigation of Fort Churchill will be looked upon as a breach of faith and an attempt to play politics with and delay the completion of the project."

In the meantime the task of rehabilitating the existing portion of the railway had been proceeding and on Sept. 27, 1926, there had been a notable gathering at Saskatoon under the auspices of the Board of Trade of that city, to celebrate the resumption of traffic from The Pas to Kettle Rapids. This was attended by Premier Bracken of Manitoba, Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, federal Minister of Agriculture, and several members of Parliament. On Dec. 2, 1926, it was reported from The Pas that work had commenced on the laying of rails from Kettle Rapids to Limestone River and that 700 men were at work on the Railway. This section was completed by the middle of January and erection of a trestle over the Limestone River was begun.

The exact situation with respect to the Hudson Bay Railway project was disclosed on Apr. 8, 1927, when an item of \$5,130,000 for the work was before the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. At that time, Mr. Dunning stated that the line had been reconditioned and temporary steel laid as far as mile 350, the crossing of the Limestone River; that between mile 332 and mile 350 the line was not yet in operating condition and that there was still considerable work to be done west of mile 332. He informed the Committee that a survey party had been examining the country between the Limestone River crossing and Churchill and, according to reports over the radio, had found no impossible conditions whatever. A sum of \$850,000 was also passed at this time "to provide for the establishment of a patrol service to investigate the conditions of navigation in Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay." It was proposed, explained Mr. Dunning, to send up a ship and a number of aeroplanes; to establish in the Strait three aeroplane bases and to arrange for a continuous reconnaissance for a period of approximately one year in order to determine what aids to navigation were required and to secure information looking to the lengthening of the known period of navigation through the Straits. Other facts mentioned by Mr. Dunning were that up to Mar. 31, 1926, \$15,245,889 had been expended on the railway and \$6,242,114 on the Nelson terminals; that the estimated cost of port construction, dredging, etc., at Port Nelson was \$20,600,000; that it would require six years to make the complete channel up to the docks fully available for use and that about \$3,000,000 would finish the railway and terminals.

Preparations for the investigational work at Fort Churchill had been going forward and on Feb. 17, 1927, an Ottawa despatch stated that the Department of Railways and Canals had signed a contract with the Western Canada Airways Co., to carry freight and passengers from Kettle Rapids to the Bay. Two large monoplanes to be engaged in this task left Hudson, Ont., on Mar. 21 for Fort Churchill, carrying 1,500 pounds of equipment. They completed their contract and arrived back in Hudson on April 25, having in the time carried, besides the men, a derrick and engine, six cases of dynamite and many other articles required in the undertaking.

In connection with the patrol work in the Hudson Strait, a Commission had been formed early in 1927 to organize and carry out the inquiry. This was composed of N. B. McLean of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Chairman, Col. James Scott of the Air Service and E. B. Jost, engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals. It held its organization meeting on Feb. 2. Six Fokker planes were purchased by the Government from the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation, Hasbrouck Heights, N.J., and brought to Canada during the Spring and in a statement issued on Apr. 16 by the Department of National Defence, it was explained that the personnel of the expedition would consist of seven officers and sixteen other ranks of the Royal Canadian Air Force; that N. B. McLean of the Department of Marine and Fisheries would be leader of the expedition, with Flight-Lieutenant T. A. Lawrence as officer in charge of air operations; and that after intensive training at Camp Borden, the expedition would sail on or about July 1, 1927, from Halifax and remain in the north for approximately 15 months.

Throughout the year the On-to-the-Bay Association had been persistent in its advocacy of the early completion of the Railway. It held its Annual Meeting in Winnipeg on Feb. 4, 1927, and, among other business, adopted a resolution declaring that, should any commission be appointed by the Government in respect to the route, harbour facilities or general feasibility of the route, representation should be made with the object of getting a representative of the Association appointed on the commission. A suggestion that the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation might be celebrated by an excursion by boat to Port Nelson and return by the Hudson Bay Railway was received with enthusiasm. Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson was re-elected President and Mayor R. H. Webb, Winnipeg, Honorary President. The latter had been a strong supporter of the railway and in addresses before the Canadian Club of Toronto on Dec. 3, 1926, and the Canadian Club of Montreal on Dec. 6, 1926, had spoken vigorously in its defence.

Early in May, Hon. Mr. Dunning, accompanied by W. A. Kingsland, General Manager, Western Region, and other C. N. R. officials, made a trip of inspection to end of steel at Limestone River. On May 11, Mr. Dunning stated that he was gratified by the amount of work completed and agreeably surprised at the manner in which the rehabilitation of the line had advanced. The report of the engineers engaged from Jan. 9 to Apr. 4 on a survey of the route to Fort Churchill was made public by Mr. Dunning on June 2. They found that it would be no more difficult to build and maintain a line to Churchill than to Nelson. To complete the line to Churchill, 154 miles, would cost \$7,543,000, compared with \$2,458,000 to Nelson, 67 miles.

The Peace River Railway Situation. Railway service into the Peace River country continued in 1926-27 to be a question of much importance to this section of Canada. It embraced three separate yet related problems—(1) the supplying of more adequate transportation facilities to this region; (2) the future of Alberta's government-owned railway, the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C., and (3) the future of British Columbia's government-owned railway, the Pacific Great Eastern. The position of the Alberta line was vitally altered in 1926, first through a settlement with the Royal Bank of Canada, which had held the securities of the railway company as collateral for loans advanced to J. D. McArthur, promoter of the road, and second, through the termination on Nov. 11 of the arrangement under which the Canadian Pacific Railway had operated the line. By a payment of \$1,275,000 to the Bank on July 31, 1926, the

Province of Alberta had come into full possession of both the E., D. and B. C. and Central Canada Railways, while following the cancellation of the C. P. R. lease, it had undertaken to operate both lines through its Department of Railways. The transfer took place at Winnipeg on Nov. 11. Resignation of the C. P. R. directors was first effected, following which a new Board composed of Premier Brownlee, Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones; Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. R. G. Reid and A. Chard was formed. John Callaghan, Manager of the Government's other roads, the Lacombe & Northwestern and the Alberta and Great Waterways, was appointed General Manager. As it was necessary to effect arrangements for the handling of traffic originating on the Government roads destined for points beyond Edmonton, negotiations had been entered into with both the C. P. R. and the C. N. R., and a contract had been made with the C. N. R. A clause in this contract gave rise at once to difficulties. This read—"The intent of this agreement is that the National Railways will be the exclusive connection of the E., D. & B. C., for the interchange of all traffic; present arrangements with any other railways will be cancelled and the E., D. & B. C. will not in the future enter into any joint traffic affiliation with any other railway company without prior notice to and concurrence of the C. N. R." Strong protests were voiced by the Boards of Trade of Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and other centres in Southern Alberta served by the C. P. R., to the exclusive character of the C. N. R. agreement. Mr. Callaghan endeavoured by conference with the railways to effect an adjustment but without success, and the matter came up in the Legislature when the Government introduced its validating legislation. A. A. McGillivray, K.C., Conservative leader, speaking on Mar. 10, advocated cancellation of the agreement and substitution of a new non-exclusive agreement and J. Irwin, Conservative, Calgary, moved an amendment calling for a reference of the whole question to the Board of Railway Commissioners. The agreement was strongly defended by the Minister of Railways and the amendment was defeated on Mar. 12 by 44 to 4. The through rates which had been in effect between E., D. & B. C. and C. P. R. points were cancelled on Apr. 1st, 1927.

There had also been developments in connection with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. In June 1926, an important change was made in the Directorate. Previously there had been three directors, all members of the British Columbia Government, the Minister of Public Works and Railways, the Minister of Finance and the Attorney-General. At this time the number was increased to five. The Minister of Finance retired and three Vancouver business men were added to the Board—W. J. B. Wilson, General Manager of P. Burns & Co.; Willard Kitchener, retired railway contractor and C. Spencer, Director of David Spencer, Limited. The enlarged Board met at Vancouver on June 29 for organization and arranged for a trip of inspection over the line. During the balance of the year a close study of the property was made with a view to reporting on its requirements to the Provincial Legislature. On Jan. 25, 1927, a Report signed by Messrs. Wilson, Kitchener and Spencer was tabled. In brief it suggested that the Government lose no opportunity to sell the road; that in the meantime it be kept going; that no extensions for the present be made at either end and that \$3,000,000 be provided for replacements and betterments to be expended in the next three or four years. The Government took action on the Report by placing \$500,000 in the 1927 Loan Bill for P. G. E. betterments and this item gave several members an opportunity to discuss the position of the railway. It was the view of a number that completion of the road from Prince George to Vancouver was essential and should be decided upon at once but the Government took the stand, as expressed by Premier Oliver on Mar. 5, that it was not a time for hasty action or for making a decision about the P. G. E.; that its future was tied up with that of the Peace River country and that developments in that quarter might alter the whole P. G. E. problem. The policy of the Liberal Party was enunciated at the Convention of the B. C. Liberal Association in Vancouver on Mar. 11, when a resolution was passed commending the efforts of the Premier to find a solution of the problem and urging the Government to extend its best efforts to this end but "failing which, we pledge ourselves to undertake the continuation and completion of the road from Vancouver to Prince George at the earliest possible date." The resolution also urged continued effort both by the Federal and Provincial

Governments "to find adequate transportation facilities to the Pacific Coast for the settlers in the Peace River block." In the meantime, on Feb. 17 the resignation of Thomas Kilpatrick as Manager of the P. G. E. had been announced and on Mar. 18 it was stated that Robert Wilson, who had been assistant General Manager, would assume the title of Chief Executive Officer to the Board of Directors, to whom he would report direct. H. Rindal was placed in full charge of construction work.

The general situation with respect to transportation facilities for the Peace River country came prominently to the fore at Ottawa during the 1927 Session of Parliament as the outcome of a resolution introduced on Feb. 14 by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., for Peace River, which called for the provision of a direct railway outlet "forthwith" to the Pacific Coast. The motion received support from several British Columbia members and was eventually referred to the Standing Committee on Railways and Canals. On Mar. 16, the Committee examined the engineers of the C. P. R. and C. N. R., who had prepared a joint Report on the situation.* These witnesses were of the opinion that it would be more economical to handle business over existing lines "until the traffic was many times that of the present." British Columbia's position was fully outlined on Mar. 25, when Premier Oliver, supported by Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, appeared before the Committee and suggested, as a solution, co-operation of the Federal Government and the Governments of Alberta and British Columbia. He advocated the taking over of the P. G. E. under a co-operative arrangement and its extension into the Peace River Country. He opposed any north and south connection between the E., D. & B. C. and C. N. Railways and declared an east and west line was indicated by the topography of the country. Mr. Oliver also stressed the point that British Columbia was entitled to some consideration because of the virtual nullifying of a traffic agreement made in 1912 between the P. G. E. contractors and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by which the P. G. E. was to become the G. T. P. connection with Vancouver. By the merger of the G. T. P. and Canadian Northern Railways, the latter has become the route to Vancouver, and British Columbia had received no compensation. On Apr. 18, the Committee heard Alberta's views from Premier Brownlee and John Callaghan, Manager of the Alberta Railways. The former maintained it would be entirely unfair to project a line to the Pacific Coast and not make the E. D. & B. C. Railway a part of the system; that any extensions should be built in conformity with this view and that in the event of the C. N. R. wishing to absorb the E., D. & B. C. R. the Province would be prepared to accept a considerable loss. Both the Western Premiers on their return home expressed themselves as pleased with the opportunity they had had of placing full information about their railway problems on record. Meanwhile the Committee had brought in a report in which it pronounced the building of a western outlet as feasible but felt that much greater traffic was necessary before it could be made economically sound. At the same time it declared that the potentialities of the area warranted continuous study of its development. This did not satisfy Mr. Kennedy, who moved that the Report should be referred back with instructions to the Committee to amend it by calling for a complete survey of the Peace, Pine and Monkman Passes; adoption of a definite policy of railway development and commencement of a permanent outlet as soon as the best route had been ascertained. This amendment was debated on Apr. 12 and 13 and defeated on a vote of 107 to 77, Mr. Dunning claiming that to build the outlet and satisfy the wishes of Alberta and British Columbia with respect to taking over the provincial roads would fall not far short of \$85,000,000.

G. T. P. Debenture Holders. The long-drawn-out controversy between the holders of Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. perpetual debenture stock and the Canadian Government with respect to the liability of the Government for interest payments was settled in 1926-27. On Mar. 16, 1926, Sir Henry Thornton had cabled the stockholders' Committee in London that earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for 1925 had not been sufficient to admit of paying any interest on the G. T. P. stock. The price of the stock had thereupon

* Note: *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1925-26, Page 185.

dropped almost 10 points and *The Times*, London, remarked, "The continuance of the present unsatisfactory position can hardly be beneficial to the credit of Canada." A Canadian Press cable of June 25 hinted at possible legal proceedings based on the opinion of A. C. Clauson, K.C., that the placing of Grand Trunk loans issued since the G. T. P. agreement in front of the Pacific guarantee was legally inadmissible, but an amicable settlement was still regarded as possible since Sir Henry Thornton was reported to have said that "the position is still open and susceptible to adjustment without recourse to legal action."

On Aug. 15 it was announced that Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank; E. R. Peacock, recently appointed Director of the C. P. R.; Sir George May, Secretary to the Prudential Assurance, Co., and D. W. Berdoe-Wilkinson had been appointed by the debenture holders an independent committee to assist the Canadian National and Grand Trunk stockholders' committees to arrive at an amicable settlement of differences arising from the taking over of the Grand Trunk properties. At this time, Mr. McKenna was quoted as saying, "If this quartette cannot reach an equitable settlement, nobody can." By September the Committee was able to effect an arrangement, under which holders of the debenture stock would receive in exchange for their holdings an equal amount of Canadian National Railway Co., stock, guaranteed by the Government, bearing interest at 2 per cent. and with a cumulative sinking fund of 2 per cent., designed to retire the stock in approximately 35 years. It was required that at least 75 per cent. of the stockholders agree to the arrangement and on the part of the Canadian Government ratification by Parliament was necessary. The principal outstanding in the hands of the public amounted to \$34,879,252. On Nov. 17 it was reported that already holders of over 84 per cent. of the issue had accepted the terms and Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals announced that the Government would bring down legislation to give effect to the arrangement at the approaching Session of Parliament.

When the matter came before the House of Commons on Feb. 10, 1927, there was some objection voiced to the settlement but Mr. Dunning emphasized that it was in the interests of Canada to get the debenture stock in such a position as would enable the Government to terminate the G. T. P. receivership and also terminate the life of the stock which was "in perpetuity." Hon. R. B. Bennett, in supporting the legislation declared that it would "remove a sore spot from our financial standing in England." There was some discussion in the Senate where it was made clear, as *The Gazette*, Montreal, pointed out on Feb. 19, "that the Dominion is willing to remove whatever sense of injury may exist by substituting a present benefit for a more or less speculative claim." The Bill ratifying the agreement received the Royal assent on Feb. 18 and on Mar. 10 holders of the stock held their final meeting in London. At this time the Chairman, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Harrison-Smith, remarked that, while 6 years' interest had been lost and future interest had been reduced to 2 per cent., the entire capital had been secured to the stockholders under conditions which included a sporting chance of an early redemption at par. On June 6, 1927, it was announced in Ottawa that an Order-in-Council had been signed relieving the Minister of Railways of his duties as receiver, and the Exchequer Court as custodian, and terminating the existence of the G. T. P. as a separate entity. The receivership had lasted from March, 1919.

The year 1926 also witnessed the formulation of certain proposals relative to an exchange of \$24,137,846 Canadian Northern 5 per cent. income bonds, due in 1930, on which interest had not been earned or paid, but these proposals did not reach maturity. Settlement with the G. T. P. stockholders, together with these negotiations gave rise to rumours in London that some compensation was being considered in the case of holders of Grand Trunk junior stock but on Dec. 29, Hon. Mr. Dunning stated that there was no change in the position of the Government and he did not understand how the belief had gained currency. An Ottawa despatch on Mar. 30, 1927, announced that British counsel for the stockholders had been in the Capital recently and had filed a claim. It had not been entertained and he had returned to London where it was said legal proceedings would be initiated. "The arbitration body found that the stock was worthless," asserted Mr. Dunning, in confirming the report. "If any action is

possible, it must be against the Directorate of the Grand Trunk who negotiated the sale and not against the Government."

The Committee of holders of Canadian Northern 5 per cent, Income bonds, according to a Canadian Press cable from London on May 19, 1927, had written to Sir Henry Thornton, claiming that the bondholders had an indisputable right to a statement as to Canadian Northern earnings separate from the other divisions of the Canadian National Railways; that a new statement should be given the Committee with regard to the ranking of the Canadian Northern bonds compared with the Government's advances to the Company and what action, if any, had been taken by the Government concerning such advances and that information should be supplied apropos of the corporate structure of the Canadian National Railways and whether the directors were securing efficient operation in the present system of routing traffic.

Railway Service to Rouyn Gold Fields. Towards the close of 1926, the branch line from the National Transcontinental Railway's main line at Taschereau (formerly O'Brien) to Noranda, a distance of 44.4 miles, was completed and a regular train service, consisting of one train each way daily except Sunday, was placed in operation by the Canadian National Railways on Dec. 1. Construction of this line had been attended by certain rivalry with the Nipissing Central Railway Company, subsidiary of the Ontario Government's Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which had planned to tap the Rouyn gold fields from the West.* The Ontario road had extended its line as far as the inter-provincial boundary in 1926 but had there been held up pending the outcome of litigation and, while its position had been upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada, and, on appeal, by the Judicial Committee of The Privy Council, construction had not been proceeded with. Formal opening of the Taschereau-Rouyn line took place in Jan., 1927, when Noranda was visited by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec; S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President, Operation and Construction Department, C. N. R., and several government, railway and mining officials. The party left Quebec on Jan. 3 and after visiting the Rouyn District, went on to the Porcupine District in Northern Ontario.

On Apr. 6, 1927, Premier Ferguson of Ontario stated that the T. & N. O. Commission had been in conference with Premier Taschereau of Quebec at a recent date regarding the terms which the Province of Quebec would impose upon Ontario for crown lands used in extending the Nipissing Central to Rouyn and a decision was expected shortly. Mr. Taschereau was quoted in a press despatch from Quebec on Apr. 21 as saying that he could see no harm in his granting permission to the T. & N. O. to complete their line to Rouyn and on the same day Mr. Ferguson announced that all necessary arrangements had been made for the purchase of the right-of-way and that tenders for the building of the line would be called immediately. On May 12, the T. & N. O. Commission awarded the contract for the road to Angus & Taylor, North Bay. The length of the line was 27 miles and the work was to be completed by Nov. 15.

Miscellaneous Developments. Substantial progress was made during 1926 in the task of grade separation along the waterfront in Toronto. In May, contracts were let for the reinforced concrete track structure adjoining the New Union Station and for subways at York and Bay Streets and this work was commenced in the Autumn and continued throughout the Winter. About the same time the Canadian National Railways began construction of an elaborate engine house layout and car shops at the foot of Spadina Avenue, which were completed early in 1927. The C. N. R. were also active in the east end of the city completing a subway at Queen Street and erecting trestle work for the viaduct in that section. The C. P. R. made preparation for new engine facilities and coach yards east of John Street and early in 1927 commenced making the necessary fill. Contracts for subways at Parliament, Sherbourne and Jarvis Streets were let in April, 1927. Announcement was made early in the year that it would be possible to handle traffic for the Canadian National Exhibition through the new station in August.

* Note:—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1925-26, Pages 180-182.

In May, 1926, sale of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway, a short line with 37 miles of track in the Lake St. John region of Quebec, to the Aluminium Co., of Canada, Limited, was announced. The purchasers proceeded to extend the road across the Saguenay River to the mouth of the Shipshaw River.

In the later part of 1926, the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway secured access to Port Colborne by virtue of a 21-year agreement, dated Dec. 3, with the Canadian National Railways, under which it was granted running rights for freight and carload express over C. N. R. tracks. A civic luncheon to mark the event was held at Port Colborne on Dec. 17, attended by leading railway men and others and on Jan. 13, 1927, the first trains were operated in and out of Port Colborne by the T. H. & B. Railway.

A decision was reached by the Ontario Government early in 1927 to extend the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway towards James Bay and on Apr. 12 tenders were called by the T. & N. O. Commission for the construction of 30 miles of road, carrying the railway to within half a mile of Coral Falls on the Abitibi River or about 100 miles north of Cochrane. A survey party left North Bay on Apr. 20 to do the preliminary work. The contract was awarded on May 3 to H. F. McLean, Limited, Montreal and construction was immediately commenced.

Express Companies.

Canada was served in 1926 by five express companies—the American Railway Express Co., operating mainly over the Canadian Sections of the United States railways; the British American Express Co., operating over the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay and the Algoma Eastern Railways; the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways; the Canadian Pacific Express Company and the Central Canada Express Co., the last-mentioned operating over the Central Canada, the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C. and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railways. The total mileage operated was 60,168 miles, of which 41,472 miles were over steam railways, 4,056 over steamboat lines and 14,227 over ocean lines. The companies had in 1926 gross earnings of \$26,554,378; operating expenses were \$12,442,257 and \$13,466,863 was paid for express privileges, leaving a net operating revenue of \$645,258. Total capital aggregated \$9,385,196 and investments in land, buildings and equipment, \$4,607,386.

The Canadian National Railways' Express Department, operating a mileage of 24,117, reported gross receipts from operation of \$13,331,100; operating expenses, \$6,183,186; express privileges, \$6,039,556; net operating revenue, \$1,108,357. Capital was \$4,235,196 and investments in land, buildings and equipment, \$1,293,996. The Department had in 1926 a dispute with its employees regarding rules and working conditions and during the Summer a board of conciliation and investigation appointed by the Department of Labour held a number of sittings in Toronto to inquire into the difficulty. This Board was composed of E. G. McQuirk, Chairman; U. E. Gillen, General Manager, Toronto Terminals Railway Co., representing the management and D. Campbell, k. c., representing the employees. As a result of the inquiry, the Board was able to report that a settlement had been reached in the matters in dispute. The General Manager, William C. Muir, reported on Jan. 19, 1927, improved business during 1926 in the Maritime Provinces, the Lake St. John District, the Rouyn District, the Montreal District, in Ontario and in the West. Decreases occurred in Maritime lobster traffic, in the movement of live foxes, in fruit traffic and in race horse traffic. Fast freight service by the railways, motor truck competition and parcel post continued to provide serious competition.

An important change occurred in 1926 in connection with the express service operated on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This had been handled by the Dominion Express Company. Legislation, however, was introduced at the 1926 Session of Parliament, authorizing the Dominion Express Co., to change its name to Canadian Pacific Express Co., and this change became effective on Sept. 1st. The Dominion Express Co., had commenced business in 1882, operating on C.P.R. lines in the West from Rat Portage (now Kenora) to Oak Lake and having its Head Office in Winnipeg. Half a dozen employees, one horse and a second-hand wagon enabled the Company at that time to serve its territory at 7 small agencies. At the time of the change of name, its goods transportation and

financial services extended from coast to coast in Canada, to the United States and to far distant corners of the world. Its assumption of the name, Canadian Pacific Express Co., identified it more closely with the parent company and gave it the prestige of the great transportation system. The Company's Directorate comprised W. S. Stout, President; T. E. McDonnell, Vice-President and General Manager; E. W. Beatty, k.c., C. R. Hosmer, Sir Herbert S. Holt and Sir Vincent Meredith. Its operating mileage in 1926 was 31,336, of which 14,227 miles were on the ocean. Gross receipts from operation were \$11,395,044; operating expenses, \$5,752,885; express privileges, \$6,144,086; net operating deficit, \$501,927.

The Canadian Industrial Traffic League. Composed of the traffic managers of industrial concerns and their assistants, the organization dealt during 1926, through a number of standing committees, with many problems affecting the relations of transportation companies and shippers. These matters were thoroughly reviewed at the League's Annual Meeting in Toronto on Jan. 28, 1927, when the Special Committee on Bills of Lading and the committees on Exports and Imports, Car Demurrage and Storage, Rate Construction, Tariffs and Classification, Highway Transportation, Legislation, Membership, Education, Weighing and Express presented their reports. Membership stood at 107, a net gain of 18, and the finances of the League were stated to be in a splendid condition. The officers elected were: President, W. C. Thompson, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, New Toronto; Vice-President, E. J. C. Finch, Imperial Oil, Limited, Montreal; Treasurer, H. W. Blahout, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Toronto; General Secretary, R. W. McLeay, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Canada, Toronto; Chairman, Ontario Division, F. W. Dean, Steel Co. of Canada, Limited, Hamilton; Chairman, Quebec Division, F. T. Parker, Canadian Explosives, Limited, Montreal. The annual dinner took place in the evening of Jan. 28, 1927, the principal speaker being Prof. A. P. Coleman who delivered an address on South America, illustrated with lantern slides. T. T. Webster, Dayton, Ohio, President of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, and G. S. Wrong, Chief of the Transportation Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were guests of the League and also spoke.

The Canadian National Railways in 1926

The year 1926 was notable in the annals of Canada's great publicly-owned system of railways, the Canadian National, in that for the first time the net earnings for the year were more than sufficient to pay all fixed charges due the public. Including the returns for the Central Vermont Railway, which were not shown in the 1925 Report, total operating revenue amounted to \$275,570,310, an increase of \$21,861,536; operating expenses, \$227,345,280, an increase of \$7,079,804 and net earnings \$48,225,029, an increase of \$14,781,731. This improvement in earnings was reflected in the net income deficit, which totalled \$29,894,073, as against \$42,197,664 in the previous year. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the System, pointed out in his annual report to the Minister of Railways and Canals, that, while a sum not exceeding \$31,000,000 was requested from the Government for Canadian National purposes in the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1927, as gross and net earnings for 1926 were larger than expected, the full amount would not be required.

Revenue from freight amounted in 1926 to \$207,157,028, an increase of \$19,393,391 over 1925. The total revenue tonnage carried was 63,568,779 or nearly 6,000,000 tons more than in 1925. Except in the case of animal products, all commodities showed

gains. Products of agriculture were up from 11,782,268 to 12,740,067 tons; of the mines from 18,980,977 to 21,853,981 tons; of the forests from 9,950,397 to 10,403,403 tons; and manufactures and miscellaneous from 15,350,615 to 17,000,695 tons. There was a slight decrease, from 22,372,724 to 22,240,390, in the number of revenue passengers carried, but the number of passenger miles was up from 1,417,635,163 to 1,477,755,975 and passenger revenue increased from \$37,963,479 to \$39,427,264. On the expense side there were moderate increases for maintenance of way and structures and maintenance of equipment, but these were well under the percentage increase in gross earnings. Transportation expenses, in spite of the heavier traffic, only increased by less than 1 per cent., as against an increase of 8.6 per cent. in earnings. The operating ratio was further reduced from 86.82 per cent. in 1925 to 82.50 per cent in 1926.

The System's mileage of steam lines at Dec. 31, 1926, was 22,681.95. Of this 21,064.51 miles were owned by constituent companies, 1,382.01 miles were under lease or contract and 235.43 miles under trackage rights. In addition, the System controlled 6 miles of the Thousand Island Railways and 183.63 miles of electric lines. Equipment comprised 3,145 steam and electric locomotives, 126,029 freight cars of all kinds, 3,668 passenger cars of all kinds and 7,458 service cars, besides 2 steamers, 9 car ferries, 5 barges, 3 tugs and 4 work boats.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1926, showed total assets of \$2,111,405,466, made up of investments in road and equipment, miscellaneous physical property, etc., of \$1,986,490,707; current assets of \$90,079,207; deferred assets of \$24,512,348 and unadjusted debits of \$10,323,204. Against this there stood a long term debt of \$2,161,046,866, of which \$1,225,663,756 was owing the Dominion of Canada; stock, \$271,042,948; current liabilities, \$42,623,838; deferred liabilities, \$4,616,828 and unadjusted credits, \$24,599,307. The profit and loss balance showed a deficit of \$408,940,673.*

When, following the usual procedure the C. N. R. Report was before the Special Committee of the House of Commons on National Railways and Shipping, Sir Henry Thornton furnished additional information about the affairs of the System. He stated on Mar. 29, 1927, that the profit from business done in the United States might be estimated conservatively at \$9,000,000 in 1926. Gross revenue accruing from purely United States business was \$45,000,000 and if traffic both ways across the border were added the total business done by U.S. lines would be \$87,000,000. A good deal of this business had been derived from the automobile trade. Sir Henry also gave the following estimate of the freight revenue of the various divisions—Central Region, \$93,518,879; Western Region, (including Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific), \$62,780,000;

* NOTE:—For a more detailed report of results for the year 1926, see Annual Report in the Supplement of this volume.

Atlantic Region, \$13,575,000; Grand Trunk Western lines in United States, \$30,132,000; Central Vermont, \$7,153,000. He estimated that there had been a loss of \$6,500,000 on passenger service in 1926 and stated that this traffic was not profitable except when connected with large suburban traffic originating at great metropolitan centres. Under examination again on Mar. 31, Sir Henry informed the Committee that the wage settlement of Dec. 1926 with the conductors and trainmen and other wage increases would cost the System in 1927 between \$5,500,000 and \$6,000,000. If business continued on its present scale and there was no reduction in freight rates he believed that in spite of wage increases the C.N.R. would show a satisfactory increase in net earnings in 1927. The sum of \$22,500,000 was voted at this time for C. N. R. requirements in the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1928. Of this, \$17,834,418 was for general additions and betterments and the balance to meet contingencies such as wage and other increases.

With the steady improvement in Canadian National finances, less and less criticism of the railway had been heard and there were in 1926 fewer discussions of its problems. On Nov. 2, 1926, however, Hon. Robert Rogers stirred up some controversy when he reviewed Canada's position in respect to the National Railways in an address at a Conservative meeting in Winnipeg. His main point was that, while the Minister of Railways and Canals in presenting the annual statement took into that statement all the earnings from all the units of the System, when he dealt with capital liability and fixed charges he gave only those figures which attached to the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk, and Grand Trunk Pacific, "with the result that the truth was concealed and the people of the country were deceived." When the boast was made that the C. N. R. was close to the point of paying its way the indisputable truth was, said Mr. Rogers, that the situation as to liability was worse by many millions than four years before, notwithstanding the operating surpluses earned in that time. Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, who was in Regina at the time, made a short statement in reply in which he said that the House had been given a clear idea of the financial situation of the C. N. R. at the previous Session and the same effort to present a full and complete report would be made at the next Session; that no notice need be taken of alarmist reports and whispers of death from any source in the meantime, and that the simple fact was that the financial burden of the System on the Canadian people as taxpayers was gradually being lessened. *The Manitoba Free Press* also replied on Nov. 8, claiming that to make complaint against the Canadian National because it was not paying interest on the capital invested in the old Intercolonial Railway was somewhat far-fetched. The latter had been built for reasons of state out of public funds. Its cost from first to last was included in the National Debt, interest on which was paid out of the National Exchequer.

Some further reference to this subject was made in the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, which became public on Dec. 6. In it, Major Graham A. Bell, c.m.g., Deputy Minister, explained that while there had been an increase in six years of \$636,655,760 in the funded and unfunded debt of the National Railways, \$153,105,854 of this amount consisted of interest due the Government and added to the railway debt. It did not represent actual expenditure, was a bookkeeping entry only and was rendered necessary by the rigid requirements of railway accounting. Apart from this Government interest, the increase was \$483,096,636. But that sum included all capital requirements and thus represented much more than deficits. No less than \$265,068,560 had gone into improvements and new equipment. The increase in funded and unfunded debt for 1925 was \$31,926,617, when stripped of the bookkeeping item of unpaid government interest.

New Construction and Betterments. Several noteworthy developments took place during 1926-27 in the extension and improvement of C.N.R. lines. On Feb. 15, 1926, a public celebration took place at Kelowna, B.C., to mark the opening of an important new branch connecting the Okanagan Valley with the main line of the C. N. R. at Kamloops. This was attended by W. A. Kingsland, General Manager of the Western Region, Winnipeg, and by municipal and other representatives from points along the line.

At the other end of Canada further progress was being made with the conversion of Prince Edward Island's narrow gauge railway to standard gauge. By the end of 1926 all the mileage on the Island with the exception of the Murray Harbour Subdivision had been widened, the work during the year embracing 95.5 miles of track as follows: Royalty Junction to Souris, 55 miles; Mt. Stewart Junction to Georgetown, 24.1 miles; Montague Junction to Montague, 6.5 miles and Harmony Junction to Elmira, 9.9 miles. The change from narrow to standard gauge in 75.08 miles east of Charlottetown was effected on Sunday, Aug. 22.

Of importance also was the official opening on Nov. 15 of a new bridge over the South Saskatchewan River at Dunblane, Sask., affording a new and shorter outlet between many points in Saskatchewan and Alberta and the east. The bridge, which was designed for both railway and highway traffic, had been built under an agreement entered into in 1925 between the Province of Saskatchewan and the Canadian National Railways. It connected a branch line which had been built from Central Butte to the River with a branch line from the River to Dunblane and was 1,771½ feet long between east and west abutments, with ten spans supported on concrete piers. The saving in mileage effected between such points as Drumheller and Moose Jaw was 115 miles and between Brazeau and Moose Jaw 120 miles. At the official opening there were present: Hon. H. W. Newlands, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan; Hon. James G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan;

Sir Henry Thornton, President, Canadian National Railways and a large number of railway officials and business men from points in Saskatchewan, evidencing the importance of the completion of the new railway link.

A new 3-year programme of branch line construction was before Parliament at its 1927 Session. This provided for the building of 15 lines with a total mileage of 510.2 and at an estimated cost of \$20,400,000. The necessary legislation was put through both Houses without objection. The lines were as follows: (1) From near Hebertville on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway to Savanne on the Peribonka River, 34.5 miles, \$2,132,000; (2) from about 3 miles west of St. Felicien on the James Bay and Eastern Railway to the Mistassini River, 27.5 miles, \$1,463,000; (3) from near Grand Mere on the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway to East Burrills on the same railway, 7.9 miles, \$1,683,000; (4) from Pilkington, Ont., on the C.N.R., to near Niagara Junction, 16.7 miles, \$1,164,000. (5) from near Weyburn on the G.T.P. Saskatchewan Railway to near Radville on the Canadian Northern Railway, 22.7 miles, \$570,000; (6) from near Willow Brook, Sask., on the Canadian Northern Railway, northwesterly 22 miles, \$616,000; (7) from near Sturgis, Sask., on the Canadian Northern Railway, to between Crooked River and Mistation on the same railway, 100 miles, \$3,395,000; (8) from near Hudson Bay Junction, Sask., on the Canadian Northern Railway, southerly 32 miles to connect with No. 7, \$1,088,000; (9) from between Crooked River and Mistation northerly 19 miles, \$570,000; (10) from near Shell Brook westerly 77 miles, \$2,480,000; (11) from the Turtleford southeasterly Branch to the C.N.R. between Hafford and Richard, 35.6 miles, \$1,130,000; (12) from near Spruce Lake, Sask., westerly 29.5 miles, \$990,000; (13) from near Kindersley to near Glidden, Sask., 18 miles, \$640,000; (14) from near Elk Point, Alta., easterly 19 miles, \$745,000; (15) from near Ashmont on the Canadian Northern Western Railway to or near Bonnyville, 38 miles, \$1,415,000; (16) from near Bretona on the C.N.R. to near Clover Bar on the G.T.P., 11 miles, \$319,000.

General Happenings. No changes occurred in the personnel of the C.N.R. Directorate during 1926 but the Company lost the services of one or two veteran officers. On Nov. 25, J. E. Dalrymple Vice-President in charge of the Traffic and Express Departments, who had entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1883, announced his retirement, effective Dec. 31. He was succeeded by A. T. Weldon, general traffic manager, whose railway service dated back to 1890, when he had joined the staff of the Intercolonial Railway in Moncton. A banquet in honour of Mr. Dalrymple was held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Jan. 12, 1927, attended by executive officers, traffic officials and representatives of every department of the railway organization. Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, former Minister of Railways and Canals, was the principal speaker of the occasion. On Feb. 3 it was announced that Mr.

Dalrymple had become President of the Canada Coal Limited, a new company engaged in the steam and gas coal business. Another veteran who had retired from C. N. service in 1926 was George T. Bell, executive assistant to Vice-President Dalrymple, who had had a continuous connection of nearly 49 years with various companies then forming the Canadian National Railways.

Under an agreement with the C.P.R., the Canadian National Railways secured in 1926 running rights for freight over the former's line from Fredericton, N.B., to Vanceboro, Maine, thus giving a much shorter entry from the Maritime Provinces to the New England States. The first train under the new arrangement made the run on May 24.

At the beginning of 1927, Canadian National passenger department officials were quoted as stating that the railway had in operation 30 self-propelled car services, with an approximate annual mileage of 1,540,084. Additional cars then being built, they added, would increase this to 1,935,220 miles a year, while by the use of these cars loss of short-haul passenger traffic to buses and automobiles has been considerably curtailed. A 73-foot gas-electric, self-propelled car ordered by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., was delivered at North Bay on Dec. 31, 1926, and placed in operation on the Larder Lake branch, serving the Kirkland Lake district.

A provision of \$2,000,000 was made in the Canadian National Railways estimates for 1927 for the enlargement of the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa. It was stated by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, in connection with the vote that it was proposed to provide not less than 200 additional rooms as well as additional accommodation for banquets, balls, etc. The new addition would cost something under \$4,000,000 but only \$2,000,000 was being asked in order to make a start at the work.

Under a new schedule, effective from Toronto on June 24, 1927, and from Vancouver on June 27, Trains No. 3 and 4 which had operated between Toronto and Winnipeg under the name of *The National*, were placed in operation between Toronto and Vancouver, giving a 93-hour service westbound and a 91 hour 10 min. service eastbound. In honour of Canada's Diamond Jubilee the trains were given the name *The Confederation* and they were equipped with new sleeping cars bearing the names of the Fathers of Confederation. On June 27, a new fast all-sleeping-car train, *The Acadian* was placed on the run between Montreal and Halifax.

The C.N.R.—Vancouver Agreement. Entered into on Feb. 5, 1913, with the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway, but never carried to completion, the agreement between the City of Vancouver and the railway company came into renewed prominence in 1926 largely owing to the city's effort to secure the carrying out of that part of the agreement relating to hotel construction.

The agreement had called for certain terminal works in the False Creek area, construction of an electrified tunnel and erection of a hotel. The city had been prepared to modify the agreement in order to secure the hotel and on Apr. 15, 1926, the city council had by resolution proposed certain changes. These had been placed before the C.N.R. management by G. E. McCrossan, corporation council, and in May a tentative settlement had been reached under which the railway company had agreed to expend \$5,000,000 on a hotel and \$1,000,000 on work in the False Creek area. It was at that time stated that a private syndicate would build the hotel and lease it to the railway. Arrangements for the erection of the hotel were carried forward during the Summer and on Aug. 7 the new Meighen Government passed an Order-in-Council approving the project. No contract was actually signed, however, and following a meeting of the new King Cabinet on Oct. 4, it was announced that the Order-in-Council had been cancelled. As no further action was taken by the Government to provide for the erection of a hotel, the Vancouver City Council at a special meeting on Dec. 30 passed a resolution authorizing immediate action to compel the C.N.R. to carry out the agreement of 1913. Legal proceedings were instituted early in 1927. However, as a result of a conference held in Vancouver, June 20-21, a settlement was reached, and this, Mayor Taylor announced on July 5, would mean a start in 1928 on the hotel project and a serious effort toward filling False Creek flats.

Activities of Sir Henry Thornton. The Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways, Sir Henry Worth Thornton, continued to be very much in the public eye during 1926. He covered no less than 60,300 miles in the interests of the great railroad system, of which he was the chief executive, and during this time delivered many addresses. On Jan. 9, 1926, he presided at a conference in Montreal with representatives of Saint John and Halifax at which the export of grain through these ports was discussed. The following week he visited Lansing, Mich., in connection with the settlement of negotiations with the State respecting the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway and went on to Milwaukee where he addressed the local Traffic Club on Jan. 13. Returning to Montreal he was on Jan. 18 guest of the Young Men's Canadian Club and spoke to them, particularly on immigration. On Jan. 20 he attended the 7th annual banquet of the National Crushed Stone Association and told its members that there was no reason why Montreal should not become the Paris of America, though the city had first to waken to its opportunities. Leaving for the West, Sir Henry was in Duluth on Jan. 27, where he addressed a luncheon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and gave them his impressions of conditions in Europe gleaned from his recent trip to England and France. He spent three days in Winnipeg attending to general railway business and spoke at the Annual Meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association on Jan. 28. The Canadian Club of

Toronto had him as speaker on Feb. 1st at one of the largest luncheons in its history. He dealt mainly with Canadian National affairs and told his audience that the C.N.R. was rapidly approaching the day when it would cease to be a burden upon the Canadian people. He also painted a picture of national development, emphasizing the fact that Canadians must look upon this development in a broad spirit, unclouded by sectional interest or prejudice. On the same day Sir Henry spoke at a dinner of the Young Men's Canadian Club.

On Feb. 5, Sir Henry was in New York, where he addressed a joint meeting of the Taylor Society and the Metropolitan Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on "Union-Management Co-operation in the Railway Industry," dealing with C.N.R. experience in co-operative shop management. On Feb. 11 he spoke at the annual dinner of the Rubber Association of Canada in Montreal. He visited Hamilton on Mar. 11 and was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Hamilton Branch Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to whom he spoke optimistically of the outlook. On Mar. 18 he attended the annual dinner of the Canadian National Recreation Club in Montreal and on Mar. 24 addressed the Ottawa Council, Knights of Columbus on the relation of the public to politics. During April, Sir Henry delivered four addresses in the United States: on Apr. 15 at a staff Convention of the Prudential Insurance Co., in New York; on Apr. 16 before the Boston Chamber of Commerce; on Apr. 22 at the Kiwanis Club, Chicago, and on the same day at the Convention of the Association of Lumber Manufacturers in Chicago. He made one speech in May, this being at a gathering of the Sons of Israel in Montreal on May 27, when he predicted that the C.N.R. would not only become a great factor in the development of Canada but that its operations would likewise result in profits for the people. He was a prominent speaker at the 10th Annual Kiwanis International Convention in Montreal, addressing the delegates on June 8 on Canadian progress. The following week he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Law by the University of Syracuse and delivered an address to the graduating class. Proceeding to Philadelphia, he attended the Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and on June 21 discussed the problem of advertising from the Canadian standpoint. His next public appearance was at a reunion of former Brockville residents on July 22, when he paid a tribute to the city as a railway university. He visited the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto on Sept. 9.

On Sept. 11, Sir Henry was married at Long Point, Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., to Miss Martha Watriss, daughter of Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore of New York, and proceeded to Virginia for a honeymoon. He and Lady Thornton returned to Canada on Sept. 26, when they were guests at luncheon of Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy, at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. The C.N.R. President attended the first Annual Meeting of the Canadian Board of Trade in Saint John, N.B., on Oct. 19, and after

visiting Fredericton proceeded to New York. Returning to Montreal, he started on a tour of inspection of Western lines on Oct. 23, travelling over the T. & N. O. Railway to Cochrane and visiting Cobalt, Timmins and Iroquois Falls *en route*. At Cochrane, on Oct. 25 he addressed a meeting of the local Board of Trade. He reached Winnipeg on Oct. 26 and inspected the Fort Rouge and Transcona shops, leaving for Regina on Oct. 28. His route thence was *via* Saskatoon, Edmonton, Jasper to Kamloops, where he branched off to the Okanagan Valley. At Vernon on Nov. 2 he spoke to the Board of Trade and remarked on the progress that had been made in the Valley. Sir Henry reached Vancouver on Nov. 3, and was a guest of the Board of Trade at a largely attended dinner meeting that evening. He spoke with optimism of the outlook, recited the advantages which the Dominion enjoyed and referred to the improved financial position of the C.N.R. The following evening he attended a dinner-dance of the British Columbia Institute of Journalists, delivering a short talk in which he emphasized the relationship between the newspapers and the railways. Crossing to Victoria on the night of Nov. 5, he was in conference the following day with the City Industrial Committee and the Chamber of Commerce on plans for the industrial expansion of Victoria. In the evening he and Lady Thornton were guests at a dinner and dance at Government House, which was in the nature of a birthday party for Sir Henry. On Nov. 8 the Canadian Club of Victoria had him as their guest at luncheon and he there declared that "Canada stands to-day as the best economic bet anywhere in the world." The return journey east was made *via* Prince Rupert. At this point he spoke to the Board of Trade and assured his hearers that, in his opinion, their city was the natural outlet for many of the products of Northern Alberta. Proceeding east, Sir Henry visited Calgary and other points not included in the westward trip, arriving back in Winnipeg on Nov. 16. On the way he participated in the ceremonies connected with the opening of the new bridge over the South Saskatchewan River at Dunblane and spoke at a dinner in celebration of the event given by the Moose Jaw Board of Trade. He informed *The Manitoba Free Press* that everywhere the country was going ahead and there was a great spirit of confidence and co-operation among the people. Montreal was reached on Nov. 21 and to *The Gazette* he said, "With the officers accompanying me, I have returned with a renewed feeling that Canada is proceeding in an orderly, sane and sure manner towards a great future."

Sir Henry was in Ottawa on Nov. 24, the guest of the Civil Service Professional Institute at luncheon, to whom he spoke in a light and entertaining way on "Team Play," applying it to national as well as personal affairs. His next address was delivered before the Business Men's Council of the Federation of Jewish Charities, Montreal, on Nov. 29, his theme being "Some Thoughts on Canada and its Prospects." On Dec. 17, he was the guest of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in Chicago and told

them something of the State-ownership of railways in Canada but emphasized the point that the success or failure of the system in one country should not be a guide to the people of the other country. Sir Henry also spoke at the annual dinner of the Dominion Commercial 'Travellers' Association in Montreal on Dec. 20.

The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1926

While the year, 1926, was not marked by an particularly outstanding developments in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it was signalized by steady and substantial progress in the extension and improvement of the many services rendered by this great corporation. During the year, 135 miles of new branch lines in the Western Provinces were graded, 192 miles of track were laid and 175 miles ballasted, while upwards of \$9,666,000 was expended in improvements, replacements and other construction work on the system as a whole. Important new work was carried on in the hotel department and action was taken to replace several of the company's steamships with new and more modern vessels. These progressive steps were justified both by the results of 1926 operations and the 1927 outlook. The income account for the year revealed the highest net earnings shown since 1917, with 14.12 per cent. earned on the ordinary stock of the Company. Gross earnings were the largest since 1920, amounting to \$198,025,592, an increase of nearly \$15,000,000 over 1925. Working expenses, owing mainly to larger appropriations for maintenance, were up nearly \$10,000,000 at \$153,080,464, leaving net earnings at \$44,945,126, an increase of \$4,790,351.*

From its freight traffic the Company earned in 1926, \$141,205,619, which compared with \$128,410,055 in 1925. The quantity of grain carried was slightly less, dropping from 263,462,503 bushels in 1925 to 252,085,434 bushels in 1926. There was also a small decline in livestock from 2,073,801 to 1,961,237 head but in all other classes there was an increase, flour being up from 11,161,630 to 12,175,910 barrels; lumber from 3,016,673,997 to 3,286,786,667 feet; manufactured articles from 8,541,238 to 9,607,147 tons and all other articles from 9,234,382 to 10,415,506 tons. The total tonnage carried was 33,593,497, an increase of 2,500,000 tons; the number of tons carried one mile was up from 13,275,706,601 to 14,049,459,953 and the earnings per ton per mile rose from 0.97 to 1.01 cents. The number of passengers carried totalled 13,559,830, as against 13,695,633 in 1925 but the number carried one mile showed an increase from 1,259,632,689 to 1,263,326,715 and in consequence earnings per passenger per mile were up from 2.55 to 2.63 cents.

At Dec. 31, 1926, the C.P.R. mileage consisted of 14,408.7 miles of track under C.P.R. traffic returns; 484.6 miles of other lines worked and 161.7 miles under construction, a total of 15,055 miles. In addition, the Company controlled 5,091.2 miles through subsidiaries in the United States. As illustrating the extent of the

* NOTE.—See Supplement in this volume for further details of the Company's financial position; etc.

Company's services at this time, the following statistics are illuminating: number of locomotives, 2,255; first and second class passenger cars, baggage cars and colonist sleeping cars, 2,131; first-class sleeping, dining and café cars, 596; parlour cars, official and paymasters' cars, 139; freight and cattle cars (all kinds,) 90,881 conductors' vans, 1,334; boarding, tool and auxiliary cars and steam shovels, 6,532; lake and river steamers, 20; ocean and coastal steamships, 54 with gross tonnage of 375,996.

General Happenings of the Year. On Apr. 25, 1926, the Canadian Pacific Railway, in co-operation with the Boston & Maine Railway, put into operation new fast night trains between Boston and Montreal, to which the name *Red Wing* was given. These cut one hour from the previous time between Montreal and Boston and two hours and twenty minutes from the northbound run. In connection with the first trips of these trains, parties of Boston and Montreal newspapermen were carried between the two cities and entertained at either terminus. On Apr. 26 new day trains, christened *L'Alouette*, were also placed on the run.

Two vacancies on the Board of Directors occasioned by the deaths of Sir Thomas Skinner and Sir Augustus Nanton were filled in August, 1926, by the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, and Edward Robert Peacock, a Canadian financier long resident in London, England. Other noteworthy changes in personnel during the year included the retirement after many years' service of F. W. Peters, Vancouver, General Superintendent of the British Columbia District, who was succeeded by C. A. Cotterell, and of William Blackstock Lanigan, who retired from the position of General Freight Traffic Manager, on Sept. 1st but who was retained in the service so that his special knowledge might be available in connection with rate cases before the Board of Railway Commissioners.

It was announced on Dec. 17, 1926, that the Company would seek authority from Parliament for the construction of six branch lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta, aggregating more than 200 miles and costing several millions of dollars. A Bill covering these lines was introduced in the House of Commons on Feb. 21, 1927, and given its third reading on Mar. 7. Authority for the construction of the following lines was granted to the directors at the Annual Meeting on May 4, 1927; (1) Moose Jaw Southwesterly (Saskatchewan) mileage 96 to 109, 13 miles; (2) Rosetown Northerly (Saskatchewan) mileage 0 to 21, 21 miles; (3) Gem Colony Branch from Rosemary North (Alberta) mileage 0 to 8.5, 8.5 miles; (4) Cut Knife-Whitford Lake (Alberta) mileage 115 to 181, 66 miles; (5) Asquith to Cloan (Saskatchewan) mileage 0 to 28, 28 miles; (6) Cassills Southerly (Alberta) mileage 0 to 22, 22 miles; total 158.5 miles. Approval was also given to the proposal to extend the Tuffnell-Prince Albert Branch of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway across the Saskatchewan River at Nipawin,

a distance of 4 miles, and to construct a branch of the same railway south and west from Kandahar or Foam Lake, 37 miles.

The Company's Annual Meeting on May 4, 1927, was featured by a comprehensive address by the President in which he touched on various outstanding matters in connection with the Company's affairs. Referring to the wage question he stated that applications for increases had been made by all classes of employees; that negotiations so far had resulted, with one exception, in amicable adjustments and that all had involved increases which in the aggregate were very substantial. He deprecated accepting the position that rates paid in the United States should, for that reason, alone, apply in Canada. He added that other negotiations were proceeding or pending and he had no reason to expect that any dislocation in the operations of the Company would be occasioned. On the question of freight rates, Mr. Beatty laid down the principle that investments honestly made were entitled to the protection of fair rates and that rates should not be fixed on the theory that, because part of the railway mileage in Canada was government-owned, they should be unremunerative and deficits be made up from the public purse. Mr. Beatty also took advantage of it being the Sixtieth Anniversary of Confederation to point out many of the achievements of the C.P.R., which was itself a part of the scheme of Confederation. It had been directly responsible for the settlement of 55,000 families on 30,000,000 acres of land; had expended nearly \$75,000,000 on colonization, land settlement, irrigation and similar works and had sold 14,705,605 acres of its land grants. It owned an aggregate tonnage of 469,000 tons in its lake, coast and ocean fleets; maintained 100 general agencies in 40 countries on 5 continents; and owned and operated a chain of 14 hotels and 11 bungalow camps. Its telegraph service, opened in September, 1886, had now a wire mileage of 134,000 miles and a cable mileage of 400 miles. To date it had paid \$80,000,000 in taxes. In the last eight years it had spent over \$2,403,000,000 in wages and for supplies and materials; \$32,000,000 in branch line construction and \$71,000,000 for rolling stock, improvements and replacements. The personnel aggregated 81,000.

Retiring Directors, Col. Henry Cockshutt, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Col. Frank S. Meighen and F. W. Molson were re-elected for a term of four years and two new Directors, James A. Richardson of Winnipeg and W. J. Blake Wilson of Vancouver were added to the Board, increasing the membership to 17. The Meeting also approved of the issue of \$75,000,000 additional ordinary capital stock from time to time according to the requirements of the Company in such amounts, at such times, in such manner and form, at such price and upon such terms of payment as the Directors might determine. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Beatty was re-elected President and Grant Hall, Vice-President. The other members of the Executive Committee

re-elected were Sir Herbert S. Holt, Charles R. Hosmer, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., and W. N. Tilley, K.C.

The 40th anniversary of the arrival of the first C. P. R. passenger train at Vancouver from the East was celebrated on May 23, 1927, by the Canadian Club of Vancouver. Several men who had been associated with the event were present as guests and the speaker of the day, Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, paid a tribute to the C. P. R. as a nation-builder.

C.P.R. Hotels. On Jan. 14, 1926, extensive damage was done by fire to the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, the old section of the hotel built in 1892 being practically destroyed with a loss of about \$2,000,000. The main portion of the building was not damaged and was re-opened on Jan. 18, while steps were taken for the immediate reconstruction of the burned section. This was completed early in June.

During the Winter of 1925-26, work was prosecuted on an annex to the Banff Springs Hotel, containing 100 bedrooms and this was completed in time for the 1926 Summer season.

On Feb. 21, 1926, it was reported from Regina that announcement had been made by D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, that a 200-room hotel would be built by the Company in that city. An agreement between the city and the railway was effected and ratified by the city council in March and by June a contract had been let for the erection of a 284-room hotel. Work of construction was carried on during the Winter of 1926-27 and the hotel was opened by President Beatty on May 24, 1927, under the name of Hotel Saskatchewan.

On Apr. 7, 1926, the Banff Springs Hotel was visited by a fire which completely destroyed the north wing and did damage to the lower portion of the central stone tower. As the Company had already arranged to rebuild the north wing during the Winter of 1926-27, the loss was not so serious and steps were immediately taken for its reconstruction under the new plans. This work was prosecuted during the Winter of 1926-27. The old south wing was also demolished in the Autumn of 1926 and replaced during the Winter by a 60-foot extension of the main tower.

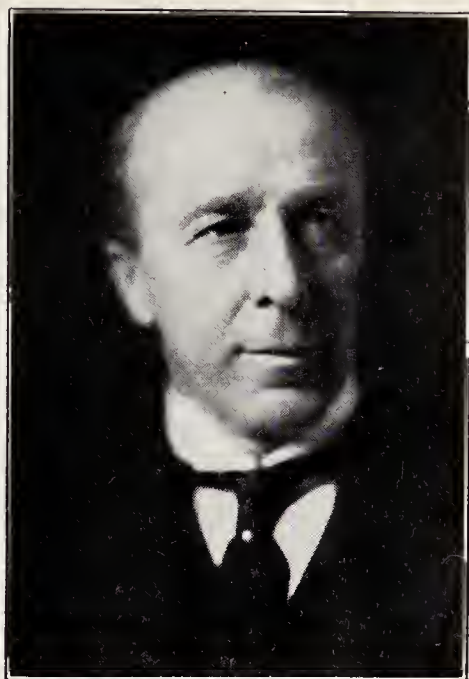
When in Toronto on Jan. 17, 1927, E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the C. P. R., was questioned regarding rumours that the Company would build a hotel in that city. He was quoted as saying, "For some years the Canadian Pacific has had to postpone the construction of a Toronto hotel through reverses which that branch of our business has suffered by fires, particularly the Banff fire. This year, however, we have been carefully considering such a building. That is about all I can say at present." On Feb. 2, Mr. Beatty announced that the Company had bought the Queen's Hotel on Front St., West, and would erect on the site a new hotel comprising 800 to 1,000 rooms.

Activities of President E. W. Beatty. Occupying the dual position of Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, E. W. Beatty, K.C., shouldered large responsibilities in 1926-27 and was frequently called upon to enunciate the policies of the great organization over whose affairs he presided. On Jan. 16, 1926, he was the guest of George H. Mead, President of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, at the tenth Annual President's banquet of that Company, held in Sault Ste. Marie, and he there spoke on Canada's problems and the best methods for their permanent solution. On Jan. 26 he addressed the Montreal Council of the Knights of Columbus on "Transportation and Opportunity." The Canadian Lumbermen's Association had him as guest of honour at its annual dinner in Montreal on Feb. 4 and he there informed his audience that his Company was a purchaser of some \$7,000,000 worth of Canadian-produced lumber a year. Its road-bed required 6,000,000 new ties each year, and, besides operating two mills in British Columbia, it was interested in 5 plants for creosoting ties. This led him to a consideration of conservation and he said: "To Canada the preservation of forested areas is particularly vital, as on that conservation depends our water powers, and it is on the electricity generated by water that the future progress of the Dominion largely depends." For the rest, Mr. Beatty spoke on railway rates maintaining that "no company should be asked to carry an individual commodity at less than cost, because of the burden that imposes upon the users of the railway and upon the public" and he touched on the need for immigration and reduced taxation.

Mr. Beatty spoke at the Annual dinner of the Sun Life Assurance Co., on Feb. 9 and was present on Feb. 10 at a meeting of the Men's Association of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, when he spoke on Canadian conditions. On Feb. 16 he addressed the monthly dinner of the Montreal Purchasing Agents' Association on the relationship of the purchasing department to the executive. He went to Chicago on Mar. 10 and spoke at the Annual Meeting of the American Railway Engineering Association, paying a tribute to the work of the engineer, stressing the value of technical education and giving his hearers much information about Canada and the C.P.R. Returning to Montreal he delivered an important address before the Canadian Club on Mar. 15. Reviewing Canadian railway history and coming to the advent of government ownership, he declared that the acquisition of the Grand Trunk had never been suggested to the Canadian Pacific or by the Canadian Pacific, and had never been considered or contemplated in any way, or by any means, direct or indirect. It was the old familiar bogey raised again in fulfilment of a time-honoured practice in the purchase of property, *viz.*, that of securing an imaginary secondary purchaser in order to make the purchase more attractive to those who had some doubt as to whether or not they wished to make the purchase at all. Continuing, he expressed the view that Canada's commercial prosperity and economic stability would



EDWARD ROBERT PEACOCK, M.A.
London, England,
Appointed Aug. 10, 1926



RT. HON. REGINALD MCKENNA
London, England,
Appointed Aug. 10, 1926



W. J. BLAKE WILSON
Vancouver, B.C.,
Appointed May 4, 1927



JAMES A. RICHARDSON
Winnipeg, Man.,
Appointed May 4, 1927

Four New Directors of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company

depend on private initiative and he hoped that he would not live to see the day when all Canada's railways were nationalized, because that would constitute the greatest political and commercial menace the country could possibly experience. He referred to the good-will that existed between the officers of the Canadian Pacific and National systems and declared that the Canadian people by reason of the competition were getting excellent transportation facilities at lower rates than in any other country.

On Apr. 5, as Chairman of the Montreal reception committee, Mr. Beatty gave a reception to the delegates to the National Council of Education. On Apr. 22, he was the guest of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a dinner and devoted a good deal of attention to the question of suggested co-operation between the C.P.R. and C.N.R. His statement at this time clearly outlined the position of the C.P.R. in this respect, voiced the Company's desire to go as far in that direction as was wisely possible and frankly pointed out the difficulties and limitations necessarily attaching to such a movement. The next day he attended a joint banquet of the Brantford Board of Trade and Canadian Club and on Apr. 29 was again in Toronto, guest of the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association at their annual dinner. He spoke of the narrow margin of profit on which Canadian railways were operating and also declared that "stability of tariff is what this country needs more than anything else."

On May 25, Mr. Beatty sailed from Quebec on the *Empress of Scotland*, arriving at Southampton on June 3 and motoring to London. With the exception of a three-day motor trip to Liverpool and return, his entire time was spent in London where he let the contracts for the construction of two passenger ships and five cargo boats. He sailed on the return trip from Southampton on June 26 aboard the *Empress of France* and landed in Quebec on July 3. The President made his customary inspection trip to the Pacific Coast in the latter part of August and the early part of September. He left Montreal on Aug. 19, accompanied by Sir Herbert Holt, F. W. Molson, R. H. McMaster and F. E. Meredith, directors, and visited in turn Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Moose Jaw, Regina and Ottawa, arriving back in Montreal on Sept. 9.

The meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of America at Quebec in October, afforded Mr. Beatty an excellent opportunity to lay before the financiers of the United States many facts about Canadian development and the part played in it by the Canadian Pacific Railway and this he did in an able manner at the morning session on Oct. 15. He also delivered an important address at the banquet of the Canadian Board of Trade in Saint John, N.B., on Oct. 21, where he discussed the immigration question, stressing the urgent necessity of a larger population in Canada and throwing out suggestions as to how this might best be obtained. On Oct. 29 he accepted the invitation of the Alumni Association of Univer-

sity College, Toronto, to attend their annual dinner, speaking to a large audience on the history of the C.P.R. His next public appearance was at a luncheon of the Electrical Club of Montreal on Nov. 17, where he spoke on "Corporations and Citizenship," dealing at some length with the responsibilities of corporations towards the state and to national and individual welfare. "Canadian corporations," he declared, "are good citizens and so long as they are guided by men of ability and with ideals, they will not only continue to be good citizens but will develop from within themselves thousands of men whose standards of citizenship are unconsciously elevated through that association." Speaking in a somewhat different vein at a meeting of the Arts Under-graduates Society of McGill University on Dec. 7, he laid stress on the importance of undergraduate days in the formation of those personal characteristics which would make the student an influence for good both during his college days and later. He illustrated his theme by referring to two outstanding students each from the Universities of McGill, Toronto and Queen's. Mr. Beatty's last speech for the year was delivered at the annual banquet of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association in London on Dec. 23. He there made pointed reference to the Canadian railway situation, drawing attention to the difficulties threatening the railways as a result of the demands for higher wages on the part of the employees and for lower rates on grain and other commodities from shippers in some parts of the country.

**The Railway
Commission:
The General
Rates Case**

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada held no fewer than 59 public sittings in 1926 and heard 311 applications. 35 sittings were held in Ontario, 5 in Quebec, 1 in Manitoba, 3 in Saskatchewan, 2 in Alberta, 9 in British Columbia and 4 in New Brunswick. The total number of miles covered by the Board and its officers amounted in round figures to 460,134 and the time taken up in formal hearings and the necessary travelling in connection therewith equalled 51 out of every 100 working days. The total number of orders issued was 1,401, of which 11 were general orders, these being distinguished from the other orders by reason of their application to all railway companies subject to the Board's jurisdiction. In addition 2 general circulars were issued.

The Traffic Department received and filed 71,492 tariffs and supplements, these embracing 57,214 freight, 9,641 passenger, 3,541 express, 1,018 telephone, 70 sleeping and parlour car and 8 telegraph tariffs. The Engineering Department made 275 inspections comprising inspections for the opening of railways, inspections of culverts, highway crossings, cattle guards, road crossings, bridges and subways and general inspections. The Operating Department investigated 1190 accidents, covering 287 persons killed and 1,389 injured. Accidents to the number of 2,517, covering 429 persons killed and 2,620 injured were reported by the various railway companies, as compared with 2,713 accidents covering 272 persons killed and 2,955 persons injured in 1925. Out of 303 highway crossing accidents, automobiles were involved in 233 instances, horses and rigs in 29 and pedestrians in 39. The Fire Inspection Department reported that, except in one province, the railways were responsible for comparatively small forest fire damage in 1926. While they were charged with 926 fires, 51.5 per cent. of these burned less than one-fourth acre each, many not escaping from the right of way; 41 per cent. burned from one-fourth acre to 10 acres each and only 70 fires, or 7.5 per cent., burned an area greater than 10 acres each. Fires attributed to railways burned 45,829 acres, of which 6,197 acres were merchant-

able timber and 15,067 young forest growth. The loss was \$94,630. Due to prolonged drought in British Columbia, forest fire conditions in that Province were exceptionally bad and 46 per cent. of the number of railway fires, 83 per cent. of the area and 87 per cent. of the money value destroyed occurred there.

There was no change in the personnel of the Board in 1926, its membership comprising, Chief Commissioner, Hon. H. A. McKeown, K.C.; Assistant Chief Commissioner, S. J. McLean, M.A., LL.B., PH.D.; Deputy Chief Commissioner, Thomas Vien, K.C.; Commissioners, A. C. Boyce, K.C., Calvin Lawrence, and Hon. Frank Oliver. A. D. Cartwright was Secretary.

General Rates Investigation. The task entrusted by Parliament in 1925 to the Board of Railway Commissioners to investigate Canada's freight rate structure and make such adjustments as would remove as far as possible inequalities and alleged discriminations was actively prosecuted in 1926-27 and constituted probably the most important undertaking yet dealt with by the Board. The Order-in-Council instructing the Board to institute the investigation was passed on June 5, 1925, and it contained these directions:—"The Committee advise that the Board be directed to make a thorough investigation of the rate structures of railways and railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of Parliament, with a view to the establishment of a fair and reasonable rate structure which will, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, be equal in its application to all persons and localities, so as to permit of the freest possible interchange of commodities between the various provinces and territories of the Dominion and the expansion of its trade, both foreign and domestic, having due regard to the needs of the agricultural and other basic industries and, in particular, to: (a) The claim asserted on behalf of the Maritime Provinces that they are entitled to the restoration of the rate basis which they enjoyed prior to 1919; (b) the encouragement of the movement of traffic through Canadian ports; (c) the increased traffic westward and eastward through Pacific coast ports owing to the expansion of trade with the Orient and to the transportation of products through the Panama Canal."

Hearings of the Board pursuant to the order were held as follows:—Ottawa, Jan. 5, 1926; Montreal, Jan. 7-8; Windsor, Ont., Jan. 12; Toronto, Jan. 14; Ottawa, Mar., 23-25; Moncton, N.B., Apr. 6-8; Winnipeg, June 14-16; Regina, June 21-23; Saskatoon, June 24-26; Edmonton, June 29, 30 and July 1; Calgary, July 2-3; Kelowna, B.C., July 6; Vernon, B.C., July 7; Kamloops, B.C., July 8; Vancouver, July 12-15; New Westminster, July 16; Chilliwack, B.C., July 17; Victoria, July 19-20; Prince Rupert, July 30. Final hearings opened in Ottawa on Nov. 30. From that date until Dec. 17, when sittings were adjourned over the Christmas holidays, three British Columbia cases occupied the attention of the Board:—the general submissions of the Province; the submissions of the Associated Fruit Growers and the application of the B.C. Government for an order reducing the rates on grain moving westward to British Columbia for domestic consumption to the level of the rates as applied on grain for export. Only two witnesses were examined:—D. O. Lewis, consulting engineer, Vancouver, who was on the stand for 10 days, or 50 hours continuous examination, and William Scott, Traffic Manager, Associated Fruit Growers of B.C. Resuming on Jan. 11, 1927, the Alberta applications were under consideration, and on Jan. 12-14, the Saskatchewan applications. On Jan. 18-19, the cases for various Ontario manufacturers were before the Commission, while on Jan. 20, the case for the railways was opened. C. P. R. witnesses, notably E. E. Lloyd, Assistant Comptroller; W. M. Neal, Assistant to the Vice-President; George Stephen, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager and W. M. Kirkpatrick, Foreign Freight Manager, were on the stand throughout the month of February. The C. N. R. case was commenced on Mar. 2 and concluded on Mar. 18, the principal witnesses being E. P. Mallory, Director, Bureau of Statistics, and F. J. Watson, Commission Freight Traffic Representative. Hearings were then adjourned until Mar. 29.

Up to this date the hearings had been in progress for 53 days and the following had constituted the main phases of the inquiry:—(1) The application of British Columbia for the removal of the so-called mountain differential wherever the differential was reflected in freight rates charged on traffic moving within, to or from British Columbia; also for a reduction in the rates on grain both for

domestic and export trade to the basis of the existing so-called Crow's Nest rates from C. P. R. main line points to the head of the Lakes. (2) The application of Alberta for the establishment of existing transcontinental commodity rates from Eastern Canada to the Pacific Coast as a maximum to intermediate points, or, as an alternative, special commodity rates to distributing centres in Alberta and for the revision of the westbound class rate structure from the head of the Lakes to produce a reduction in rates to points in Alberta. (In this, Saskatchewan joined.) (3) The application of Saskatchewan for a reduction in rates on livestock and for a reduction in rates on grain and grain products to the head of the Lakes from northern sections of the Province to the basis of those applicable from the Canadian Pacific main line. (In this, Alberta joined.) (4) The application of Manitoba for equalization of class rates of the standard mileage and special scales with those applicable in Eastern Canada. (5) The application of the Maritime Provinces for a reduction in rates, both class and commodity, within and from the Maritimes to destinations outside. (6) The application of the Harbour Commission and City of Quebec for a reduction in grain rates from Armstrong, Ont., to Quebec City to the basis of the so-called Crow's Nest rates applicable from points in the Prairies to the head of the Lakes. All these applications had been opposed by the railways who had endeavoured to show that the proposals would interfere seriously with their revenues. The Province of Manitoba, the City of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Board of Trade had also opposed the applications of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia to a certain extent. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec had aimed to indicate the necessity of maintaining existing rates in these provinces and the transcontinental commodity rates from Eastern Canada to the Pacific.

During the course of the inquiry there had been at least two somewhat sensational incidents. On July 13, 1926, at Vancouver, G. G. McGeer, k.c., counsel for the Province of British Columbia, had created a stir when, on behalf of the Province, he had applied to the Board for authority to prosecute order of 1925 with respect to grain rate equalization as between east and C. P. R. officers and directors for alleged failure to comply with the Board's west bound traffic. The Board adjourned the hearing on that day to discuss the application but announced on the following day that decision would be deferred until it could be dealt with by the entire Commission at Ottawa. By an order passed on Sept. 27, the application was dismissed, Commissioner Oliver dissenting. Mr. McGeer then appealed from the order of the Board to the Governor-in-Council, which heard argument on the appeal on Jan. 10, 1927. Judgment was reserved on that day but on Mar. 4 it was announced that the appeal had been dismissed. Mr. McGeer also figured in the second sensational incident, when during the course of the hearing at Ottawa on Feb. 10, 1927, he reflected on the veracity of W. M. Neal, one of the C. P. R. witnesses. He was requested by Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean, who was presiding, to withdraw the remark but refused to do so. The session was thereupon suspended. In the afternoon, with the Chief Commissioner in the chair, Mr. McGeer consented to withdraw his statement and the hearing was resumed.

Another incident of the case was the decision of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to appeal to the Governor-in-Council from the Board's decision respecting the application of these Provinces for the removal of the alleged discrimination in grain rates as between the northern and southern sections of the Provinces. The Board had ruled, following a hearing in Ottawa on Feb. 16-23, 1926, that the case would have to be dealt with as a part of the general rate equalization investigation. The application for the rescinding of this ruling came before the Governor-in-Council on Jan. 10, 1927. Judgment was reserved but on Mar. 4, it was announced that the appeal had been dismissed.

Argument by counsel opened on Mar. 29, 1927, in the general rates case and continued, with a brief intermission at Easter, until Apr. 30. Counsel who appeared were as follows:—S. B. Woods, k.c., for Alberta; L. St. Laurent, k.c., for the City of Quebec and the Quebec Harbour Commission; W. H. McEwen, k.c., for Saskatchewan; H. J. Symington, k.c., for Manitoba; J. R. L. Starr, k.c., for Ontario; L. A. Cannon, k.c., for Quebec; J. Prudhomme, k.c. for the City of Winnipeg; G. G. McGeer, k.c., for British Columbia; Isaac Pitblado, k.c., for the Winnipeg Board of Trade; W. N. Tilley, k.c., for the railways;

E. P. Flintoft, K.C., for the C. P. R., and Alistair Fraser, K.C., for the C. N. R. The Maritime Provinces had ceased to take an active interest in the case as a result of the action of the Federal Government during the 1927 Session of Parliament in providing for the freight rate claims of this section of Canada through Parliamentary legislation. An incident of the closing days of the hearings was the submission on Apr. 29 by counsel for Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia of a protest against the right of Commissioner Calvin Lawrence to give a decision on the case in view of the fact that he had been present only during the first six days of the final hearing and had taken no part in the eastern or western sittings preceding the final hearing except for four days in March. (In a judgment issued on June 24, Chief Commissioner McKeown dismissed the application to disqualify Commissioner Lawrence.)

The Movement of Alberta Coal to Ontario. The effort to secure a freight rate which would permit of the carriage of Alberta coal to the Ontario market on a competitive basis with United States coal continued to be a subject of active interest in 1926 on the part of the authorities of the two provinces. On Apr. 16, in pursuance of the terms of a Federal Order-in-Council, the Board of Railway Commissioners held a hearing at Ottawa. At this time J. E. Lawson, counsel for Ontario, pointed out the necessity of having certain information from the railways and after some discussion it was decided that the Board should draft formulae to which the railways would conform in keeping account of the cost of haulage and that hearings would be suspended until this information was available.

During the Meighen *régime* in the Summer, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Minister of Finance, made arrangements for a trial shipment of 6,000 tons of Alberta domestic coal to Ontario. This was to be carried in 3 train loads at a rate of \$7 per ton, with a careful check of costs to determine the feasibility of such a rate. Only one train load was shipped and on Sept. 30, J. A. Ellis, Fuel Controller for Ontario, stated that there would be no further shipments. Premier Ferguson of Ontario on Oct. 7 declared that he had no knowledge why the shipments had stopped, though certain Ontario newspapers suggested that the Bennett plan had been arranged to gain political advantage in the approaching Dominion election. Unofficial reports from Ottawa early in October indicated that the new Liberal Government was prepared to subsidize the movement of the remaining 4,000 tons of coal to the extent of \$2 a ton and this was confirmed by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, when in Toronto on Oct. 14.

In the meantime, Premier Brownlee of Alberta, according to a telegram to Mayor Foster of Toronto on Oct. 11, had been urging the Board of Railway Commissioners to expedite the hearing on the coal rate question while on Oct. 12, at a meeting of Alberta coal operators held at Edmonton, with Premier Brownlee and Hon. George Hoadley in attendance, it was decided to ask the Alberta Government to do all in its power to hasten the inquiry. When on his Western tour, Sir Henry Thornton visited the coal-mining town of Drumheller, Alta., on Nov. 13 and declared there that the experts of both the C. P. R. and C. N. R. had agreed upon \$9 as the lowest rate possible. He reminded his hearers that the C. N. R. had voluntarily reduced the rate from approximately \$12 to \$9, which was a guarantee of the railways' good intentions. On Dec. 8 and again on Dec. 10, S. B. Woods, K.C., counsel for Alberta, made an effort to have the Board of Railway Commissioners deal at once with the coal rates case but on Dec. 16 the Board ruled that it could not find sufficient reason to stop the general rate hearing in order to take up this special application. The Premiers of Alberta and Ontario were in conference in Toronto on Jan. 10, 1927, and at that time decided that a new appeal for a hearing should be launched at once. This was formally made on Feb. 8 by Mr. Woods, who asked for a hearing immediately after the General Rates case was disposed of. The question was taken up by the Board and after considerable argument by counsel for the Province of Ontario and the C. N. R., the Board ruled that statisticians representing both sides should confer on May 17, unhampered by lawyers, and the Board would hear evidence on June 7. An appeal for earlier action was made to the Governor-in-Council, but on Mar. 1st, it was announced that the Government had refused to interfere with the Board's

arrangements. The case was heard by the Board, June 7-13, when much evidence was submitted by the provinces and the railways.

Alternative Routing *via* Saint John and Ste. Rosalie Jct.

A case of special interest to Maritime Province shippers, involving the routing of freight from the Provinces to Ontario and Quebec, was before the Board for settlement in 1926. The trouble arose through an attempt on the part of the Canadian National Railways to eliminate the alternative hitherto enjoyed by shippers of having their freight, originating on C. N. R. lines, transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Saint John or at Ste. Rosalie Jct., for delivery to points in the Upper Provinces served by both railways. For many years the Canadian Government Railway's tariff, C. R. C., 1352, had provided for such alternative routing but, in order to get more business for themselves, the C. N. R. on Oct. 1st, 1925, issued a supplement to the tariff, naming class rates from stations in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to stations in Quebec and Ontario, which had the effect of eliminating the alternative routings to destinations common to both railways. A further supplement made the same condition applicable to lumber and other forest products. As a result of protests from the Halifax, Saint John and Sackville Boards of Trade and other bodies, the Board of Railway Commissioners promptly suspended both supplements pending a hearing. This was held on Jan. 8, 1926. Immediately afterwards requests were received from the Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and others asking that judgment be withheld until the matter could be further discussed and to these the Board acceded. It was later alleged by F. C. Cornell, the Maritime Provinces' freight rate expert, that the C. N. R. was disregarding the Board's orders and was eliminating the alternative routing on practically all Nova Scotia products. Reprisals, it was admitted, were also being made by the C. P. R. On Oct. 19, the Board passed an order based on a judgment given by the Chief Commissioner and concurred in by the Deputy Chief Commissioner and Commissioner Boyce, disallowing the C. N. R. supplements, so far as they proposed to eliminate routing *via* Saint John and Ste. Rosalie Jct. Both railroads were ordered to observe and perform the directions given on the bills of lading by shippers.

To meet a large number of general complaints as to the refusal of railway companies to route traffic as directed, the Board on May 9, 1927, issued a circular asking companies under its jurisdiction "to show cause why a general order should not issue requiring all such railway companies to observe and perform the directions given on bills of lading by shippers as to the routing of traffic when routing is optional under the tariffs in force." Twenty days were allowed for the filing of submissions, after which the matter would be set down for hearing at a convenient date.

Electric Railways; Their Position and Results in 1926

While electric street railways in the smaller centres of population and some of the radial railways continued to experience difficulty in maintaining operations on a profitable basis, due largely to the competition of motor buses and trucks, street railways in the larger cities enjoyed an encouraging improvement in traffic in 1926. According to figures compiled by the American Electric Railway Association, based on reports from 9 Canadian companies operating 712 miles of single track and 101 miles of bus route, there were increases in every month of the year over the corresponding months of 1925, the greatest being 7.22 per cent in November and the average for the year 5.16 per cent. This was regarded by electric railway officials as a refutation of the theory so generally held that motor vehicle competition was going to drive the street car out of business. It was apparent however, that street railway companies themselves were making more effective use of motor busses as auxiliaries and feeders. While in 1921, only 16 companies in the United States and Canada were operating motor vehicles, by Jan. 1, 1927, the number had increased to 333. These had in commission 7,749 buses, as against 73 in the earlier year. The Canadian companies using buses and the number operated on Jan. 1, 1927, were as follows:—British Colum-

bia Electric Railway, 21; Grand River Railway, 3; Hamilton Street Railway, 10; Ontario Hydro-Electric Railways, 17; London Street Railway, 7; Montreal Tramways Co., 55; Ottawa Electric Railway, 9; Pictou County Electric Co., 2; Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co., 11; Toronto Transportation Commission, 67; Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway, 4; Winnipeg Electric Co., 23; Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll Electric Railway, 3; total 232.

A feature of 1926-27 was the further disappearance of street railways from smaller cities. As a result of a vote of the ratepayers of St. Thomas, Ont., taken on Dec. 7, 1925, the local municipal railway, with 6½ miles of track, ceased operation at midnight on Feb. 12, 1926, and on Feb. 13, a bus service was substituted. The electric railway in Peterborough, Ont., likewise ceased to be operated on Apr. 1st, 1927. This railway was owned and operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, having come into its possession at the time of the purchase of the Central Ontario Power System in 1916. It had been steadily losing money and, as the city and the Commission could not arrive at satisfactory terms of transfer to the city, discontinuance of service followed.

Another development of the year was a controversy over the use of one-man cars, particularly in Montreal and Toronto, where the adoption of this type of car had given rise to certain opposition. In Montreal 50 cars of this type had been placed in operation on three routes on Oct. 12 and on a fourth on Nov. 9. While officers of the Montreal Tramways Co., expressed satisfaction with their use, the Montreal Trades and Labour Council on Nov. 4 went on record as opposed to the innovation, claiming unnecessary congestion and over-crowding and increased risk of operation, and shortly after, it was announced that a delegation of tramwaymen would visit other cities and investigate the system. On Nov. 15 the Montreal City Council by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution calling on the Tramways Commission "to see that the use of one-man cars be abandoned without delay" and on Nov. 16 the Montreal Motorists' League decided to make protests, claiming that one man was not capable of handling a car with perfect safety. After visiting some 14 United States cities, the tramwaymen's delegation reported their findings at a meeting of the Montreal Tramways Employees Union on Dec. 1st. They declared that one-man car operation was practically universal in the cities visited and that informed people everywhere were convinced of the desirability, safety and economic value of these cars. The Tramways Commission had meanwhile invited the City Council to appoint a committee to meet it and discuss the question and in the latter part of January, a committee of seven aldermen was named for the purpose. The Committee reported on Feb. 4, presenting majority and minority reports. Four members advised the Council to adhere to its resolution and oppose the use of one-man cars. The remaining three recommended that the Council declare itself in favour of a six months' trial. A motion to defer consideration of the reports was carried by 22 to 8.

In Toronto the agitation against one-man cars was intensified by reason of three fatal accidents, which had occurred in rather quick succession in September. The coroner's jury in the case of one of them had recommended "the immediate removal of these cars for the safety of the public, as it is impossible to run same satisfactorily." On Oct. 12, D. W. Harvey, General Manager of the Toronto Transportation Commission, wrote to the Board of Control in defence of the system. He stated that such cars had first been operated in Toronto in 1921 and that 153 were at the time in service; that they were operating efficiently in many other cities; that the use of the cars was approved by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and that their safety record was better than that of the two-man cars. The alternatives were an increased fare, a reduction in service or lower wages. There followed on Nov. 3, a resolution of the Board of Control of Toronto requesting the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to investigate the accidents caused by one-man cars "with a view to their elimination if they are found dangerous to the public safety." The Board arranged for a hearing on Dec. 13. Evidence against the use of the cars was presented by Controller MacGregor, while D. W. Harvey and other officials of the T.T.C. appeared in support of their use. Mr. Harvey stated that if one-man cars were taken off, \$325,000 more revenue a year would be necessary to meet increased expenses. At the request of the city's representative the hearing was adjourned until Jan. 4

and on that day further adjourned to Feb. 8. After hearing a number of witnesses on Feb. 8, Vice-Chairman Ingram gave judgment to the effect that it had not been shown that accidents occurring on one-man cars, with perhaps one exception, had been due to one-man operation and that this being so, the Board did not feel called upon to eliminate the cars on account of the accidents that had occurred. If, however, the citizens were dissatisfied and wanted the cars eliminated, it was for them to present their case to the T.T.C. and ask the Commission to act in accordance with the wishes of the citizens. No further action was taken at the time.

An important occurrence was the transfer on Jan. 11, 1927, after lengthy negotiations, of the management of the radial railways running north, west and east from Toronto, from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to the Toronto Transportation Commission. These lines had come into the possession of the city as part of the power and traction purchase from the Mackenzie interests in 1921, and had since been operated for the city by the Power Commission. They had been incurring such deficits, however, as to create a serious liability and opinion in favor of a change of management had developed in 1925. After protracted discussions and negotiations and the passing of necessary legislation, the transfer was effected. The T.T.C. immediately laid plans for a closer co-ordination of the radials with the civic system.

Interesting facts about Canada's electric railways were furnished by the Dominion Bureau Statistics in a report published towards the end of 1926 and containing information about operations in 1925. The total number of railways listed was 63 but of these the Hamilton and Dundas Railway was not being operated and the Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll had ceased operating on Oct. 31, 1925. The combined mileage of all railways was 2,564.56, an increase for the year of 17.31. Equipment consisted of 5,624 cars of all descriptions and a total of 16,933 persons were employed. The number of passengers carried was 725,491,101. This was 1,006,628 less than in 1924 and nearly 80,000,000 less than in the record year, 1920. Financial results continued to be disappointing in spite of the fact that the total corporate income of \$18,677,013 constituted a record and a deficit of \$1,294,519 was shown, as compared with \$943,535 in 1924. The combined capital of all railways was \$221,769,220, of which \$163,201,978 was represented by funded debt and the balance by stock.

Electric railway managements were united for mutual advantage in the Canadian Electric Railway Association and this organization held its 22nd Annual Meeting in Quebec on June 2-4, 1926. It had at the time 34 member companies, 46 associate members, 2 honorary life members and 2 associates, the largest membership in its history. In his annual review, the retiring President W. S. Hart, Treasurer of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co., touched on the question of bus competition, saying: "It has been said that street cars are doomed to extinction and that the buses will take their place. I do not believe this to be true, as I believe a well-operated, commodious street car can handle busy city traffic in a very satisfactory manner. If the buses necessary to handle traffic conveyed by the street railways through the present congested area were operated, the resulting congestion of traffic would be worse than ever." Some interesting figures with regard to accidents were presented by the Safety Committee, which found that the approximate number of accidents per 100,000 car miles varied from 15 to 25 depending on the density of traffic. The one-man car with its lighter weight was not as susceptible to accident as the heavier type two-man car and accidents happening to the lighter car were not as serious. The experience with buses was that the cost of accidents was practically double that of the street car. In its report, the Motor Bus and Truck Committee stated that the situation with regard to passenger-carrying buses, from the standpoint of electric railways, had improved. People were not so prone to consider the bus field an easy means of livelihood as the cost of operating such vehicles was becoming more generally known. It was recommended that the best method of eliminating motor bus competition was to get into the business themselves. Two important papers were read, one on "Budgetary Control for Electric Railways" by H. C. Patten, Comptroller, Toronto Transportation Commission, and the other on "The Motor Bus in Urban Transportation" by Dean J. Locke, Public Service Railway Co., Newark, N.J. There was also a discussion on several

timely topics, while associate members put on a display of electric railway supplies. W. R. Robertson, General Superintendent of Railways, Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, was elected President; H. E. Weyman, Manager, Levis Tramways Co., Vice-President and H. C. Patten, Comptroller, Toronto Transportation Commission, Treasurer. Eustace Smith, Jr., Toronto, was Secretary. The 23rd Annual Meeting was held in Winnipeg, May 31, June 1st and 2, 1927.

Montreal Tramways Company. Montreal's big traction system carried 207,754,983 passengers in 1926, an increase of 6,251,745 over 1925, and operated 24,934,224 car miles, an increase of 1,277,162. The autobus service carried 5,370,475 passengers, an increase of 1,026,630, and operated 1,543,632 car miles, an increase of 287,694. Extensions and renewals of track reached 27.08 miles. Passenger receipts amounted to \$12,573,383 and gross receipts to \$12,899,602. Operating expenses totalled \$9,508,480, leaving net earnings of \$3,391,122. There was a gross revenue accruing to the Company of \$2,805,726, from which expenditures of \$2,126,566 were deducted, leaving a net income of \$679,159. Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$400,000, were paid. During the year the number of autobuses was increased from 24 to 55. Several improvements to property and service were carried out and an agreement with the employees covering wages was extended on the same conditions to July 1st, 1930. Assets of the Company at Dec. 31, 1926, aggregated \$52,498,777. Julian C. Smith was President; J. E. Hutcheson, Vice-President and General Manager, and Patrick Dubec, Secretary Treasurer. The Montreal Tramways Commission, created under the contract entered into between the City and Company on Jan. 28, 1918, continued to supervise the affairs of the latter. Louis A. Herdt, acting Chairman, died on Apr. 11, 1926, and Paul E. Mercier, appointed to succeed him, also died on Aug 24, 1926. At Dec. 31, the Commission was composed of J. F. Saint-Cyr, Chairman; John S. Archibald, Vice-Chairman, and Paul A. Beique.

Winnipeg Electric Railway. The year 1926 opened with uncertainty as to the attitude of the City Council with regard to the electric railway franchise.* As the year advanced, however, and no action was taken by Council it became apparent that the City did not intend to exercise its option of purchase and, when no notice was filed by Aug. 8, the date when such notice had to be given, the franchise became automatically renewed for 5 years from Feb. 8, 1927. Demands for increased wages on the part of employees affiliated with the One Big Union had led to the appointment of a board of conciliation in June composed of Mr. Justice Lamont of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, Chairman; J. B. Coyne, k.c., representing the Company (on the appointment of the Minister of Labour, as the Company had refused to make a nomination), and F. J. Dixon, representing the men. Hearings were held in July and as a result a majority report was made by the Chairman and Mr. Coyne, with Mr. Dixon dissenting on certain points. Both sides accepted the majority award, which smoothed out most of the existing difficulties. Another incident of 1926 was the adoption by the City Council on Sept. 7, by 10 to 7 votes, of a by-law authorizing a contract with the Manitoba Power Co., subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric Co., for a minimum of 27,000 h.p. and maximum of 30,000 h.p. at \$17.50 a year per h.p. of maximum demand.

The Street Railway carried in 1926, 57,985,000 passengers (1925, 55,096,000). Financial results of the Company were:—Gross earnings from operation, \$5,566,034; operating expenses before depreciation, \$3,408,550; miscellaneous income, \$111,721; gross income, \$2,269,205; net income, \$958,119; depreciation, \$201,050; net income transferred to surplus, \$757,069. In Aug., 1926, Hugh Sutherland, who had been a director since 1926, died and on Nov. 15, J. B. Coyne, k.c., was elected to fill the vacancy. At the Annual Meeting on Apr. 4, 1927, D. N. Finnie resigned from the Board and was succeeded by P. A. Thomson, Montreal. At this time A. W. McLimont was President and General Manager; W. R. Bawlf, Vice-President; J. S. Mackenzie, treasurer and L. Palk, Secretary.

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1925–26, Page 214.

London Street Railway Company. The year, 1926, opened with the Company operating under a temporary agreement with the City, pending negotiation of a new arrangement. There were delays in reaching a settlement and it was not until Nov. 5 that the City Council adopted the new agreement that had been worked out between railway officials and a committee of council. The new franchise was submitted to the electors at the municipal election on Dec. 6 but was defeated by 5,534 to 2,636. At the same time the voters rejected by 5,521 to 664 a proposal that the City Council be authorized to purchase the Company's property for \$1,135,356, plus the value of stores in hand. On Dec. 28, the new Council extended for 3 months from Jan. 1, 1927, the temporary agreement in force during 1926. At the 1927 Session of the Ontario Legislature a City of London bill providing for the submission of an agreement to the electors before the annual municipal election in December was thrown out on the ground that a vote at any other time than the annual election day would not obtain a full expression of the will of the majority of the people.

The railway carried in 1926, 12,514,582 passengers, (1925, 12,552,064) and had the following financial results:—gross earnings, \$626,690; operating expenses, \$528,528; net income after deduction for fixed charges, depreciation, income tax, etc., \$14,958.14, an increase of \$107 over 1925. Charles Currie, Cleveland, Ohio, was President; R. G. Ivey, Vice-President and L. Tait, Manager and Secretary-Treasurer.

British Columbia Electric Railway. Satisfactory expansion was reported at the 30th ordinary General meeting in London, England, Dec. 16, 1926. Passengers carried during the year ended June 30, 1926, numbered 72,547,367, an increase of 2,767,892 over the previous year. Tonnage of freight hauled amounted to 417,003, against 371,634. Earnings for the year, including interest and dividends received and receivable from allied and subsidiary companies, after providing for depreciation, sinking fund and renewals, were £573,234 8s. 8d., as compared with £544,329 10s. 11d. in the previous year. The sum of \$3,585,488 was expended in extensions and new equipment. During the year the death occurred of Sir Ernest Harvey, K.B.E., for 16 years a Director, and W. G. Murrin, Vice-President, Vancouver, was appointed to the vacancy. R. M. Horne-Payne was Chairman of the Board, and J. Davidson, Deputy Chairman. The Executive was composed of George Kidd, President; W. G. Murrin and A. T. Goward, Vice-Presidents; F. R. Glover, General Executive Assistant; V. Laursen, Solicitor; E. H. Adams, Comptroller, and R. W. Bartlett, Secretary.

Hamilton Street Railway. Following the adoption on May 10, 1926, of a by-law renewing the Company's franchise for 25 years, the Company proceeded to carry out its provisions by relaying track, purchasing and putting into operation new buses, ordering new and modern street cars and acquiring property for new shops and car barns. The parent company, Dominion Power & Transmission Co., which also controlled and operated several light and power and radial subsidiaries, issued and sold during the year 9,929 shares of preference stock, of which 8,434 shares were disposed of to customers by employees. Gross earnings amounted to \$3,219,910, an increase of \$99,402; gross expenses, \$2,143,861, a decrease of \$45,208 and surplus earnings \$654,221, an increase of \$153,558. At the Annual Meeting on Apr. 25, 1927, the President, W. E. Phin, intimated that an appeal to the Railway Board for an increase in street car fares would shortly be made. Mr. Phin was re-elected President and Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President. George D. Fearman was Secretary; James Dixon, Treasurer, William G. Angus, Manager of Power and Light and George E. Waller, Manager of Railways.

Highways and Motor Transportation in 1926

Canada continued in 1926 to expend large sums on highway construction and maintenance. It was estimated by the Dominion Highway Commissioner that total expenditure for the year was in the neighborhood of \$45,563,000. Of this, \$29,585,000 was spent on construction and \$15,978,000 on the maintenance of highways already constructed. The total mileage of roads involved was 46,824, while the total

mileage constructed was 5,788, distributed as follows:—Ontario, 1,682; New Brunswick, 1,004; Quebec, 718; Manitoba, 665; Alberta, 652; Saskatchewan, 480; British Columbia, 303; Nova Scotia, 252; Prince Edward Island, 30.

The expenditure of the various provinces, together with the total mileage involved, was as follows,—

	Construction	Maintenance	Total	Mileage
Alberta.....	\$ 1,970,000	\$ 170,000	\$ 2,140,000	1,928
British Columbia.....	2,000,000	1,478,000	3,478,000	4,000
Manitoba.....	950,000	150,000	1,100,000	800
New Brunswick.....	900,000	550,000	1,450,000	1,725
Nova Scotia.....	300,000	1,600,000	1,900,000	13,000
Northern Ontario.....	2,400,000	1,600,000	4,000,000	2,552
Southern Ontario.....	14,020,000	7,150,000	21,170,000	15,861
Prince Edward Island.....	100,000	130,000	230,000	700
Quebec.....	3,170,000	3,000,000	6,170,000	3,858
Saskatchewan.....	3,775,000	150,000	3,925,000	2,400

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, 258.45 miles in Alberta and 52.70 miles in Prince Edward Island were placed under agreement between the Dominion Government and the Provinces bringing the total mileage towards the construction of which Dominion aid was granted, to 8,524.40 miles. The estimated subsidizable cost was \$48,326,713, of which the estimated Dominion aid at 40 per cent. was \$19,330,685 and towards which the Dominion had contributed between Apr. 1st, 1919, and Mar. 31, 1926, \$18,429,107. Of this Ontario received \$5,774,005, Quebec, \$4,748,420 and the other provinces smaller amounts.

Of importance in highway transportation in 1926-27 was the opening of traffic on June 1st, 1927, of the Peace Bridge over the Niagara River between Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, Ont. Construction had commenced in August, 1925, and the structure had cost \$4,500,000. The simple ceremony of an auto parade led by civic officials marked the opening.

Of importance also in 1926 was the work accomplished by the Fact-finding Committee appointed by the Interprovincial Conference on highway and motor legislation, held in Ottawa on Dec. 9-10, 1925.* The Committee held a preliminary meeting in Toronto on Feb. 27, 1926, under the chairmanship of S. L. Squire, Deputy Minister of Highways for Ontario, and divided up and assigned various phases of the work among members of the Committee. The investigation was carried on during the year and on Jan. 25-26, 1927, recommendations made by the Committee were submitted to a second Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa, attended by the representatives of six provinces, the transportation companies, and other transportation interests. The Conference went on record "that there must be a further co-ordination of the several transportation interests." The main recommendations adopted were that there should be an examination of all operators of motor vehicles as to their fitness and that driving licenses should be issued, based on such examination; that driving licences should be cancelled as a penalty for serious infractions by drivers and that a general survey should be made by every province, enumerating and classifying all grade crossings with a view to their gradual elimination. The Committee reported a growing demand for winter highways suitable for modern traffic.

Interested in the development of good roads in Canada, the Canadian Good Roads Association was doing effective work in 1926 in directing public attention to the importance of developing and maintaining its highways. It held its 13th Annual Convention in Edmonton, Sept. 28-30, 1926, under the presidency of Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Highways for Manitoba, and with all provinces represented. Mr. Clubb, in his presidential address, referred to the fact that whereas in 1914 when the Association had been established, the total annual expenditures of all provinces for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges was less than \$15,000,000, in 1926 these would reach nearly \$40,000,000. He spoke appreciatively of the work of the Inter-Provincial Conference, arranged under the auspices of the C.G.R.A., which, he explained, put into practice such suggestions and recommendations as were made at the conventions of the Good Roads Association. Of importance was the amendment made to the Railway Act at the preceding Session of Parliament increasing the grant in respect to

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1925-26, Page 220.

grade separation from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. in the case of any one crossing. Several valuable technical papers were presented at the Convention and at the Annual Banquet speeches were delivered by Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chairman of the Railway Board; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; A. W. Campbell, Ottawa; Hon. G. S. Henry; S. L. Squire and Mayor Blatchford, Edmonton. Hon. Mr. Henry was elected President; Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, 1st Vice-President and Hon. P. C. Black, Minister of Highways for Nova Scotia, 2nd Vice-President. George A. McNamee, Montreal, was Secretary-Treasurer.

Motor Transportation in 1926. The total number of motor vehicles registered in Canada in 1926 was 838,925, which compared with 728,005 in 1925. Of the total, 728,905 were passenger cars, 87,182 trucks and 22,838 buses, motorcycles, dealers' licences, taxi cabs, etc. On a basis of a population of 9,390,000 there were 7.8 passenger cars per 100 people and 8.9 motor vehicles of all descriptions. Ontario had 390,126 vehicles, of which 343,992 were passenger cars; Quebec, 107,994 vehicles, of which 84,384 were passenger cars and Saskatchewan, 97,267 vehicles, of which 86,105 were passenger cars. The revenues derived by the provinces from registrations aggregated \$15,434,494, as against \$13,440,202 in 1925. Of the total, Ontario received \$6,401,361; Quebec, \$2,787,549; Saskatchewan, \$1,692,690 and the other provinces smaller amounts. From the gasoline tax, \$6,360,690 was derived, Ontario again taking the lead with \$3,376,091, followed by Quebec with \$1,012,003 and British Columbia, \$671,544. Saskatchewan did not impose a gasoline tax.

Increases again occurred in the number of cars entering Canada for touring purposes. The number registered for a period not exceeding one month was 550,906, as compared with 481,161 in 1925; for over one month but not exceeding 6 months, 4,168, as compared with 2,948. The number entering for one day only was down from 1,945,035 to 1,521,181. Gross estimated tourist outlays amounted to \$203,197,820.

At its 1927 Session the Ontario Legislature authorized the raising of the speed limit for automobiles, outside of cities, towns and villages, from 30 to 35 miles per hour. At this time speed limits in the various provinces were given as follows:—Alberta, reasonable; British Columbia, 30 miles; Canadian National Parks, 25 miles; Manitoba, reasonable; New Brunswick, 40 miles; Nova Scotia, 25 miles; Ontario, 35 miles; Prince Edward Island, 15 miles; Quebec, 30 miles; Saskatchewan, "dangerous to the public in all the circumstances of the case"; Yukon, reasonable and proper. Another important development at this time was the extension of time for tourists' permits in Canada. This was officially announced on Mar. 2, 1927, by Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Customs and Excise. Under new regulations, authority was given to all collectors of customs in Canada to extend any permit of 30 days up to 90 days without reference to the Department, on the tourist presenting a certificate showing that he was sponsored by a Canadian automobile association or motor club with which the association or club to which he belonged was affiliated. Hitherto any extension beyond 30 days required the deposit of a bond or cash deposit.

Much useful work in the interests of automobile owners was accomplished by the various associations and leagues of motorists. The provincial organizations were united in the Canadian Automobile Association, of which Dr. P. E. Doolittle, Toronto, was President and W. G. Robertson, Secretary. This organization held its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Sept. 2, 1926, when the President presented a review of the year's accomplishments. Efforts were continued to secure an extension from 30 to 90 days of the permits issued to motor tourists entering the Dominion; a dinner was held in Quebec City with a view to stirring up interest in equipping the Quebec Bridge for motor traffic and a competition was inaugurated having as its object the improvement of country hotels. Besides this the President was very active in attending conventions, stimulating improvements in highways and otherwise supporting movements for the benefit of motorists.

In Montreal, the Royal Automobile Club of Canada had its headquarters and the centre of its activities. This body held its 23rd Annual Meeting on Mar.

4, 1927. The flourishing condition and increasing usefulness of the Club were apparent in the reports which disclosed a membership larger than ever before, and increased revenue, a substantial reserve, improved services available to members and continued and extended efforts in their interests. The President, Theo. G. Morgan, in his report, touched on the success of a new emergency service, on the formulation of a reasonable and equitable plan of taxation for highways, on the need for traffic reforms and automatic traffic control, on the demand for winter roads and on the campaign for lights on all vehicles. Among resolutions adopted were the following:—drawing the attention of police departments to driving infractions; appealing to Montreal Tramways Co., to have their motor bus drivers exercise more care in following traffic regulations; impressing on the Provincial Government the importance of inaugurating a winter road maintenance policy; urging the Government to enact legislation making all vehicles carry lights at night and reiterating the request for illuminated traffic signals. D. E. Galloway, P. E. Joubert and C. M. Black were re-elected directors for a 3-year term and Arthur B. Purvis and Armand Chaput were elected in place of H. G. Birks, Jr., and J. F. Boulais. The Directors re-elected Theo. G. Morgan, President; Col. Paul R. Hanson, Vice-President and George A. McNamee, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Automobile Club of British Columbia, with numerous branches throughout the Province, made very substantial progress in 1926. Membership increased from 5,062 to 7,580; a new headquarters building was purchased in Vancouver and new offices were opened in New Westminster and Nanaimo; the Club's touring and emergency service was expanded and reciprocal arrangements were made with clubs in Washington, Oregon and California. The information service, legal department and public relations department all did valuable work. The task of road signing was also continued. Branch nominations to the Board of Directors were as follows:—Vancouver, John J. Banfield, E. G. Baynes, Dr. D. J. Bell, Roy W. Brown, A. O. G. Crawford, A. W. Cruise, George E. Housser, W. H. Lembke, F. G. T. Lucas, Most Rev. A. U. de Pencier, John R. Read, J. G. Todhunter and F. E. Woodside; Victoria, Major, H. Cuthbert Holmes, H. Despard Twigg and Col. A. W. R. Wilby; New Westminster, D. E. MacKenzie, A. K. McLean and F. H. Trapp; Nanaimo, R. H. Ormand; Trail, W. E. B. Monypenny; Nelson, H. W. Robertson; Cranbrook, W. H. Wilson; Interior, R. E. Berry. George E. Housser was elected President; Major H. Cuthbert Holmes, A. K. McLean, R. H. Ormand and A. O. G. Crawford, Vice-Presidents; W. H. Lembke, Hon. Treasurer.

The Nova Scotia Motor League was in annual session in Halifax on Apr. 5, 1927, with S. L. Squire, former Deputy Minister of Highways for Ontario, as guest of honour. Among his declarations which elicited applause was that there should be no east and west policy for Canada in the matter of roads but that a network of good highways would be the means of bringing the people together. Hon. Percy Black, Minister of Highways for Nova Scotia, stated that motorists in Nova Scotia spent between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 annually, of which the Government received about \$870,000. A. G. Watson, President of the League estimated that 115,000 tourists had visited the Maritime Provinces in 1926, spending about \$8,000,000 and he urged greater attention to tourist traffic. Directors elected were:—A. Moyle Smith, Lunenburg; W. Lithgow, New Glasgow; W. H. Tennant, Amherst; G. Y. Thomas, Truro; Dr. J. A. Hemmion, Wolfville; L. C. Gardner, Yarmouth; A. N. McLennan, Sydney; W. H. Hayes, A. G. Watson, W. C. MacDonald, R. MacAdam, E. A. Saunders, J. L. McDuff, W. C. Bishop and A. A. MacDonald, Halifax.

The Manitoba Motor League held its Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, on Feb. 9, 1927. Reports presented showed the League to be in a flourishing condition, with membership steadily increasing. The President, Alderman Thomas Boyd, spoke with pride of what had been accomplished in the way of securing affiliation with other clubs in all parts of the world; urged upon the Government the desirability of getting connected up with the Ontario highway system as soon as possible and expressed the view that the money accruing from licences fees and gasoline taxes should not be directed to other uses than the upkeep of good roads. Hon. D. L. McLeod, Municipal Commissioner, who was present, claimed that the Government had spent more in 1926 on roads than it had collected from li-

cences and the gasoline tax. It was announced by the Chairman of the legislation Committee, Edwin Loftus, K.C., that an effort was being made to have compulsory liability insurance for the protection of people injured in automobile accidents and Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works, stated that sign posts with the buffalo crest of Manitoba would be erected on 550 miles of roadway in 1927. Col. A. E. Gray, A. M. Dobbs, A. E. Boyle, H. R. Eade and A. English were elected to the Executive for two years.

In Ontario, the Ontario Motor League with Headquarters in Toronto, was an aggressive agency in the interests of motorists. Its affairs were ably reviewed by the retiring President, S. M. Kenney, at the Annual Meeting in Toronto on Mar. 7, 1927. During 1926, membership reached the highest figure on record and subscriptions to the Special Service showed a 100 per cent. increase over 1925. The League's financial position was well maintained. Since the spring of 1926 nearly 250 service stations had been appointed covering all roads in the lower part of the Province and about 40,000 miles were within scope of the Service. The Touring Department was doing valuable work in supplying information and facilitating the passing of cars through the Customs. Road sign work had been continued on the customary scale and accident prevention work had been actively prosecuted. The Ontario Bus Owners' Association became affiliated with the O.M.L. in 1926, bringing all branches of road transport into the councils of the League. Representations had been made to the Minister of Railways and Canals on the subject of accidents at railway-highway crossings, with a view to the adoption of means to reduce the hazard. Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways for Ontario and Major W. S. Gilbraith, Manager of the Detroit Automobile Club, were speakers at the annual dinner. C. L. Burton was elected President, J. Allan Ross, 1st Vice-President; R. A. Stapells, 2nd Vice-President; Elmer West, Sault Ste. Marie, 3rd Vice-President and Dr. P. E. Doolittle, 4th Vice-President. W. G. Robertson was Secretary-Treasurer.

An important step for the motorists of Alberta was taken on Mar. 1, 1927, when the Calgary Automobile Club decided at its Annual Meeting to unite with the Edmonton Club in order to form a provincial association. The Edmonton Club was operating as the Alberta Motor Association. At its Annual Meeting on May 17 delegates from Calgary were present and two divisions were formed with headquarters in Edmonton and Calgary respectively. Charles H. Grant, K.C., Edmonton, was elected President; A. B. McKay, Calgary, 1st Vice-President; Frank Barnhouse, Edmonton, 2nd Vice-President, and John Blue, Edmonton, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Motor Bus and Truck. The year 1926 witnessed further expansion in the use of motor buses and trucks in Canada. At a dinner of the Ontario Bus Owners' Association in Hamilton on Feb. 8, 1926, Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways for Ontario, stated that there were then 91 bus lines operating in the Province, with a total of 210 licensed buses. Out of 1645 miles of provincial highway, 1417 miles were being served by licensed bus operators, the total bus miles per month being 179,225. In addition 595 miles of country highways were served by motor buses, with 99,446 bus miles per month. Buses, he stated, had first been licensed in June, 1924.

The competition had been and was causing concern to the steam and electric traction companies. At the meetings of the House of Commons Committee on National Railways and Shipping on June 4 and 9, the subject came up for discussion. At that time Sir Henry Thornton attributed the decrease in short haul traffic on the railways very largely to motor bus competition, but added that there were two things which somewhat affected this competition in Canada, the long and comparatively severe winters and the general state of the roads. He informed the Committee that a C.N.R. committee was studying the situation, the Committee being composed of R. A. C. Henry, Director, Bureau of Economics, chairman; G. T. Bell, Executive Assistant to the Vice-President in charge of Traffic and D. Crombie, Chief of Transportation.

The increasing use of motor trucks in the haulage of freight led to a demand for more stringent regulation of the operations of these carriers and on Oct. 25 a meeting was held in the offices of the Ontario Highway Department, Toronto,

to discuss truck regulation in all its phases. This was attended by representatives of the steam and electric railways, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Toronto Board of Trade, the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, the Border Cities Chamber of Commerce, the traffic managers of several large industries and the truck owners. In a statement issued after the meeting the Highways Department, after explaining that the discussion had been informal and that the meeting was largely of a preliminary nature, enumerated the following conclusions:—that there was a field for the truck; that the electric and steam lines must also be given consideration in connection with any arrangements which might be made; that the trucks should be considered largely as common carriers and should be operated under government permits; that there should be a limit to truck loads; that the truck owner should be required to protect the shipper; that the truck operator should furnish a uniform bill of lading, properly endorsed; that the Government would be justified in collecting fees from the truck companies for use of the highways and that there should be regulations framed which would have a tendency to protect shippers.

The rapid development of motor transportation in Canada was further indicated in a Report issued early in 1927 by the Ontario Highways Department, giving details of bus and truck traffic for 1924, 1925 and 1926. In 1914, only 2 buses a day were observed on all the highways together; by 1922 the number had grown to 63. In the Summer of 1924, 75 were in operation; in the Summer of 1925, 95 and in the Summer of 1926, 150. The daily average number of trucks using the highways was 27 in 1914; 585 in 1922; 931 in the Summer of 1924; 1,466 in the Summer of 1925 and 1,636 in the Summer of 1926. Addressing the Ontario Good Roads Association about this time, J. P. Bickell, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, stated that there were in Ontario 106 operators, with 340 buses, covering 132 different routes. The total mileage of the bus routes was 2,314 miles on provincial highways and 786 on county and township roads and the routes ranged in length from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 140 miles.

The Ontario Bus Owners' Association, which had been formed in 1924, continued throughout 1926 to look after the interests of its members in connection with legislation and other matters bearing on bus operation. It held its second Annual Meeting in Hamilton on Dec. 14. In his address, C. C. Kamm, President, declared that the Association's activities had placed the business of bus operation on a much higher plane than it had occupied previously. He referred to the success of the Association in preventing the passing of legislation which would have permitted towns and cities to tax bus operation and reviewed relations with the Department of Highways, which had been cordial throughout. E. Forsythe, United Bus Lines Limited, Hamilton, was elected President and J. L. Grightman, Highway King Bus Line, Dundas, Vice-President, with P. Smye, Hamilton, and C. Cooper, Ford, directors. George D. Campbell, Toronto, was Secretary-Treasurer.

Aviation in Canada. With the increasing use of commercial aeroplanes in other countries, their application to Canada's transportation needs received more attention in 1926-27. A Report issued during the Summer of 1927 by the Department of National Defence gave much valuable information on the subject. This showed that there was in 1926 a great increase in all branches of civil aviation. The number of flights made rose from 3,171 in 1925 to 4,755 in 1926, and the hours flown from 4,091 to 5,860. The number of passengers carried was 631,715, as compared with 446,648, and freight traffic increased from 592,220 to 724,721 pounds. Canada had in 1926, 34 licensed civil air harbours, 44 licensed aircraft and 103 licensed civil air personnel. The Report listed the following companies as operating in 1926: Canadian Airways Limited (formed in 1926 to take over the Dominion Aerial Exploration Co., with main office in Three Rivers; J. V. Elliott Air Service; Fairchild Aerial Surveys Co. (of Canada) Limited (formed in 1922, with headquarters at Grand Mère, Que.); Fairchild Air Transport Co. Limited, Haileybury, Ont.; Northern Syndicate, Limited; Pacific Airways Limited; Patricia Airways and Exploration Limited (formed in 1926 to operate from Sioux Lookout to Red and Woman Lakes); Western Canada Airways Limited (formed in 1926 to take over Central Canada Airways, with head office in Winnipeg); Brooks and Weymouth of Canada, Limited; Bert

McConnell, Ford, Ont.; W. A. Straith, Winnipeg and R. G. Trenholme, Windsor, Ont. The Ontario Government also operated an extensive service in forestry work in Northern Ontario.

During the season of 1926 over 36,000 square miles of mineralized areas were photographed by aeroplane, constituting a world's record for such mapping. The work was done by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, with the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The first aerial map of a mineral field to be issued was of The Pas district in Northern Manitoba, which was made in 1925. Photographs were next taken of the Rice Lake and Red Lake districts. Then in 1926 additional map sheets of the country east and southeast of the Red Lake area were taken, as well as 5,650 square miles in the Rouyn District.

On May 10, 1926, what was stated by *The Gazette*, Montreal, to be the first commercial aeroplane to be constructed in Canada for a commercial company was launched by Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal. It was built for the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Limited, Grand Mère, and was specially designed for forestry patrol and protection, aerial photography and reconnaissance. Another noteworthy incident of 1926 was the successful completion of the first seaplane flight ever made across Canada. This was accomplished by Squadron Leader A. Earl Godfrey of the Headquarters Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force, who left Montreal on Sept. 11 and arrived in Vancouver on Sept. 19. The trip was seriously delayed because of bad weather.

Towards the close of the year it became known that the Canadian Post Office Department was giving attention to the question of establishing an air mail service in Canada. Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, stated at Bathurst, N.B., on Dec. 22, that a fair trial would likely be given to the carrying of mails by aeroplane, probably on a small scale at first, but, if conditions and results warranted it, the system would be extended. Parliament at its 1927 Session voted \$75,000 for a test and on May 12 it was stated in an Ottawa despatch that beginning Sept. 1st, the Canadian Air Force would carry European mails from Father Point to Quebec City, reducing the time of delivery by several hours.—In the meantime, early in 1927 the Department of National Defence had sent a letter to cities and towns in various parts of Canada, asking them if they were in favour of establishing aeroplane landing fields to take care of developments expected within the next few years. On Mar. 6 it was reported by the Ottawa correspondent of *The Globe*, Toronto, that the suggestion had been very favourably received and that several places were taking action. The growing importance of air services was emphasized on Mar. 18 by Major-General J. H. MacBrien, Chief of Staff, of the Canadian Army, in a lecture delivered at the Military Institute, Toronto. "The country which neglects civil aviation," he said, "will be handicapped for years to come," and he proceeded to outline plans for aviation in Canada. The Air Service estimates passed about this time by Parliament aggregated \$3,892,293, of which \$1,669,694 was for military training and operation and \$2,222,593 for civil aviation. Purchase of a flight of four modern fighting planes to replace obsolete war type aircraft was provided for, while estimates covering civil aviation were mainly for forest protection and survey services for other Government departments.

Early in May, Major G. H. Scott, who had piloted the airship R-34 across the Atlantic and back in 1919, arrived in Canada, accompanied by A. R. Gibbs, another British expert, to act as advisers to the Government in connection with the establishment of facilities for the operation of an airship service between Great Britain and the Dominion. On May 4 they were viewing sites in the vicinity of Ottawa for the location of a mooring mast and on May 7 were guests at a luncheon tendered by the officers of the Department of National Defence and officers of the permanent and non-permanent active militia and the air force. At this time Major Scott told of plans for the establishment of a service between different parts of the Empire by huge airships, declaring that the development of commercial rigid airship services throughout the British Empire would do more to unite the Empire permanently than any other endeavour, because it would largely eliminate the element of time. Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, who presided, announced that authority had been given for the pur-

chase in Great Britain of the head for the mooring mast to be erected in Canada. The fabrication for the mast itself could probably be manufactured in Canada, on specifications to be furnished by the British experts. During the following week inspections were made of numerous sites in Eastern Canada, but on June 6, Hon. Mr. Ralston stated that no announcement as to the location of the mast was to be expected for some time. The experts returned to England from Montreal on June 24.

**Canadian
Shipping
Affairs in
1926; the
Navigation
Companies, etc.**

The 1926 season of navigation on the St. Lawrence was late in opening. It was not until Apr. 25 that the first Atlantic liner, the Cunard, *S. S. Aurania* reached Quebec, while the first ship from Overseas to enter the port of Montreal, the *S. S. Manchester Regiment*, did not dock until May 3. The season was also early in closing, due to the formation of ice in the River at an unusually early date. The last inbound ship reached Montreal on Dec. 3 and on Dec. 6 the authorities advised all vessels intending to descend the River to leave at once. Ice breakers and tugs were kept busy maintaining an open channel, but even with this assistance the last out-bound freighter had difficulty reaching Quebec, and on Dec. 23 the final convoy sailed from the latter point. Meanwhile a record number of ships wintered in Montreal.

Steamship companies represented in the North Atlantic Passenger Conference carried 1,090,588 passengers in 1926, an increase of 82,412, over 1925. Of these 224,216 were carried to and from Canadian Atlantic ports and 866,372 to and from United States ports. Westbound traffic to Canada consisted of 165,609 passengers, as against 117,914 in 1925, while eastbound traffic fell from 61,495 to 58,607.

There were remaining on the register books of the Dominion of Canada at Dec. 31, 1926, 3,351 sailing ships of a gross tonnage of 532,908 and net tonnage of 504,717, and 4,842 steamships of a gross tonnage of 1,267,594, and net tonnage of 844,218.

Important to Canadian shipping interests in 1926-27 was the completion of arrangements for implementing the provision contained in the Canada-West Indies trade agreement of 1925 relative to an improved steamship service between Canada and the Islands. Under the terms of the agreement the Government of Canada was to see that a fortnightly mail and passenger service was established "as soon as possible or within 15 months of the ratification of this agreement." Early in 1926 the Government, through the Department of Trade and Commerce, invited tenders for the Service but without satisfactory result. It was stated that both the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., who had for many years operated a subsidized service to the Eastern Group of Islands, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, who were running a regular service to the Western group, had submitted offers, both of which had been rejected. The R.M.S.P. Co., thereupon announced the discontinuance in July of their fortnightly service between Halifax, Bermuda, Windward Islands and Demerara and the substitution of a monthly service. Though the Canadian Government Merchant Marine put on a monthly freight service in July, this step, together with the delay in providing the new and improved service, gave rise to much complaint in the West Indies.

Action was, however, being taken by the Government. On Dec. 16, Hon. James Malcolm, the new Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced that it had been decided to invite tenders again. While the result was still unsatisfactory, on Feb. 2, 1927, the Minister stated that the Government had reached the conclusion that it would be best to entrust the fulfilment of that part of the agreement providing for steamship services to the management of the Canadian National Railways as best fitted to perform the services advantageously and economically. Legislation to put this plan into effect was introduced in Parliament on Mar. 10. It provided for the creation of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited. The new Company, whose stock would be entirely owned by the Government, were empowered to contract for the construction of

ships or to purchase, charter or refit ships necessary for the service. Bonds or other securities up to an aggregate of \$10,000,000 and guaranteed by the Government might be issued. During the course of the legislation through Parliament certain discussion arose as to where the ships required would be built, a strong plea being put forward that all should be built in Canada. In order to start the new service two freight boats of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, *Canadian Skirmisher* and *Canadian Pathfinder*, were converted into three-class passenger ships, the former sailing from Halifax on May 20.

With the coal strike in Britain affecting supplies and prices, not only were the numbers of ships available for handling grain and other cargoes reduced during the Summer of 1926 but shipping companies found it necessary to raise rates. On Sept. 23 steamship lines represented in the Canadian Trans-Atlantic Conference announced a general advance of 15 per cent. on commodities dealt with under the jurisdiction of the Conference and consigned from Canadian ports to the United Kingdom. Reasons given for the advance were the increasing cost of coal and the necessity for ships to take fuel aboard in this country for the round trip, thus reducing the amount of their cargo-carrying space. On Dec. 1, increases were extended to commodities destined to the continent, while on Jan. 1st, 1927 a new series of rates became effective to the United Kingdom. Two commodities particularly hit by these new rates were honey and bacon and the Federal Department of Agriculture at once took steps to obtain some relief. The next rate change was announced on Feb. 22, when ocean rates on cattle were cut from \$20 to \$15 per head by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the Reford Line. A sub-committee of the Imperial Shipping Committee having, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, made an inquiry into the carrying of Canadian cattle to the United Kingdom, issued a report on the subject which was published on Mar. 19, 1927. It made several suggestions for economies and recommended (1) that facilities should once more be provided for landing cattle at London, Hull, and possibly other ports and (2) that the British and Canadian governments should consult with regard to the regulations governing the shipment and landing of Canadian cattle with a view, if possible, to the removal of impediments which contribute to an increase in the cost of carrying Canadian cattle.

The Shipping Federation of Canada, of which R. W. Reford was President, reviewed shipping affairs in 1926 at its Annual Meeting on Feb. 9, 1927, in Montreal. The combined tonnage of liners and tramps entered in the Federation for the season had been 1,431,930 gross tons, an increase of 49,443 over 1925. Of the total, 700,432 gross tons represented liner tonnage, a decrease of 20,146, and 731,498 gross tons represented tramp tonnage, an increase of 69,589. Canadian registered tonnage amounted to 140,231 gross tons, an increase of 6,148. In his annual address, Mr. Reford referred with satisfaction to the decrease in the number of shipping casualties on the St. Lawrence; to the effective service of the ice-breakers of the Department of Marine; to the satisfactory labour conditions that had existed in 1926 and to the announcement that the north channel below Quebec would be opened for navigation on June 1st. He deprecated the continued abstraction of water by the Chicago Drainage Canal and expressed appreciation of the good work done by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Conservation Association. Mr. Reford was re-elected President; Col. W. I. Gear, Vice-President and E. W. Foulds, Treasurer. On Mar. 4, 1927, it was announced that A. L. W. MacCallum, who had been since 1918 with the Canadian Marconi Co., as marine and radio sales manager, had been appointed manager and secretary in succession to the late Thomas Robb.

Operations of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited on both Atlantic and Pacific showed a gratifying improvement in 1926. An increased number of passengers were carried particularly in westbound third class traffic and economies in operation were effected by close scrutiny of fuel and establishment charges. Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship lines amounted to \$2,053,882. This was somewhat less than in 1925 but was due entirely to the inclusion in 1925 accounts of a refund of excess profits duties by the British Government. Contracts were let during the year for two new passenger vessels of the *Montcalm* type and five freight vessels for delivery in 1928. A contract was also let for a new steamer for service between Vancouver and Nanaimo.

During the year six obsolete vessels were sold and at Dec. 31 the fleet consisted of 54 vessels with a gross tonnage of 375,996.

A marked improvement in results was secured by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine in 1926. Gross revenue amounted to \$10,989,437, an increase of \$1,114,735; operating expenses, \$11,079,597, an increase of \$256,842; operating loss, \$90,159; an improvement of \$857,893. Including depreciation and interest on government advances, there was a total loss of \$6,687,221, which was \$980,292 less than the 1925 loss. The C.G.M.M. fleet consisted of 46 vessels and during the year 162 voyages were completed from Atlantic ports and 80 from Pacific ports, services having been maintained to the United Kingdom, West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and between Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports. The fleet was operated without any total loss or serious accident. Sir Henry W. Thornton was President; R. B. Teakle, General Manager and Capt. E. E. Tedford, General Superintendent.

Great Lakes Navigation. Apart from difficulties experienced at the opening and closing of the navigation season, due to unfavourable weather conditions, shipping companies on the Great Lakes had a fairly successful year in 1926. Navigation on the Lakes did not become general until May, the main feature of the opening being a serious ice blockade at Port Colborne which held up some 36 steamships for several days early in the month. In the Autumn, ice conditions became bad on the St. Mary's River towards the end of November and by Dec. 6, it was reported that 140 steamships were held up in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. Efforts to release the ships were without much success until a change of weather on Dec. 8, enabled them to proceed. Another storm on Dec. 14, with a return to zero weather, again tied up shipping with the result that more ships than usual wintered at Upper Lake ports. A further source of difficulty to navigators was the movement through the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals of a number of ships bought from the U.S. Shipping Board in 1925 by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer of Detroit, which he was bringing from the Atlantic to Detroit to scrap. The first of these had reached Montreal in November, 1925; others followed during the season of 1926. Protests were made by shipping interests to the Department of Railway and Canals against the delays occasioned. The Department took action, ruling that priority rights should be given to all self-propelled boats. 198 of these ships, built during the Great War, were purchased by Mr. Ford.

Notwithstanding the shorter season of navigation, shipping companies handled more wheat in 1926 than in 1925. Total shipments, according to the figures of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, were 231,843,042 bushels, as compared with 228,732,631 bushels in 1925. Canadian boats carried 108,888,441 bushels to Canadian ports and 20,873,173 bushels to American ports. United States boats carried 4,577,574 bushels to Canadian ports and 97,503,854 bushels to American ports. The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada reported shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur of 227,905,691 bushels, of which 128,332,540 bushels were carried in Canadian, 99,326,851 bushels in United States, and 246,300 in foreign vessels. 108,725,563 bushels were destined to Canadian ports, 119,133,778 bushels to United States ports and 46,350 bushels to Europe direct.

The needs of Canadian shipping companies on the Great Lakes were laid before the Government on May 21, 1926, by a delegation from the Dominion Marine Association. They asked for some measure of protection against competition from Scandinavian and German boats, which by engaging in trade between Canadian and United States ports evaded the Canadian coasting regulations; complained against the unfair competition of United States vessels which carried grain from Fort William to Buffalo and then trans-shipped it to Montreal, virtually carrying cargo between two Canadian ports; asked that Ontario might have the same right of exemption from pilotage charges on the St. Lawrence below Montreal as was enjoyed by Eastern Provinces and complained of the charges imposed by the Montreal Harbour Commission for unloading. Again on Nov. 4 a similar delegation waited on the Government and urged that the coasting laws should not again be suspended to permit of United States boats loading grain for spring delivery to Canadian ports. This was opposed by re-

representatives of the Western Grain Pool, who claimed that Canadian ports had not sufficient grain storage facilities and the United States ships were needed to increase storage room. Notwithstanding the protests of shipping men the coasting laws were again suspended by Order-in-Council dated Nov. 5. This action led the *Canadian Railway and Marine World* to complain that the marine delegation who had waited on the Government had been unprepared for this. Shipping men had expected that a complete revision of the Canada Shipping Act removing the causes of complaint regarding the coasting laws would be made at the 1927 Session of Parliament but in December, 1926, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, intimated that he did not think it would be possible to proceed with the complete revision of the Act at that Session.

With the approach of the completion of the Welland Ship Canal, the necessity for establishing grain transfer and storage elevators and docks at the foot of Lake Ontario for the transfer of grain from the large upper lake ships, which will use the new canal, to St. Lawrence canal-size vessels was becoming more apparent in 1926 and on Sept. 8 the Government took preliminary action by appointing a committee to make studies of the subject. This Committee was composed of S. J. Chapleau of the Engineering Branch, Department of Public Works, Chairman; D. W. MacLachlan, Department of Railways and Canals, and R. A. C. Henry, Director, Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways, representing both the C. N. R. and C. P. R. The Committee entered upon its duties promptly by commencing studies of the relative merits of Kingston, Brockville and Prescott as trans-shipping points.

The Dominion Marine Association was vigorous throughout 1926 in its activities in the interests of shipping companies on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence. It had enrolled 207,627.23 steam and 22,606.88 barge or sailing tonnage, owned by some 30 member companies. A. A. Wright, Toronto, was President; C. H. Nicholson, Toronto, 1st Vice-President; T. R. Enderby, Montreal, 2nd Vice-President and Francis King, k.c., Kingston, General Counsel. The Association took action in 1926 to secure the more strict enforcement of the coasting laws and to prevent their suspension in the Autumn to permit of United States vessels storing wheat at the head of the lakes during the Winter and delivering to Canadian ports in the Spring; made strong representations in order to secure an extension of the exemption from compulsory payment of pilotage dues on the St. Lawrence River below Montreal to vessels plying from Ontario ports; protested against the competition of foreign ships from Europe in the Great Lakes; and took up several difficulties connected with traffic through the Port of Montreal. An office was opened in 1926 in Montreal but after a fair trial it proved unsuccessful and was closed on Jan. 12, 1927, and files and records were again centred in a Kingston office.

Canada's great inland navigation company, Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, owing in part to the acquisition of the Playfair and George Hall fleets and in part to the general improvement in business, carried in the 1926 season almost double the freight handled in 1925. Total freight traffic amounted to 6,934,000 tons, an increase of 3,346,000 tons. On the other hand, due to unfavourable weather, passenger traffic was less, the number carried being 1,442,000 as compared with 1,673,000 in 1925. These results were reflected in the financial statement, which showed an increase from \$10,520,699 to \$15,214,455 in total revenue; from \$8,167,624 to \$11,416,064 in expenses and from \$2,353,075 to \$3,798,390 in operating profit. Net income was also up from \$715,841 to \$1,211,409. The company in 1926 completed and put in service two new package freighters and authorized four additional boats of the same class for delivery in 1927. In addition three large passenger steamships were authorized. In December four bulk freight canal-type steamships were purchased. The fleet then consisted of 115 ships, of which 92 were freight and 23 passenger. A further development occurred on Mar. 14, 1927, when a deal was closed for the purchase of seven acres of land on the Toronto waterfront, on which new terminals costing \$1,750,000 were to be erected. The Company's Annual Meeting was held in Montreal on Apr. 25 and was a routine affair. W. H. Coverdale was at this time President and Managing Director; T. R. Enderby, General Manager; J. I. Hobson, Treasurer and R. B. Thomson, Secretary.

**New Vessels Launched for Canadian Shipowners.
1926**

Date	Name	Tonnage	Place	Owner
Jan. 20.	<i>George L. Torian</i>	2,510	Hull, England	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Jan. 29.	<i>Northland</i>	1,700	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Clarke Steamship Co., Quebec.
	<i>Charles N. Huniley</i>	2,510	Old Kilpatrick, Scotland	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Feb. 26.	<i>John S. Pillsbury</i>	2,510	Hull, England	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Mar. 16.	<i>Bayruperl</i>	3,700	Androssan, Scotland	Hudson's Bay Co., London.
Apr. 27.	<i>George R. Donovan</i>	2,500	Haverton-Hill-on-Tees	Toronto Insurance & Vessel Agency.
June 23.	<i>Glenmhor</i> (re-named <i>Lemoyne</i>)	14,500	Midland, Ont.	Great Lakes Transporta- tion Co.
July 6.	<i>City of Winnipeg</i>	2,200	Lauzon, Que.	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.
Aug. 12.	<i>Selkirk</i>	2,200	Lauzon, Que.	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.
Nov. 6.	<i>Yarmouth</i>	5,880	Philadelphia, Pa.	Boston & Yarmouth, S.S. Co. Montreal.

1927

Jan. 12.	<i>City of Montreal</i>	2,200	Midland, Ont.	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.
Jan. 12.	<i>City of Hamilton</i>	2,200	Midland, Ont.	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.
Feb. 12.	<i>Evangeline</i>	5,880	Philadelphia, Pa.	Boston & Yarmouth, S.S. Co.
Apr. 2.	<i>Kingdoc</i>	3,500	Wallsend-on-Tyne	Paterson Steamships Ltd., Fort William.
Apr. 8.	<i>Lachinedoc</i>	3,500	Southwick, England	Paterson Steamships Ltd., Fort William.
Apr. 14.	<i>Torondoc</i>	3,500	Wallsend-on-Tyne	Paterson Steamships Ltd., Fort William.
June 1.	<i>St. Lawrence</i>		Levis	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.
June 14.	<i>Weyburn</i>	2,383	Midland	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.
June 14.	<i>Saskatoon</i>	2,383	Midland	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.

Canada's Canals in 1926. The total traffic in 1926 through the ten Canadian canals, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Rideau, Chambly, Trent, Murray, St. Peter's and St. Andrews', amounted to 13,477,663 tons, a decrease of 653,004 tons from 1925. Of the total, 11,884,146 tons were transported in Canadian and 1,593,517 tons in United States vessels. The traffic on both the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals was affected by the poor oat crop, which was not only small but of poor quality. Canadian oats through the St. Lawrence Canal fell off 157,334 tons and United States oats were lighter by 92,078 tons. Rye shipments also were lighter. Barley and corn showed increases and while United States wheat shipments were practically the same as in 1925, Canadian wheat increased by 100,916 tons. Bituminous coal was lighter by 210,872 tons. Changes in traffic on the Welland Canal were much the same. At the Soo, only in 1916, 1917 and 1923 was traffic heavier through the Canadian and United States locks than in 1926. This was due to increases in iron ore and coal.

Work was carried on steadily throughout 1926 on Canada's great canal project, the Welland Ship Canal. According to a statement made on Jan. 7, 1927, by Alexander Grant, Chief Engineer, the situation at that time was that sections one and two, lying below the Niagara escarpment would be fully completed early in the 1927 season; that concrete work on locks 1, 2 and 3 was fully completed except for the entrance walls to lock 3; that this could not be completed until traffic was diverted from the old canal to the new canal from lock 3 to Lake Ontario; that this might be possible in the Summer of 1928 and that with normal weather and a continuance of Parliamentary appropriations, the new canal would be ready in 1930. Net expenditure up to Oct. 31, 1926, was \$72,300,000. Hon.

Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, inspected the work on June 9-10, 1927, and expressed satisfaction with the progress, referring to the canal as "a truly wonderful engineering masterpiece."

Canada's Ports in 1926. The greater use of Canadian ports for the export of grain was again a live subject in 1926, with the Boards of Trade of Saint John and Halifax active in its advocacy. On Jan. 5, 1926, Sir Henry Thornton invited the Parliamentary representatives of the two ports and officers of the Boards of Trade to meet him and other C. N. R. officials to discuss the situation. The conference was held in Montreal on Jan. 9. In a statement issued after the meeting, Sir Henry said: "There was a full discussion of the whole situation which it is thought will be profitable and which was illuminating to all concerned. Those present were agreed in their desire to leave nothing undone to preserve to Canadian ports the movement of Canadian export and import traffic. A co-operative effort will be made to provide suitable facilities at Halifax and Saint John, to influence ample tonnage to come to these ports and to bring before buyers and sellers both within the Dominion and abroad the advantages of Maritime Province ports." The Maritime Province representatives also issued a statement expressing satisfaction with the outcome of the Conference and adding that "if the pledges made by all parties interested are carried out, Canadian ports may look forward with confidence to a fuller measure of Canada's export and import trade."

Notwithstanding this and other efforts to keep Canadian grain in Canadian channels, it was announced in Regina on Feb. 6 that directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., had approved of a 900,000 bushel storage addition to their terminal transfer elevator in Buffalo, N.Y., bringing storage capacity up to 2,000,000 bushels. The City of Quebec and the Quebec Harbour Commission had meanwhile been endeavouring to secure a rate on grain over the National Transcontinental Railway which would cause a flow of wheat through their port. An application was made to the Board of Railway Commissioners but the Board decided to defer judgment until the general rates equalization case was disposed of. In order, however, to get a pronouncement from Parliament on the subject, M. N. Campbell, Progressive M.P. for Mackenzie, Sask., gave notice on Dec. 14 of a resolution declaring that "freight rate discrimination against the Port of Quebec should be removed and grain should be transported over this important route on the same mileage basis as that applying from Prairie points to the head of the Lakes." The resolution was not reached during the Session of Parliament. It had been stated on Dec. 15 that from 1919 up to Oct. 31, 1926, 702,754,407 bushels of Canadian wheat had been exported through United States ports as compared with 583,032,192 through Canadian ports.

A new grain port came into existence on Oct. 21, 1926, when the new Dominion Government elevator at Prince Rupert, B.C., under lease to the Alberta Wheat Pool, began loading the Japanese steamship, *Aden Maru*, the first ship to leave the port carrying grain to the markets of the world. Shipments by the Pool through Prince Rupert continued steadily from that date, some 2,000,000 bushels being exported by the end of the year. About this time also arrangements were made to provide increased loading facilities at the Government elevator, Halifax. At Saint John towards the end of December, serious complaints of congestion were heard and the situation became so acute that on Dec. 29, Mayor W. W. White sent a telegram to the Prime Minister at Ottawa asking him to "send somebody in authority to investigate and determine responsibility and relieve Saint John from unwarranted blame." At the same time the Board of Trade sought action through the Department of Trade and Commerce. E. W. Beatty, k.c., President of the C. P. R., was also appealed to and he sent W. M. Kirkpatrick, foreign freight traffic manager, to inquire into the difficulty. Mr. Kirkpatrick's contention was that the C. P. R. was functioning properly and was handling a larger amount of grain but that the trouble lay in lack of adequate port facilities. The question of nationalization of the port came up at this time as a result of the recommendation of the Duncan Report and this matter, along with the problem of port congestion, was considered at Conferences between the civic authorities and Dominion and Provincial officials. There followed in January a series of meetings of the Common Council, the city commissioners

and a special committee to discuss the terms of a nationalization bill. This important measure, which provided for the creation of a Board of Harbour Commissioners for Saint John, was passed by Parliament at its 1927 Session. Concurrently a similar measure with respect to the Port of Halifax was carried. In the case of Saint John, where the Harbour was owned by the City, it was necessary to secure a vote of the people in favour of nationalization. This was taken on May 3, 1927, resulting in a favourable verdict by a vote of 7,106 to 101.

During the winter season 1926-27 the Port of Saint John had done the largest grain business in its history. 23,214,976 bushels passed through the C.P.R. elevators, or 3,352,087 bushels more than any previous year. Receipts over the C. N. R. were 6,993,000 bushels, or 2,543,935 bushels more than in 1925.

At Quebec, further progress was made in the construction of new wharves and facilities at Wolfe's Cove. This work was started in the Fall of 1925 and was to be completed by the end of 1928. It would then provide seven new berths for vessels of deepest draught. Other work accomplished by the Harbour Commissioners in 1926 included the removal by dredging of 254,580 cubic yards of material; the replacing of 60 lb. with 80 lb. rails on the harbour railway; the insulation of the remaining half of the cold storage warehouse, increasing capacity to 558,000 cu. ft.; the conversion of the remaining half of Shed No. 27 into cattle pens, giving ample accommodation for 2,000 head at the same time. The Commissioners were W. Gerard Power, M.L.C., Chairman; Jules Gauvin and J. Boutin Bourassa. Charles Smith, K.C., was Secretary-Treasurer.

In spite of adverse conditions, the total tonnage handled in and out of the port of Montreal in the 1926 season established a new high record, amounting to 9,210,699 tons. The number of ocean ships which came to the port in 1926, *viz.*, 1,421, also set a new record. Montreal again led all seaports in the volume of grain handled through its elevators for the sixth successive year, receipts being 135,897,882 bushels and deliveries, 143,591,240 bushels. Wheat exports amounted to 91,771,734 bushels as compared with 83,900,812 bushels in 1925. During the year the office of President of the Board of Harbour Commissioners became vacant when Dr. W. L. McDougald tendered his resignation on being called to the Senate. The conduct of Harbour affairs remained in the hands of Commissioners Dr. Milton Hersey and Emilien Daoust, the former becoming acting President. This arrangement continued through the brief *régime* of the Government of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. After the organization of the second administration of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Premier requested Dr. McDougald to resume the presidency of the Board, but without the emoluments attaching to the office. Having accepted, Dr. McDougald was sworn in on Oct. 12, 1926. The Harbour Commissioners' greatest undertaking, the new South Shore Bridge, was actively under construction in 1926. There was eleven months of continuous activity on the northern half substructure work, and the erection of steel was commenced. The south half substructure had been begun in 1925, and on it seven months of work was done. At its 1927 Session, Parliament voted \$12,000,000 for harbour works at Montreal.

Changes occurring in the membership of the Vancouver Harbor Commission created some stir in 1926-27. In November, 1926, the Vancouver Board of Trade, Merchant's Exchange, Shipping Federation and the B.C. Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association re-iterated their request to the Government that, in the case of future appointments, they should be permitted to nominate candidates in order to ensure that men with business experience might be named. The United Farmers of Alberta at this time also urged that the Alberta Government, the U.F.A. and the Wheat Pool should be consulted in view of the fact that the major portion of the wheat shipped through Vancouver came from Alberta. This was followed on Nov. 26 by action on the part of Premier Brownlee of Alberta, who wrote to Premier King asking for the appointment of an Alberta commissioner. Shortly after, the resignation of the Vancouver Harbour Board took place when a new Board, consisting of F. R. McD. Russell, Chairman, A. M. Pound and B. G. Hansuld were appointed by the Government. The new Board almost immediately decided upon a change of policy under which it leased its elevators to grain interests on the basis of terms sufficient to pay interest, sinking fund and depreciation charges. No. 1 Elevator was leased to

the Alberta Pacific Grain Co.; No. 2 Elevator to the Alberta Wheat Pool and No. 3 Elevator to the United Grain Growers' Limited.

The total number of vessels of all classes entering the port of Vancouver in 1926 was 19,767, an increase of 739 over 1925. Total imports amounted to 4,681,910 tons as compared with 3,814,809 tons in the previous year, and exports to 3,353,512 tons, as compared with 2,600,167 tons. The most conspicuous feature of the year's business was the record volume of lumber and logs exported, this amounting to 514,796,430 F. B. M. Grain exports totalled 45,229,906 bushels, an increase of over 10,000,000 bushels. Another feature was the increase in business between Vancouver and Eastern Canada, *via* the Panama Canal. From the construction standpoint the most important work of the year was in connection with the terminal railway on the north side of the harbour. Right-of-way was acquired and grading begun on July 12. The building of the important addition to its Western terminals by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the form of the new B-C pier at Vancouver, placed the port on a level with the major ports of the world. The pier was completed in the early part of 1927.

In Toronto, affairs of the Harbour Commission were much to the fore in 1926-27, due to a series of changes in the personnel of the Board and to an inquiry by Royal Commission into harbour administration. At the first of 1926, the Board consisted of T. L. Church, M.P., Chairman, John O'Connor and W. G. McKendrick, appointed by the City Council; and A. A. Mulholland and A. O. Hogg, appointed by the Dominion Government, the latter on the nomination of the Toronto Board of Trade. Early in April, owing to dissensions, Messrs. Church and O'Connor resigned and in May, the City Council passed a by-law cancelling the appointment of Mr. McKendrick. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Mayor Thomas Foster and Alderman S. Wright and R. Luxton, Mr. Foster becoming Chairman. On Aug. 28, Mr. Foster resigned, followed by Mr. Wright and Mr. Luxton became acting-Chairman. The vacancies remained unfilled until Feb. 4, 1927, when the City Council appointed T. L. Church, M.P., and W. C. McBrien, the same month taking action to unseat Mr. Luxton by appointing John O'Connor in his place. On Feb. 25, Mr. O'Connor became Chairman. Early in March, Mr. Church also retired and Thomas Jenkins was appointed to the vacancy. Major Mulholland was re-appointed by the Dominion Government for 3 years, from Mar. 31, 1927.

In the meantime an inquiry into harbour affairs had been conducted by Judge J. H. Denton, who had been appointed a Royal Commissioner for the purpose by the Federal Government on the request of the City Council formulated on May 31, 1926. Sir Thomas White had acted as counsel for the City during the investigation. Hearings were concluded in February and on Mar. 16, 1927 Judge Denton issued his report. While there had been extravagance and favoritism shown, he also declared that there had been a remarkable absence of any corruption. He, however, made caustic criticism of some of the transactions carried out and of the personnel of the Commission in recent years and pointed out that the spirit, if not the letter of the law, had been violated in some instances. He advised against members of Parliament, the Legislature, the City Council or the Board of Education being members of the Board. Blame for dissensions in the Board was charged against T. L. Church.

The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio in 1926-27

Canada's various telephone systems continued to expand in 1926. There were at the first of the year 2,495 systems, with 1,144,095 telephones or 12.22 telephones per 100 of population. This compared with 2,466 systems with 1,072,454 telephones or 11.62 per 100 of population at Jan. 1st, 1925. The pole line mileage was 194,455 and the wire mileage, 3,048,647, while the various systems employed 21,831 people. The value of property and equipment owned amounted to \$210,535,795 and the total capital, including stock and funded debt, was \$174,164,547. The gross revenue for the year 1925 aggregated \$47,233,617; operating expenses, \$35,566,947 and net operating revenue, \$11,666,670. The 2,495 systems included the three large provincial systems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; two smaller systems belonging to Ontario; a system operated by the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa;

144 municipal systems; 1,551 co-operative systems, mainly in the Prairie Provinces; 502 stock companies; 106 partnerships and 186 private systems.

Of importance in 1926 was the effort of the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada to secure increased revenue through a revision of rates. A new schedule was filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners on Jan. 26, 1926, and hearings on the application opened at Ottawa on Feb. 11. There was strong opposition to the proposed increases on the part of the municipalities particularly affected and the Ontario Government appointed R. A. Reid, a Toronto lawyer to represent the Province before the Board. Also prominent in the opposition was G. R. Geary, K.C., M.P., corporation counsel for Toronto. The Bell Co., had as its foremost counsel, F. H. Phippen, K.C. Owing to the insistence of counsel for the municipalities for more time to study the mass of evidence presented by the Company, as well as owing to the activities of the Board in connection with the general freight rates investigation, several adjournments of hearings were obtained and it was not until towards the end of the year that the case was concluded. Judgment was rendered on Feb. 22, 1927. The Chief Commissioner, the Assistant Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Chief Commissioner and Commissioner Boyce concurred in a decision granting the Company increased rates, declaring that "non-discriminatory rates should be established which would produce sufficient revenue to cover operating expenses, current maintenance, a proper depreciation rate, taxes, interest and dividends and provide a reasonable surplus." A schedule of new rates, applicable Mar. 1st, 1927, was set forth. From this judgment, Commissioner Oliver dissented stating that "I am unable to find justification in the financial position of the Bell Company for an increase in rates over those at present in force." On Mar. 16 it was announced that Commissioner Calvin Lawrence, who was in the Southern United States, recuperating from ill-health, had issued a judgment agreeing with the judgment of Commissioner Oliver. Steps meanwhile were being taken to appeal from the majority decision of the Board, and on June 1-2 the Privy Council heard counsel for the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Brantford, the Province of Ontario and the Union of Canadian Municipalities in an appeal to have the Board's order rescinded. The judgment of the Privy Council was made public on June 17 and was to the effect "that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted."

The Bell Telephone Co., operating in Ontario and Quebec, was expanding rapidly in 1926, the number of company stations at Dec. 31 being 630,161, as compared with 589,321 at the end of 1925. Connecting and miscellaneous stations numbered 132,786, being operated by 822 other telephone systems. The Company had 22,614 miles of pole lines, 590,006 miles of aerial wire and 1,304,642 miles of underground and submarine wire. It had 14,212 employees and the total payroll was \$16,612,424. Financial results were disappointing. While operating revenues increased by \$2,291,945 to \$28,460,923, operating expenses were greater by \$3,215,112 at \$23,416,142 and after all deductions there was a deficit of \$1,440,926, as compared with a deficit of \$8,712 in 1925. Gross additions to plant in 1926 amounted to \$16,978,127. At the Annual Meeting on Feb. 24, 1927, three additional directors were elected, enlarging the Board to 15, these being Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., Hamilton, Hume Cronyn, London, and A. B. Purvis, Montreal. At the same time Sir George Garneau, Quebec, replaced George H. Thomson, retired. L. B. McFarlane was Chairman; C. F. Sise, President; K. J. Dunstan and J. E. Macpherson, Vice-Presidents; W. H. Black, Secretary-Treasurer; E. Palm, Comptroller, and P. A. McFarlane, General Manager.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co., Limited, operating in the Province of New Brunswick, opened 3 new exchanges in 1926, and added 1,247 to the number of its stations bringing the total to 28,543. Gross revenue amounted to \$1,192,641, an increase of \$51,185 over 1925; operating expenses \$903,656, an increase of \$24,738. Dividends of \$246,319 were paid and \$42,194 carried to surplus. Hon. F. B. Black was President; R. O'Leary and Hon. I. R. Todd, Vice-Presidents and N. E. Moore, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co., operating in Nova Scotia, had 33,917 stations in 1926, a net increase of 865 over 1925, and \$269,888 was expended on new plant and facilities. Operating revenues amounted to \$1,534,020; operating expenses, \$1,021,848, leaving net operating revenue of \$512,172, as

compared with \$504,621 in 1925. Net income totalled \$311,207, as against \$285,644. From July 1st the dividend rate was raised from 6 to 7 per cent. on the common shares. Officers were:—O. E. Smith, President; George E. Faulkner Vice-President; J. H. Winfield, Managing Director, T. N. Goudge, Secretary-Treasurer; C. A. B. Bullock, Comptroller and W. H. Hayes, General Manager.

The Manitoba Telephone System had at Nov. 30, 1926, a total of 67,269 stations, an increase for the year of 2,020. In addition there were 3,597 stations owned by connecting companies. Other facts in connection with telephone service in Manitoba were:—number of exchanges, 108; toll wire mileage, 21,548; rural wire mileage, 55,610; employees in Winnipeg, 506; employees in Province, 429. Total revenue for the year was \$3,330,267, an increase of \$137,425; total expenses, \$2,254,853; net telephone earnings, \$1,075,414; interest charges, \$872,384; surplus, \$203,030. This was transferred to depreciation account, reducing the accumulated deficit to \$615,848 and bringing the replacement account up to \$4,068,892. Net capital expenditures amounted to \$365,306. Complete conversion of the Winnipeg service from manual to automatic was effected in 1926. J. E. Lowry was Commissioner in charge of the Manitoba Telephone System.

In Saskatchewan the Government Telephones in 1926 had 32,852 stations, with 153 toll offices and 304 toll and exchange offices. Its long distance service consisted of 6,367.87 pole miles, and 35,674.77 wire miles. Rural service was given by 1,184 companies, with 65,496 subscribers, pole miles amounting to 59,287 and wire miles to 200,234. Altogether there were 101,300 telephone subscribers in the Province.

The Alberta Government Telephones had in 1926, 55,687 stations, of which 20,413 were rural subscribers' stations. \$119,600 was spent on extensions, and there was a net gain of 565 telephones. Total revenue from all sources was \$3,090,345, an improvement of \$454,748 over 1925. After paying interest and operating costs, \$447,487 was set aside for depreciation reserve and \$115,554 for sinking fund reserve. During the year application was made to the Public Utilities Board for an increase in rates. This was granted, and went into effect on Oct. 1st. The new rates were expected to provide additional revenue of approximately \$376,000 per annum. R. B. Baxter was General Manager.

On Dec. 13, 1926, it was announced that the largest individual holdings of the British Columbia Telephone Company had been disposed of to Theodore Gary & Co., international telephone operators. While control thus passed to United States interests, no change was made in the management, which remained in the hands of George H. Halse, President. It was reported at Edmonton on Jan. 4, 1927, that the Government had been approached relative to a possible sale of the Alberta system, but that Premier Brownlee had definitely refused to consider a sale of the plant. That no proposition had been made for the purchase of the Manitoba system was stated by J. E. Lowry, Telephone Commissioner for the Province on Jan. 8, though he considered it possible that some offer might be made.

A momentous event in the history of the telephone occurred on Jan. 9, 1927, when Canada and Great Britain were for the first time in direct communication by radio telephone. This was accomplished by the use of the beam system of the Canadian Marconi Company, and the land lines of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. Conversations were carried on by officers and directors of the two companies in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, with engineers and officers of the British Post Office and the Marconi System in England.

The Telephone Association of Canada, embracing the larger systems in the Dominion, held its sixth Annual Convention in Montreal, Oct. 12-14, 1926, with an attendance of 107 delegates and guests. It had as its object, "to protect telephone investments; to establish uniformity of construction, maintenance, operation and accounting; to disseminate useful information; to cultivate cordial relations and to do all things necessary to systematize; unify and render efficient the telephone service in the Dominion of Canada." The 1926 Convention was featured by the large number of valuable technical papers read and discussed, while at the annual dinner speeches were delivered by J. E. MacPherson, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Co.; Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance; and

L. B. McFarlane, Chairman, Bell Telephone Co. Officers elected for 1926-27 were:—President, W. Warren, Saskatchewan Government Telephones; Vice-President, O. J. Fraser, General Manager, New Brunswick Telephone Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, B. Jones; Directors, Gordon Farrell, British Columbia; W. C. Bruce, Alberta; H. B. Sherman, Saskatchewan; H. Coddington, Manitoba; R. Burrows, Ontario and Quebec; S. B. Ebbett, New Brunswick; A. M. MacKay, Nova Scotia.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association held its 21st Annual Convention in Toronto on Nov. 17-18, 1926. The outstanding question discussed was the establishment of some working relations with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario to avoid any friction or interference between the interests and lines of the local telephone systems already on the highways and the rural lines being constructed by the Hydro. The decision reached was to have a special sub-committee to whom complaints could be referred and who would bring these matters to the attention of the Hydro-Electric officials at the Head Office. The question of having a board or other body to whom disputes between the independent companies and the Bell Co., might be referred was also under discussion but was referred back to the Executive. Officers elected were:—Hon. Presidents, J. R. Forbes, Norfolk County Telephone Co., Waterford; Francis Dagger, Toronto; President, J. J. Hunter, Bruce Municipal Telephone System, Kincardine; Vice-President, P. R. Craven, Temiskaming Telephone Co., New Liskeard; Secretary, A. Hoover, Green River; Treasurer, F. D. MacKay, Toronto.

The Telegraph Companies. Telegraph service in Canada in 1926 was supplied by five companies:—Canadian National Telegraphs, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dominion Government Telegraph Service, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Western Union Telegraph Co. These had at the end of the year a pole line mileage of 52,961 and a wire mileage of 305,933. Canada was also served by four cable companies:—Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., North American Telegraph Co., and Pacific Cable Board. Telegraph and cable companies had 4,801 offices of which 61 were outside Canada; they had 6,755 employees who received \$7,640,119 in salaries and wages in 1926; they despatched 12,199,068 messages and 1,019,628 cablegrams in that year, and received 5,402,045 cablegrams. Their gross revenue for 1926 was \$12,143,388; operating expenses, \$10,166,040 and net operating revenue, \$1,977,348.

The Canadian National Telegraphs had a pole line mileage of 23,031 and a wire mileage of 129,042 at Dec. 31, 1926. It had 2,767 employees and 1,922 offices, of which 32 were outside Canada. It sent in 1926, 5,538,301 land messages and 232,844 cablegrams and received 193,696 cablegrams. Relations with its operators were an occasion for some controversy in 1926-27. This arose from the secession of a large number of employees from the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America and the formation of a Canadian organization, the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada, early in January, 1926. The latter sought recognition from the Canadian National management but this was refused, the management claiming that they were not interested in what organization represented the employees and that the Company dealt with a committee of employees irrespective of the union to which the members of such a committee belonged. Two incidents followed. In the early part of June the Union applied to Ottawa for a board of conciliation but this was refused. On Dec. 30 the Union secured a temporary injunction restraining the Company from dealing with the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. When, however, the question of making the injunction permanent came up, it was refused. The next step of importance in the controversy was an interview on Mar. 14, 1927, with a sub-committee of the Government on the part of a committee representing national and independent labour unions in Canada who asked the Government to extend support to the E.C.W. of C. in its efforts to secure recognition. The general high efficiency and spirit of co-operation which had characterized the system during the year were noted by Vice-President W. D. Robb at a conference of officials held in Toronto on Dec. 9-10, 1926. Meetings were presided over by R. W. Ball, General Superintendent, and W. G. Barber, General Manager, welcomed the officers to Toronto. A useful discussion of current problems took

place. An important mechanical development occurred on Apr. 26, 1927, with the opening of a "carrier current" system of transmission between Montreal and Toronto. This was the first use of the system in Canada and it was announced that it would be extended to Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph system had at Dec. 31, 1926, 1,510 offices, of which 15 were outside Canada. It had a pole line mileage of 16,035 and wire line mileage of 141,924, including 52,340 miles of multiple wires. It gave employment to 1,802 persons. 5,162,511 land messages were transmitted in 1926, 368,151 cablegrams were despatched and 357,023 cablegrams were received. Of importance in 1926 was the decision to string a new line across Canada to accommodate the increased business arising from the duplication of the Pacific cable. In November, C.P.R. Directors appropriated \$423,520 for the purpose, and construction was begun in January, 1927, the work being carried on in eight divisions simultaneously. Another interesting development was the official opening on Jan. 29, 1927, of a repeater station at White River, Ont., in order to bring the trans-continental service up to the most advanced standard of efficiency. Repeater stations between Montreal and Vancouver were at this time located at Sudbury, White River, Fort William, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Revelstoke.

Radio Service. Rapid developments were taking place in 1926-27, not only in the efficiency of the apparatus used in broadcasting and receiving, but in the number of people interested. During the eleven months ended Feb. 28, 1927, radio licences were issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to 207,328 persons, as against 134,486 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926. Ontario led all provinces with 97,851; Quebec was next with 38,056. Registrations in other provinces were: Saskatchewan, 21,657; Manitoba, 17,817; British Columbia, 14,250; Alberta, 9,860; Nova Scotia, 4,763; New Brunswick, 2,753; Prince Edward Island, 249; Yukon, 31; North West Territories, 41. Licensed broadcasting stations numbered 96.

A Canadian association of broadcasters was formed in Toronto on Jan. 27, 1926, with J. N. Cartier, CKAC, Montreal, President; Main Johnson, CFCA, Toronto, Vice-President; A. R. McEwan, C. N. R. Radio Department, Montreal, Secretary-Treasurer; G. M. Bell, CHKC, Regina, and R. H. Combs, CHCK, Toronto, Directors. The objects of the new organization were "to foster and promote the development of radio broadcasting and the interests of those engaged in any business, profession or industry relating to broadcasting; to promote a closer co-operation between its members and the owners of receiving sets, the radio public and all others affected; to assist in the development of Canada by means of radio and to protect the public interest in all matters pertaining to the development of radio in all its branches."

Toronto Transportation Commission. With a slight increase in the business of the street car system, and a more pronounced gain in the revenue from motor coaches, the Toronto Transportation Commission enjoyed in 1926 the largest gross revenue in its history. This amounted to \$12,050,304, as compared with \$11,626,658 in 1925. Of the increase, \$300,811 was contributed by the motor coaches. Operating expenses totalled \$7,508,915 and fixed charges \$4,464,437, leaving a surplus of \$76,951. Expenses of operation of motor coaches were \$211,548, resulting in a net revenue of \$89,262 from this source. This was more than sufficient to meet all fixed charges and an adequate allowance for depreciation. The mileage operated by street cars and buses, but not including motor coaches, was 25,533,893, an increase over 1925 of 286,835 miles. Expense of operation per car mile, owing largely to one-man car operation, was lower than in any previous year. The number of revenue passengers carried (not including motor coaches) was 183,494,076, as compared with 180,779,925 in 1925.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

The
Agricultural
Industry of
Canada:
Field Crops
and Live
Stock in 1926

Canada's great primary industry of agriculture had a gross wealth in 1926 of approximately \$7,817,718,000, according to the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was made up of lands, \$3,316,061,000; buildings, \$1,382,684,000; implements and machinery, \$665,172,000; live stock, \$724,655,000; poultry, \$50,971,000; animals on fur farms, \$10,000,000 and agricultural production, \$1,668,175,000. For the year, live stock showed an increase in value over 1925 of \$20,368,000; poultry of \$3,800,000 and animals on fur farms of \$1,000,000, but there was a decrease in agricultural production of \$40,392,000, leaving a net decrease for the year of \$15,224,000.

The average value in 1926 of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, was returned by the crop correspondents of the Bureau at \$37 per acre. This compared with \$38 in 1925 and \$37 in 1923 and 1924. British Columbia farm lands ranked highest at \$80, followed by Ontario \$62, Quebec \$53 and Prince Edward Island \$46. The average value of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., was \$129 per acre in Nova Scotia, \$124 in Ontario and \$320 in British Columbia. The average value of farm live stock in 1926 showed a further increase for all descriptions, excepting sheep, which remained at \$10. Horses were valued at \$72, as compared with \$69; milch cows at \$52, as compared with \$51 and for swine per 100 lb. live weight, the average was \$12, as compared with \$11. There were in Canada in 1926, 3,558,849 horses, 3,951,335 milch cows, 5,208,815 other cattle, 3,035,507 sheep and 4,470,771 swine. The estimated total value of all live stock was \$724,655,000, as compared with \$704,287,000 in 1925. The number of farm poultry was, turkeys, 2,147,814; geese, 1,166,030; ducks, 1,073,079; other fowls, 45,254,549, and the estimated value of all poultry was \$50,971,000, against \$47,171,000 in 1925.

Conditions varied considerably in different sections of Canada in the Spring of 1926. In the Prairie Provinces, the progress of seeding was favourable, *The Manitoba Free Press* reporting all wheat seeded by May 13, as compared with May 23 in 1925. In Eastern Canada, however, the Spring was one of the latest on record and practically no seeding had been done by the end of April. On the other hand, in British Columbia, the season was from two to

three weeks earlier in opening than the average, Good growing weather was general throughout June, though hot dry weather caused some set back in July on the Prairies. Rains early in August were beneficial and on the whole harvest prospects at that time were excellent. Unfortunately, abnormal weather conditions developed in mid-September and the Fall season was one of the worst ever experienced for harvesting and threshing. Snow, rain and hailstones did great damage, hindered threshing and lowered the grade of the grain. Notwithstanding these disabilities, Canada in 1926 produced the third largest wheat crop in her history, 409,811,000 bushels from 22,987,048 acres, this comparing with 411,375,700 bushels from 21,972,732 acres in 1925. The aggregate value of all field crops was estimated at \$1,121,447,000, as compared with \$1,153,394,900 in 1925. Total area under crop was 56,927,371 acres, or 1,313,296 acres less than in 1925.

The other items contributing to the gross agricultural production of 1926 were dairy products, \$238,142,000; farm animals, \$153,942,000; poultry and eggs, \$78,867,000; fruit and vegetables, \$47,718,000; tobacco, \$7,380,000; clover and grass seed, \$5,037,000; maple products, \$4,896,000; fur farming, \$4,363,000; wool, \$3,979,000; honey, \$1,954,000; flax fibre, \$450,000. According to provinces, production was as follows:—Ontario, \$482,481,000; Saskatchewan, \$364,840,000; Quebec, \$271,001,000; Alberta, \$254,739,000; Manitoba, \$147,050,000; British Columbia, \$44,502,000; Nova Scotia, \$41,251,000; New Brunswick, \$36,786,000; Prince Edward Island, \$25,525,000.

According to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, dairy factories in Canada, during 1926, increased the volume of their production, though the total value fell slightly. The production of creamery butter in 1926 amounted to 178,156,375 lb., valued at \$62,025,049, an increase in quantity, compared with the preceding year, of 8,661,408 lb., but a decrease in value of \$983,048. The output of 1926 was the second largest in the history of the industry, and was less than the record production of 1924 by only 737,562 lb. The total value of production was exceeded by only two years, *viz.*: 1920 and 1925, the difference in favour of the year 1920 being \$1,600,154 and of the year 1925, \$983,048. All of the Provinces showed increased production, Manitoba having the largest proportionate increase. The total quantity of factory cheese made in 1926 was 170,633,781 lb., valued at \$28,673,160, a decrease in quantity from the preceding year of 6,505,332 lb., and a decrease in value of \$7,898,396. Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan recorded slight increases in production, while the other Provinces showed decreases.

The number of dairy factories in operation in 1926 was 3,074, an increase over the preceding year of 62 and an increase over the year 1924 of 141. The number of creameries increased over the year 1925 by 47, the number of cheese factories by 21 and the number of condenseries by 2. A decrease of 8 is shown in the number of combined butter and cheese factories. The total value of output

of the factories was \$131,576,142, a decrease of \$6,706,084, the decrease being due to lower average prices prevailing in dairy products in 1926.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics also issued in June, 1927 a report on the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1925-26. This had a value of \$15,072,244, compared with \$15,441,564 in 1924-25. It included both the value of the pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and those of animals raised on fur farms, the latter representing 5½ per cent. of the total. Muskrat, which had occupied first place in order of value for several years but which was displaced by beaver in 1924-25, regained its position with a value of \$3,014,175, while beaver was second with \$2,208,855 and mink third with \$2,024,866. Average prices for most kinds of furs were lower than in the preceding season, with the exception of badger, ermine, mink, muskrat and raccoon. Ontario ranked first among the Provinces with a production of \$3,491,512, with Quebec second, \$2,250,809 and Alberta third, \$2,122,778.

Canada at the Chicago International. Fresh distinctions came to Canadian agricultural producers at the 1926 International Livestock Exhibition and Grain and Hay Show held in Chicago during November. For the 14th time in 16 years the championship for hard spring wheat was won by a Canadian, this time by Herman Trelle, a young farmer of the Peace River country, whose prize-winning exhibit, weighing 65.5 pounds to the bushel, was grown at Wembley, 600 miles north of the international boundary. Mr. Trelle also had the distinction of capturing the sweepstakes in oats. Among the 26 highest rankers in the hard red spring wheat class, 17 were Canadians. Canadians also captured first prizes for timothy seed and field peas and ranked second in alsike clover. The Province of Saskatchewan, in Clydesdales, secured the senior grand championship and reserve Championship in stallions; 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th in two-year-old mares; 2nd and 4th in one-year-old mares; and 1st and 4th in filly foals. In Percherons this Province secured 1st for filly in foal class. Saskatchewan also took 1st and 2nd in two-year-old drafters. Alberta secured a 1st and Saskatchewan a 2nd in Aberdeen bulls; Alberta a 1st and 2nd in young steers of the same breed and Saskatchewan a 1st in calf class. Ontario breeders secured the championship and premier honours for Southdowns, as well as showing the flock and reserve champion ewe.

An incident of the 1926 Hay and Grain Show was a complaint that exhibits had been tampered with. This was contained in a Chicago despatch published by the Regina *Leader* on Dec. 3. "In brief," said the despatch, "the charges are that some person or persons deliberately smashed the glass shield over Herman Trelle's sweepstakes wheat and inserted durum wheat in his prize-winning sample, and that someone deliberately inserted inferior wheat, barley and flax seeds in J. C. Mitchell's sample and robbed it of second place." On his arrival in Edmonton on Dec. 4, Mr. Trelle confirmed the charges but deplored the extensive publicity given to them. Prompt action on the part of five Canadian exhibitors in bringing the matter to the attention of the authorities had immediately put a stop to the practice, he stated, and in future no such tampering would be possible. The Edmonton Board of Trade on Dec. 4 tendered the champion wheat and oat grower a complimentary banquet. Premier Brownlee congratulated the guest of honour on behalf of the Province and Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, where Mr. Trelle was formerly a student, paid a tribute to the thoughtfulness and energy which had enabled the young farmer to bring such distinction to the Province.

General Conference on Hog Grading. Unfavourable conditions in the British market for bacon, which developed in 1926, largely as a result of the economic disturbances arising from the coal strike, brought about a

situation in the packing industry which called for some measure of relief. Packers had been operating under regulations with respect to grading which had been adopted at a conference of all interested parties in 1921 but changed conditions had rendered these regulations burdensome. To consider their modification another conference was held at Ottawa on Apr. 22-23, 1927. At this time the packers asked for the discontinuance altogether of the premium on selects but, in view of the unanimous support by all interests of the national swine policy and in recognition of the very strong representations of the producers, it was finally agreed that a spread of one-half a cent per lb. would be maintained between the selects and the thick smooths. Prices for both would be fixed from time to time by the joint swine committee and published in market reports. The conference approved of the enlargement of the committee by the addition of two members to be named by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and recommended that it consider the advisability of dividing the thick smooth grade into two grades. The principle of hog grading was endorsed unanimously and the conference went on record as approving the compulsory grading of hogs at stockyards, abattoirs and other points where necessary, and asked that a system be introduced which would provide for the information regarding the grade being carried back to the producer. On June 22 the Department of Agriculture issued copies of the new regulations and asked for criticism of their contents, announcing that no final action would be taken before July 15.

The Seed Wheat Situation. Startling revelations regarding the effect on Canadian wheat standards of the introduction of new and unproved varieties were made before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons on Feb. 25, 1927, and as a result of these representations the Committee decided to recommend that the Seeds Act be amended to prevent the licensing of any new variety of wheat, known to be of poor quality. Amendment of the Act in this respect had the support of G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner; L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists; Major H. G. Strange, President of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and the boards of the Western Wheat Pools. Major Strange told the Committee that, owing to the mixing of varieties, the standard of Canadian wheat on the Liverpool market was steadily declining until this year it was below that from Oregon. He contended that no licence should be issued until passed by a board of approval, composed of competent officials, and the licences already issued for inferior varieties should be revoked. In March, Major Strange issued a bulletin in which he sounded a note of warning. There was, he stated, a gradual decrease in milling values taking place in Western Canadian wheat. This was caused mainly by the use of poor and unsuitable seed, by the use of varieties of low milling values and perhaps particularly by the mixing of varieties in the same fields. He advocated strongly the use of Marquis wheat and said, that if Marquis only were grown for export, Western Canada would have nothing to fear as to the future milling values of its wheat. In deciding on a different variety than Marquis, there was one perfectly safe rule to follow and that was to use a registered variety.

A somewhat similar stand was taken by L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, in an article appearing in the *Edmonton Journal* of Mar. 15. He advocated the use of Marquis wheat or similar types except in those cases where actual experience had demonstrated that some other variety had a distinct advantage. The situation, however, could only be improved by the use of purer seed. Referring to Garnet wheat, which had been heralded in 1926 as a great discovery, Mr. Newman stated that it could not be recommended to displace Marquis in those sections where the latter had been found to ripen sufficiently early and yield successfully, but it had a place in northern areas where Marquis could not be depended on to escape Fall frosts.

Other Notable Events of the Year. To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the sending of the first shipment of wheat from Western Canada to Ontario, a banquet was held in Winnipeg on Oct. 11, 1926, attended by pioneers of the Province both from the agricultural and business sections of the community. There had been a serious failure of the spring wheat crop in Ontario in 1876, seed wheat was needed and a buyer was sent from Toronto to procure supplies. Eight hundred bushels were secured and these were shipped



ANDREW W. McLIMONT
President

The Winnipeg Electric Company and
The Manitoba Power Company



A. J. M. POOLE
President

The Canadian Council of Agriculture
The United Farmers of Manitoba



SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA,
(DIWAN BAHADUR)

Delhi, India, who opened The Canadian National Exhibition, 1926



SIR ANDREW RAE DUNCAN,
London, England

Chairman, Royal Commission
on "Maritime Rights," 1926

by boat to Fisher's Landing, by rail to Duluth, by boat to Sarnia and again by rail to Toronto. Guests of honour at the banquet were R. R. Keith, who had helped to prepare the grain for shipment, and H. S. Paterson, who had distributed the wheat to Ontario farmers. W. Sanford Evans was the principal speaker and he described the development of Winnipeg as a grain marketing centre in the 50 years.

Of importance to the wheat-growing industry of Western Canada was a meeting held in Winnipeg on Jan. 29, 1927, when the associate committee on grain research of the National Research Council of Canada consulted with the Board of Grain Commissioners and representatives of the wheat pools on means to be taken to solve the problem of "tough" grades of wheat. The problem was regarded as urgent on account of the large amount of damp and tough grain coming on the market. It was decided to undertake immediately an investigation of the whole matter. Members of the Grain Board and representatives of the Wheat Pools promised that all necessary facilities for carrying out the investigation would be provided and the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta undertook to co-operate with the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory and the other agencies in making tests.

To meet a situation created by the alleged dumping of United States eggs into Canada, an order was issued by the Department of Customs and Excise on Jan. 10, 1927, instructing appraisers to value eggs at 45 cents per dozen when imported direct from producing markets or originating territory and at 48 cents when imported from intermediate or border points. It was stated at the time that the effect would be to increase the duty from 3 cents to about 10 cents per dozen.

As a result of a serious typhoid epidemic in Montreal, attributed to an infected milk supply, the United States Government towards the end of March, 1927, placed an embargo on Canadian milk and cream shipped from an area, defined by a radius of 200 miles from Montreal. The embargo affected a very considerable portion of Canada's total export of milk and cream, as Quebec was the largest exporter. Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, was inclined to believe the embargo would have a salutary effect, as it would prove the soundness of the policy which the Department had advocated of turning the cream into dairy products in Quebec and exporting them to England. An effort was made by Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, to secure a modification of the embargo reducing the proscribed area, but it was not until Apr. 27 that the U. S. authorities removed Ontario points from the ban. On May 7 a further order permitted the entry of all milk and cream originating in the Province of Quebec except that which might be produced in or emanate from the City of Montreal.

The United States, having through the adoption of the Lenroot Bill, imposed new restrictions regarding the importation of milk and cream, a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the regulations was held in Ottawa on June 14, 1927. Under the new law Canadian authorities would be required to make the necessary inspection of pasteurization plants, dairies, stables and herds.

Problems of the wool-growing and woollen manufacturing industries of Canada were discussed at a conference held in Toronto on May 20, 1927. Scientists, wool growers, Government officials and woollen manufacturers attended, and Dr. H. M. Tory, Chairman of the National Research Council, presided. Those who took part in the discussions included J. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa; J. P. Sackville, University of Alberta; A. Burton, Middlesex Mills, Limited, London; Prof. J. W. Bain, University of Toronto; D. N. Panabaker, R. Forbes Co., Limited, Hespeler; A. M. Shaw, University of Saskatchewan; A. A. MacMillan, Dominion Live Stock Branch; Wade Toole, Ontario Agricultural College and Col. Robert McEwan, President of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. Arrangements were made to implement the findings of the Conference.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture. Established in 1909 to provide a channel through which the provincial farmers' associations might combine their efforts when dealing with inter-provincial matters, the Council

consisted at the time of its Annual Meeting on Apr. 4-6, 1927, of representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, the United Grain Growers' Limited and the Grain Growers' Guide, and had for its Secretary and General Secretary of the Women's Section, J. W. Ward, and as Director of the Economic Research Department, A. E. Darby. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which had been a charter member, had amalgamated with the Farmers' Union and become the Saskatchewan Section of the United Farmers' of Canada. This body, at its first convention in Moose Jaw, Mar. 22-25, 1927, had decided not to join the Council until such time as the Council had been fundamentally reorganized. When this stand of the Saskatchewan organization was considered at the Annual Meeting of the Council, it was agreed that the reorganization demanded would not be practicable or in the best interests of the farmers of Canada generally and consequently the work would be carried on without Saskatchewan representation for the time being. During the year the membership of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. also terminated, following its absorption by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

Events of 1926-27 included an interview with the Government at Ottawa on Apr. 21, 1926, by a delegation of officers and officials, when a large number of resolutions adopted at the 1926 Annual Meeting were laid before Premier King and his Cabinet; a conference in Winnipeg on Nov. 1st, 1926, with representatives of the Canadian Bankers' Association, when various problems connected with the provision of banking facilities for farmers were discussed; a series of executive meetings, also in Winnipeg on Nov. 3, 4 and 5; and the Annual Meeting of the Council in Winnipeg, Apr. 4-6, 1927. At the latter gathering many resolutions were submitted, discussed and adopted. Among them were the following:—(1) urging the removal of electoral machinery from the control of political parties and making appointments non-partisan; (2) endorsing the principle of proportional representation and the use of the transferable vote; (3) asking that steps be taken to secure an adequate system of grading honey; (4) declaring that the defeat of a government measure should not entail resignation of the Government unless followed by a vote of want of confidence and that, subject to statutory limitations upon the life of Parliament, the Prime Minister should obtain the sanction of a majority of the House before advising dissolution; (5) condemning the policy of tariff taxation and asking for substantial reductions in the tariff; (6) reaffirming previous resolutions asking that the inequality in the law as between men and women in the matter of domicile be removed; (7) endorsing the continuation of the present system of hog grading and the fixed premiums on selects; (8) urging the necessity of inspecting and grading hog products exported to Great Britain; (9) urging that provision be made to keep young prisoners out of contact with habitual offenders and professional criminals; (10) protesting against any duty being placed on binder twine; (11) urging reorganization of the Railway Board so as to provide for 7 members, at least 3 of whom should be from Western Canada. A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood, Man., was elected President and H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, Alta., Vice-President. Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Man., was elected President of the Women's Section, with Mrs. Miles Oper, Leamington, Ont., Vice-President, and Miss A. J. Roe, Winnipeg, Recording Secretary. An important part of the work of the Council at this time was in connection with the investigations of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. A. E. Darby, Director of the Economic Research Department, was attending practically all sittings and in accordance with the policy of the Council was consistently opposing applications for increases of the tariff and supporting applications for reductions.

National Dairy Council of Canada. In this organization were united the various dairymen's, milk producers', ice cream manufacturers' and similar associations in the Dominion. Its 8th Annual Meeting was held in Toronto on Nov. 18-19, 1926, with every Province in Canada represented. Feeling reference was made at this time to the death of D'Arcy Scott, K.C., Secretary of the Council, which had occurred on Oct. 1st, and it was decided that the Vice-President, W. F. Stephen, should carry on the duties of Secretary in the meantime. The principal work of the year embraced efforts to secure a reduced express rate on ice cream; removal of the stamp tax from cream tickets,

\$15 and under; cancellation of the preference to Australian butter and cheese; the bonding of public warehousemen and more equitable freight rates on butter and cheese. A large number of posters, leaflets, etc., showing the health value of dairy products were distributed. Valuable work was done at Washington to secure the modification of legislation which would have practically placed an embargo on Canadian milk and cream. A trophy in memory of the late E. H. Stonehouse, President of the Council, to be competed for annually at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, was secured. When the Executive Committee met in Edmonton on Feb. 9-10, 1927, J. A. Caulder, Moose Jaw, was re-elected President and W. F. Stephen was appointed Secretary. A. H. Cutten, Truro, N.S., became Vice-President. A number of resolutions were adopted, including the following:—Asking that that part of the Australian Treaty allowing butter to enter Canada at one cent per pound duty be abrogated; that cream tickets up to \$10 be exempt from stamp tax; that the stamping of measure on milk cans be discontinued; that all ice cream mix be pasteurized; that all milk used in cities of 5,000 or over be pasteurized, and that the Board of Railway Commissioners be urged to continue free privileges to attendants on livestock shipments.

The Canadian Horticultural Council. Important decisions in the interests of Canadian fruit and vegetable growers were made at the Annual Meeting of the Council held in Ottawa on Mar. 3, 1927. Of chief interest was a proposal to call a national conference of federal and provincial representatives of the various organizations in any way kindred to horticulture, as well as of representatives of transportation interests, for the purpose of evolving a national advertising policy to popularize native fruits and vegetables in Canada. Other decisions were to form an arbitration bureau through which disputes between various branches of the industry might be settled; to tighten up the inspection of fruit packing and grading; and to inaugurate a credit information and collection bureau. In his presidential address, E. B. Luke, Montreal, directed special attention to the manner in which the industry was being retarded by importations. Mr. Luke was re-elected President. Other officers were:—1st Vice President, J. E. Carter, Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, J. T. Mutrie, Vernon, B.C.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. F. Burrows, Ottawa.

The Canadian Produce Association. Interested in the handling of butter, cheese, eggs and poultry, the Canadian Produce Association held its 15th Annual Convention in Winnipeg on Jan. 24-25, 1927, with delegates in attendance from all parts of the Dominion. In opening the Convention, A. W. Bayman, President, reviewed the trade in 1926. He stated that no alarming fluctuations had taken place, though market conditions had not been so encouraging as had been anticipated. Trade in butter had been somewhat disappointing for those who looked for higher prices. The season had been very favourable to the trade in eggs and grading had done much to improve conditions. Addresses were delivered by C. H. Howell, Montreal, on "Canada's Cheese"; W. P. McLagan, Montreal, on "Markets for Butter"; J. F. Singleton, Ottawa, on "The Cheese, Butter and Egg Trade of 1926"; H. S. Johnston, Lindsay, on "Development of the Egg Trade"; and R. B. Hunter on "A Common Cause." Resolutions were adopted calling for a specific duty on eggs imported into Canada to take the place of the present dumping clause of the Customs Act and endorsing the endeavour to secure more equitable freight rates on shipments of poultry products moving across the Dominion. H. B. Clemes, Montreal, was elected President; Richard Gray, Montreal, 1st Vice-President; C. P. Rhodes, Edmonton, 2nd Vice-President; James T. Madden, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

Livestock Associations at Calgary. Several of the national organizations of livestock men held their Annual Meetings in Calgary during the week of Mar. 28, 1927, this being the first occasion that these associations had met west of the Great Lakes. The event was heralded as a recognition of Western Canada's claims to be an increasingly important centre of livestock production. The meetings culminated on Mar. 30, with a banquet, attended

by over 600 people, tendered by the President and Directors of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, with whom were associated the City of Calgary and Province of Alberta. N. J. Christie, President of the Exhibition, was chairman, and speeches were delivered by Lieutenant-Governor Egbert of Alberta; Mayor F. E. Osborne, Calgary; Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta; R. J. Speers, Livestock Exchange, Winnipeg; C. O. Smith, President, Calgary Board of Trade; Hon. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., Victoria, B.C., and Duncan Marshall, Toronto. Officers of the various associations were:—

	President	Vice-President
Canadian Percheron Horse Assn	W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde	H. C. Wingate, Cayley, Alt.
Canadian Clydesdale Assn	Peter Christie, Port Perry	W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.
Canadian Swine Breeders' Assn	P. McEwan, Ontario	M. Ste. Marie, Quebec.
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Assn	John Gardhouse, Weston	J. A. Watt, Elora.
Canadian Hereford Assn	John Wilson, Innisfail	W. W. Boyd, Bobcaygeon.
Canadian Sheep Breeders' Assn	George Gordon, Oak Lake	Victor Sylvestre, Quebec.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Victoria, B.C., was the scene of the 26th Annual Meeting which opened on June 13, 1927. It was reported that the Association had 633 members and that finances were satisfactory; that 2,205 fields had been inspected and 1,599 registration certificates issued. Pride was expressed at the splendid showing made by Canadian exhibitors at the 1926 Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. Of importance was the adoption of recommendations for the amendment of the Seeds Act in order to bring about a more effective grading of seed grains. Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta., was re-elected President. The annual dinner took place on June 13 with Dr. D. Warnock, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia, Chairman, and speeches were delivered by B. C. Nicholas, Victoria; Major Strange; G. H. Clark, Federal Seed Commissioner, and Sam Larcombe, Birtle, Man. On June 15 delegates were guests of the Provincial Department of Agriculture at a banquet at which speeches were made by Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, and Philip Roy, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and President of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

Other Organizations. The Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association held its 6th Annual Meeting in Summerside, P.E.I., on July 14, 1926, with over 500 people present. The membership was reported to be over 3,100 with 36,300 pedigrees recorded in 1925. The Royal Silver Fox Show, in connection with the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, was stated to have been most successful and the Experimental Fox Station, recently completed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Association, would be of value to the industry. The Association was addressed by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; C. E. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa; C. M. McRae, Commissioner Livestock Branch, Ottawa. Directors elected were J. A. Webster, Charlottetown; Matthew Snow, Winnipeg; P. G. Clark, Summerside; J. E. Patte, Peterboro; and J. F. Arnett, Summerside. P. G. Clark was elected President and G. S. Sharp, Bideford, Vice-President.

A number of livestock organizations met in Toronto in February, 1927, all reporting a year of progress. Officers elected were as follows:—

Date	Association	President	Vice-President
Feb. 7	Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society	J. J. Dixon, Toronto	E. F. Seagram, Toronto.
" 8	Canadian Jersey Cattle Club	F. E. M. Robinson, Richmond	F. H. Silcox, Iona.
" 8	Canadian Hackney Horse Society	H. A. Mason, Agincourt	J. J. Tilt, Brampton.
" 10	Canadian Nat. Poultry Records Ass'n	W. A. Maw, Ste. Annes	J. W. Clark, Cainsville.
" 10	Canadian Holstein Breeders Ass'n	Chris. Houck, Chippawa	

The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association held its 22nd Annual Meeting in Brandon, Man., on Mar. 16, 1927, and elected Harry Leader, Portage la Prairie, President, and G. C. Channon, Oakwood, Ont., Vice-President. Over \$3,000 was voted for prize money during the year.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited held their 9th Annual Meeting in Lethbridge, Alta., on Apr. 1st, 1927, thus affording sheep ranchers of Southern Alberta an opportunity to attend. It was the largest meeting in the history of the organization. The financial statement showed a net profit for the year of \$10,724, and a dividend of 8 per cent. was approved. Reports from directors in the various provinces showed conditions to be pretty generally satisfactory, with an increasing interest in producing better wool, but Manitoba was the only Province reporting any large increase in sheep population. Col. Robert McEwen (Ontario) was re-elected President; C. Jensen (Alberta), 1st Vice-President; and S. A. Logan (Nova Scotia), 2nd Vice-President. G. E. O'Brien was General Manager and Treasurer; W. H. J. Tisdale, Assistant General Manager; and G. O'Neil, Secretary.

**Forest
Resources
and Forest
Products
Industries**

The extent of Canada's forest resources, while admittedly great, was not definitely known in 1926-27. The latest estimate published by the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, was for 1924 and showed an area covered by existing forests of approximately 1,227,000 square miles, some of which was agricultural land. Less than 40 per cent. of this carried merchantable timber (6 inches in diameter) and only about 20 per cent. carried saw timber (10 inches in diameter). The balance of the forested area carried young stands which had come up after fire or cutting. The estimated stand of saw material was 482,035,500 M.B.F., of which 439,858,000 was softwood and 42,177,500 hardwood, and of pulpwood, cordwood, ties, posts, poles, etc., 1,279,453 M. cords, a grand total of 246,291,841 M. cu. ft. It was explained, however, that the estimates, both for area and quantity were based on data insufficient for accuracy and that they must be accepted as being subject to revision as more complete information became available. About 83,643 square miles of forest lands were set aside in forest reserves or parks or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production by the Dominion and the Provinces.

A bulletin issued by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in May, 1927, furnished valuable information as to the extent of Canada's primary forest production in 1925. It was estimated that total production in that year involved the cutting of 2,839,138,401 cubic feet of standing timber. The total estimated value of the production was \$209,276,561, which compared with \$213,146,710 in 1924. As in previous years the list was headed by logs and bolts for domestic manufacture, these constituting the raw material of the saw-milling and allied industries. Their value exceeded \$71,000,000. Next in importance was pulpwood, with a value exceeding \$62,000,000. Firewood with a value of over \$39,000,000, ranked third and railway ties with a value of nearly \$14,500,000, fourth. The extent to which forests were being depleted annually was also estimated by the Bureau of Statistics and, including consumption for use, and destruction by fire, insects, fungi, wind-fall and other agencies, total depletion was placed at over five billion cubic feet per annum. The Province of Quebec headed the list for forest production, both for value of material produced

and its equivalent in standing timber. Ontario stood second in point of total production, British Columbia third and New Brunswick fourth.

The report of the National Research Council for 1925-26, which was tabled in the House of Commons on Mar. 4, 1927, called special attention to the forestry problem and outlined the work which had been carried on in New Brunswick in co-operation with the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick. For the third year in succession considerable experimental seeding had been done and in some cases with marked success. As trees normally required from 50 to 100 years to grow to merchantable size, it was obvious, stated the Report, that in the short space of 3 years, "one cannot come to any definite conclusions as to the success of the work." It was important, however, "that re-seeding and other methods of reforestation should be further developed until the best means of providing for the continued prosperity of the industries dependent upon Canada's forests can be definitely determined." In Ontario the Legislature at its 1927 Session passed a measure providing for the appointment of an Advisory Forestry Board of five members to make recommendations to the Government with a view to the conservation and perpetuation of the timber resources of the Province. On June 17, 1927, an Order-in-Council was passed creating the Board, which was composed of Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto; E. J. Zavitz, Deputy Minister of Forestry for Ontario; J. A. Gillies, Braeside, representing the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; B. E. Avery, Chief Forester, Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., and H. S. Schanche, Chief Forester, Abitibi Power & Paper Co. At an organization meeting on June 28, Dr. Howe was chosen as Chairman and C. R. Mills, Assistant Forester, Department of Forestry, was appointed Secretary.

The forest fire situation in Canada during 1926 was again a very serious one. According to figures prepared in the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior, there were 5,529 forest fires which burned over a total area of 1,824,015 acres and occasioned a loss of \$7,468,343. The area of merchantable timber burned was 574,716 acres. 2,347,614 M.B.F. of timber were destroyed, the estimated stumpage value of which was \$4,208,456. 624,801 acres of young growth were burned over, doing damage to the extent of \$1,244,266. The balance was made up of 239,334 acres of cut-over area and 477,159 acres of non-forested area. The actual cost of fire-fighting was placed at \$866,286. There were marked differences in conditions between the East and the West. In Eastern Canada, both Spring and Autumn were cool and rainy, so that new low records for fire losses were established. A midsummer period of fire hazard occurred in the East generally but it passed without any great damage being done. In Western Canada, on the other hand, danger conditions continued generally throughout the season. The Prairie Provinces experienced the

worst season in recent years and in British Columbia the total loss reached nearly \$3,000,000.

By a proclamation issued by the Governor-General, the week of April 24-30, 1927, was set aside as "Canadian Forest Week, this name having superseded the term "Save-the-Forest Week," which had been in use since 1923. The scope of the educational effort was enlarged from fire prevention to the broader field of all phases of forest conservation. Much publicity material was distributed by the Federal Government, many speeches were delivered and particular reference was made to the campaign in the schools.

Meantime, the Canadian Forestry Association, described as the largest and strongest forestry association in the world, had been doing continuous and effective work in maintaining interest in forest conservation. It made a net gain in membership in 1926 of 3,000, bringing its total to 27,900. It increased its revenue by \$23,415 to \$120,419 and its expenditure by \$26,703 to \$115,326. It arranged for 1,322 meetings during the year, which were attended by 300,056 persons, chiefly settlers. It launched a new conservation magazine printed in French, *La Forest et La Ferme*, and secured for it a circulation of 11,000 monthly. It increased the circulation of its English magazine, *Forest and Outdoors*, substantially. It instructed 289 communities in its prairie tree planting campaign and by means of newspaper publicity, radio broadcasting and many other forms of educational publicity expanded its work. The Annual Meeting of the Association was held in Montreal on Jan. 25, 1927, when J. H. Price, Quebec, was elected President. Robson Black was Secretary and Manager.

Interested in maintaining an unrestricted market for pulpwood, the Canadian Pulpwood Association was again active in 1926-27, in its efforts to prevent an embargo or export tax being placed on the export of this commodity. Its Annual Meeting took place in Montreal on Jan. 29-31, 1927. Of interest was the report of the Manager on the situation in Nova Scotia, where the Attorney-General of the Province had announced a year before that the Government proposed to impose restrictions on the export of pulpwood. Municipal councils were appealed to for a vote on the question. 19 out of 23 voting, pronounced against an embargo or export tax; 2 decided to take no action; 1 deferred consideration; and 1, a mining community, voted in favour of the proposal. In view of the overwhelming nature of the expression of opinion, it was felt that there was little likelihood of the Government taking action. Members of the Association reported an ever-increasing demand from Canadian mills for wood at prices which compared favourably with those offered by U.S. buyers. Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B., was re-elected President, with A. G. Auger, Quebec; James Thompson, Toronto, and Ralph P. Bell, Halifax, Vice-Presidents.

The Lumber Industry. The year 1926 was not a prosperous one for the lumber industry because of several unfavourable factors, notably over-production, a decline in the demand both from Overseas and the United States

and the increased competition of western woods in eastern markets. Owing to a surplus of stocks, which many producers and distributors were anxious to move, considerable price-cutting was indulged in with the result that, in many cases, no profit was shown and in others, a very inadequate return. As Rufus E. Dickie, President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, summed up the situation at the Annual Meeting of that body on Feb. 2, 1927, "It was a difficult and profitless year and those of us in the industry, particularly the manufacturers, are glad it has gone. There was a good volume of trade, but competition was keen and prices were low, which left little or no profit." Mr. Dickie attributed the difficulties of the industry to over-production on the one hand and to under-consumption on the other. The lumber substitute man, he claimed, was doing a big business and the lumber manufacturer had to take prompt action to meet the competition. At the same Convention, Dr. Wilson Compton, Secretary and Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Washington, claimed that in 15 years the lumber industry of the United States and Canada had lost markets for its products to the extent of over 10 billion feet because of the inroads of substitute materials. To meet this situation, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association had drawn up a plan, calling for the expenditure over a period of five years of not less than \$5,000,000 for improving and extending the markets and uses for lumber and Dr. Compton invited Canadian lumbermen to co-operate in the movement. Another problem facing lumbermen in Eastern Canada, emphasized at the Convention, was the rapid increase in competition from the Pacific Coast. In 1921, 500,000,000 feet of lumber from British Columbia, Washington and Oregon had been shipped through the Panama Canal to Atlantic seaport markets. In 1925, shipments had amounted to 1,500,000,000 feet and in 1926 they were probably still greater.

The extent of Canada's lumber industry was revealed in a detailed report for the year 1925 issued by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in May, 1927. The production of sawn lumber in that year amounted to 3,888,920 M. ft., b.m., valued at \$99,725,519, as compared with 3,878,942 M. ft., b.m., valued at \$104,444,622 in 1924. The average value of all kinds of lumber fell from \$26.93 per M. ft., in 1924 to \$25.64 in 1925, or by 4.5 per cent. The production of shingles increased from 3,129,501 M. in 1924 to 3,156,261 M. in 1925 and their value from \$10,406,293 to \$11,154,773. There was a decline in prepared pulpwood from 814,180 cords valued at \$11,583,293 in 1924 to 706,700 cords valued at \$9,160,976 in 1925, while the production of lath increased from 1,165,819 M. valued at \$5,975,253 to 1,292,963 M. valued at \$6,415,927. The number of mills reporting in 1925 was 2,700 as against 2,761 in 1924 but the average annual output showed an increase from 1,482 M. ft., b.m. to 1,574 M. ft. b.m. There was a decrease from 35,494 to 35,457 in the number of employees and from \$34,783,780 to \$34,097,006 in payroll. The value of the capital invested in the industry showed an increase from \$177,480,064 in 1924 to \$204,134,003 in 1925. Raw materials in the form of logs, bolts, and rough cordwood had a value of \$78,219,728, as compared with \$83,141,692 in 1924, and the value added by manufacture was \$56,194,117. British Columbia headed the Provinces in the production of sawn lumber and shingles, New Brunswick in lath production and Quebec in preparation of pulpwood. All four Western Provinces showed increased production and all Eastern Provinces, except Prince Edward Island, reported decreases.

Statistics for 1925 of industries engaged in the manufacture of various wood products in Canada were as follows:—

	No. of Establish- ments	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Sash, Door and Planing-Mills.....	751	\$48,743,683	10,105	\$40,009,152
Furniture Industry.....	336	32,864,975	8,987	27,110,462
Box, Basket and Crate Industry.....	129	8,251,696	3,444	9,399,478
Co-operate Industry.....	101	2,143,950	660	2,944,580
Wood Distillates and Extracts.....	9	2,217,049	255	1,734,993

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, was active in the interests of the industry and in 1926 achieved useful results. Considerable action took place in transportation matters, particularly with reference to the question of rates on lumber from Eastern Canada to points in Central Freight Association

territory in the United States and to the question of the dressing in transit arrangement on lumber at points in Eastern Canada. A White Pine Bureau was established for the purpose of grading white pine produced in Eastern Canada and increasing its use. The spruce manufacturers of Eastern Canada also came together with a view to laying down rules for the grading of their product. A Canadian Hardwood Bureau, organized to further the use of Canadian hardwood in Canada and the United States, came into being in June, 1926, and made considerable progress. The Association's 19th Annual Meeting took place in Montreal on Feb. 2-3, 1927. Its main feature was the attention given to the subject of trade extension and the only resolution of consequence adopted was one thanking the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada for the work done for the benefit of the industry, coupled with which was a statement that the industry would take greater advantage in the future of the facilities for research work afforded by the Laboratories. Among the speakers at the Convention were Hon. W. F. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario; V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Ontario, and George H. Ross, Commissioner of Finance, Toronto. Directors elected were Dan McLachlin, Braeside, Ont.; E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; J. B. White, Montreal; D. Champoux, Quebec; J. H. Price, Quebec; J. W. Brankley, Chatham, N.B., and E. W. Hamber, Vancouver. The directors elected Walter M. Ross, Ottawa, President; J. B. White, Montreal, 1st Vice-President and E. R. Bremner, Ottawa, 2nd Vice-President. R. L. Sargant was Secretary and Manager of Transportation.

The Pulp and Paper Industry. Further substantial progress was made in 1926 by the Canadian pulp and paper industry, particularly in the production of newsprint paper. In the latter connection, the Dominion for the first time definitely took the lead among the nations of the world. The output for 1926 was estimated at 1,881,737 tons, or 24 per cent. more than the 1925 total, and it was greater by 195,000 tons than the United States output. During the year, 17 new machines were placed in operation, 13 in Quebec, one in Ontario, 2 in British Columbia and one in Manitoba. Rated capacity of all machines at the end of the year was 7,350 tons per day, with a prospect that this would be increased by 1,200 tons in 1927. In spite of the great expansion in production, markets in the United States, Great Britain, Australia and other countries were able to absorb the increase and mills operated close to capacity. There was exported in 1926, 1,731,986 tons of newsprint, valued at \$114,089,595, which compared with 1,501,655 tons valued at \$98,945,337 in 1925. Along with the record output of newsprint was an increased production of pulp, exports of the various kinds increasing from 959,671 tons in 1925 to over 1,000,000 tons in 1926. In the manufacture of artificial silk (rayon) from wood pulp, Canada was progressing rapidly in 1926 and Canadian mills were said to be producing 50 per cent. of the world's requirements of bleached sulphite.

Detailed information about Canada's pulp and paper industry appeared in a report issued in Feb. 1927, by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, covering operations for the year, 1925. This showed 114 mills in operation, of which 45 manufactured pulp only, 35 were combined pulp and paper mills and 34 manufactured paper only. The total capital invested in the manufacturing part of the industry was \$460,397,772; the total number of employees was 28,031 and the payroll, \$38,560,905. The value of pulp-mill products was \$100,216,383 and of paper-mill products, \$140,680,177.

Paper formed the principal raw material of a considerable number of industries. Thus there were in 1925, 99 firms with capital investment of \$14,379,233, engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes and bags of all kinds. These gave employment to 3,932 people, who were paid \$3,648,649 in salaries and wages, used materials to the value of \$6,472,726 and produced goods valued at over \$13,000,000. In addition there were 169 establishments, with capital investment of \$29,037,148, who were engaged in making building and roofing paper, stationery and envelopes, wall paper and miscellaneous paper goods. These employed 6,861 people, who received \$6,811,893 in salaries and wages and produced goods to the value of \$29,521,842.

An important development of 1926-27 was the decision of the industry to establish and maintain a pulp and paper research laboratory at McGill Univer-

sity in Montreal. The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association were prime movers in this project and raised \$350,000 to carry out the undertaking. The Canadian Pulp and Paper Research Corporation was incorporated by the Quebec Legislature and on June 9, 1927, contracts were awarded for the erection of the laboratory.

The year 1926 witnessed the inception of several new undertakings notably the Canadian Celanese Limited's large industry at Drummondville for the manufacture of artificial silk and the Canadian Cellulose Company's pulp mill at Cornwall. Both were started in June and were well on towards completion by the end of the year. Another project of importance commenced in 1926 was the erection of the Ste. Anne Power & Paper Company's mill at Beaufré, Quebec. The International Paper Co. had meanwhile been extending its interests in Canada and in January, 1927, announced the *personnel* of the directorate of its Canadian subsidiary, the Canadian International Paper Co., this being composed of Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Calgary; Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Montreal; Victor M. Drury, Montreal; Gordon C. Edwards, M.P., Ottawa; J. H. Fortier, Quebec; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Montreal; A. R. Graustein, New York; Neil C. Head, New York; John R. Macomber, Boston; G. H. Montgomery, K.C., Montreal; J. M. McCarthy, Quebec; J. W. McConnell, Montreal; H. C. Phipps, New York; Hon. Donat Raymond, Montreal; T. A. Russell, Toronto; F. N. Southam, Montreal; Hon. Smeaton White, Montreal; Brig.-General J. B. White, Montreal; A. H. Wiggin, New York and E. R. Wood, Toronto. The Company's new Gatineau mill on the Ottawa River commenced operations on Apr. 7, 1927.

Other interesting developments were the purchase in April, 1926, by the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., from Senator Menier of France of the Island of Anticosti in the St. Lawrence River; the absorption in Nov., 1926, of the Canada Paper Co., by the St. Maurice Valley Corporation; the production in Feb., 1927, of the first newsprint paper at the new mills of the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co., and the transfer of the control from the United States to Canada of the Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, the largest manufacturers in Canada of book paper.

The Canadian Pulp & Paper Association had its headquarters at Montreal, with Edward Beck, Secretary and Manager. It held its 14th Annual Meeting in Montreal on Jan. 28, 1927, when reports presented showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition. Resolutions were adopted approving the establishment of a Joint International Committee representing the American and Canadian Associations for the purpose of considering and dealing with matters of mutual concern, and extending to the American Association felicitations upon its golden jubilee. A resolution introduced by Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B., commending the Dominion Parliament for appointing the Duncan Commission for examination of the economic conditions of the Maritime Provinces and expressing the hope that legislation would be enacted without delay, implementing in full the Commission's recommendations, was debated at some length and finally amended to read that "this Association express its sympathy with the Maritime Provinces in their struggle for economic improvement and that a sub-committee be appointed to examine the report of the Duncan Commission and to report back to the Association." L. R. Wilson of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., was re-elected President, this being the first occasion that any president had been so honoured. At the annual luncheon, Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, was the principal speaker, while at the annual dinner speeches were delivered by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Hugh P. Baker, secretary of the American Pulp and Paper Association; Edward H. Butler, owner of the Buffalo News, and George H. Montgomery, K.C.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries in 1926-27

Canada's mineral industry showed continued progress in 1926 and, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, its production reached a new record value of \$241,245,898, which was an advance of 6.4 per cent. over the total of \$226,583,333 reported in 1925. Notable increases appeared in the figures for copper, gold, precious metals, silver, lead and zinc among the metals and for coal, feldspar, gypsum, graphite, natural gas, petroleum, pyrites, quartz and salt among the non-metals. Structural materials showed a gain of 5.5 per cent.

in the aggregate and such items as sand and gravel advanced upwards of 40 per cent. during the year. According to Provinces, Ontario led with a production valued at \$85,364,921, followed by British Columbia with \$66,185,780; Nova Scotia with \$28,792,898; Alberta with \$26,962,843, and Quebec, \$25,570,760.

The investment in Canadian mines in 1926 amounted to approximately \$632,075,000, of which \$290,534,965 was in metal mines and metallurgical works treating Canadian ores; \$253,023,646 in non-metallic mines and \$88,516,534 in properties and plants producing structural materials and clay products. Ontario mines accounted for 41 per cent. of the total invested in the industry. In the operating mines, quarries and smelters in Canada, upwards of 65,000 persons were employed but this did not represent the total extent of employment in the mining industry, since no records were available of the numbers engaged in prospecting and general development work on properties that had not reached the producing stage, nor did it make allowance for persons engaged in subsidiary industries. Salaries and wages paid to the 65,000 persons recorded totalled approximately \$85,000,000.

Canada's gold production in 1926 amounted to 1,754,228 fine ounces valued at \$36,263,110, which compared with 1,735,735 fine ounces valued at \$35,880,826 in 1925. Ontario contributed 1,497,215 ounces, as against 1,461,039 in 1925, its principal producers being the Hollinger mine with 713,000 ounces; the Dome, 190,000; the McIntyre, 185,000; the Lake Shore, 134,000; the Wright-Hargreaves, 104,000, and the Teck-Hughes, 77,000. Prospecting and development work was done in Western and Northern Ontario and throughout the new gold-copper area in Quebec, with such good effect that many claims were staked and not a few sold to development companies. Canada was the third gold producer in the world in 1925, according to Major J. Macintosh Bell, President of the Huronian Belt Company, Limited, who addressed the Canadian Club of Montreal on Apr. 20, 1927, on "The Mining Developments in Northern Ontario and Quebec." Its production was only exceeded by that of South Africa and the United States, the former yielding \$198,399,790 and the latter \$47,956,991, as compared with Canada's \$35,880,826. Canada's premier gold mining company, Hollinger Consolidated, issued its 16th Annual Report on Feb. 25, 1927. This showed that the mine had recovered a net value of \$14,789,636, as compared with \$15,786,405 in 1925. The mill treated an average of 5,295 tons daily and costs were reduced below the \$4 mark. Dividends paid aggregated \$5,805,600. Extension preparations were being made for larger production.

Copper statistics showed gains in every Province producing this metal, but more particularly in British Columbia. Production from Canadian ores amounted to 132,345,153 pounds, valued at \$17,386,867. In 1925, production was computed on a slightly different basis and totalled 111,450,518 pounds, valued at \$15,649,882. British Columbia's output aggregated 88,358,227 pounds. Most of the remainder came from Ontario, with a small amount from Quebec. However, large deposits were being opened up in the new Rouyn District in that Province and considerable work was being done on the copper ores of the Flin Flon Mine in Northern Manitoba. The outstanding development in the Rouyn District was that of Noranda Mines Limited, which reported ore reserves, based on copper at 13 cents a pound, of \$25,100,000 at Dec. 31, 1926. Development work in 1926 was retarded by lack of power, but progress was being made with the erection of a large smelter.

Lead production reached a new tonnage record in 1926, amounting to 284,120,946 pounds valued at \$19,262,242, as against 253,590,578 pounds valued at \$23,127,460 in 1925. The great bulk of the production came from the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. and this production was sold largely in Europe and the Orient. The Consolidated Company, one of the greatest of Canada's mining and metallurgical industries, had assets at Dec. 31, 1926, of \$43,921,983. Mines, mineral claims and investments in other companies were valued at \$9,697,826, and mining, smelting, concentrating and refining plants, less depreciation, at \$11,395,459. The Company earned net profits of \$13,915,262 in 1926. The volume of sales was very satisfactory and the year closed with practically no metal unsold, notwithstanding the marked

increase in production. Canadian sales showed healthy growth. Substantial increases were reported in the Orient and Europe purchased large quantities.

Exports of nickel in matte and speiss reached greater tonnages in 1926 than in 1925, but refinery production fell below the total for 1925, so that the aggregate was less. Production amounted to 65,714,294 pounds valued at \$14,374,163, as against 73,857,114 pounds valued at \$15,946,672 in 1925. Mining and smelting of nickel-copper ores was carried on by the International Nickel Co. of Canada and the Mond Nickel Co. The former in 1926 launched an extensive development programme to meet the growing demand for nickel as a result of research work looking to the further utilization of this metal.

Silver production in 1926 amounted to 22,435,531 ounces valued at \$13,934,035, compared with 20,228,988 ounces valued at \$13,971,150 in 1925. Canada's silver production was obtained principally from the silver-cobalt mines of Northern Ontario, the silver-lead-zinc and copper-gold mines of British Columbia and the silver-lead ores of the Yukon. Production of zinc was 161,897,466 pounds as against 109,268,511 pounds in 1925. This was valued, on the basis of London quotations, at \$11,966,601. Refined zinc was produced at Trail from the silver-lead-zinc ores of the West Kootenay and the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, while some zinc concentrates were exported from Quebec to Belgium.

Canada's deposits of asbestos continued to supply by far the greater part of the world's demand for this product and in 1926, 4,483,361 tons of asbestos rock were mined in the Province of Quebec and 4,002,626 tons were handled by the mills. Production of asbestos reached a total of 279,389 tons, valued at \$10,095,487. The bulk of the production came from the properties of the Asbestos Corporation Limited, a merger of the principal asbestos companies, which came into being on Feb. 1, 1926. Much important work was done in 1926 in placing the properties on a sound and efficient basis and results for the eleven months ended Dec. 31 were reported at the annual meeting on Apr. 27, 1927, as most satisfactory.

Coal production in 1926 advanced to 16,457,484 tons, an increase of 3,322,516 tons, and the value increased from \$49,261,951 to \$59,797,181. Nova Scotia mines had an output of 6,747,955 tons, which was only exceeded by that of 1916 when 6,912,140 tons were produced. Alberta mines produced 6,499,531 tons and British Columbia 2,602,548 tons. Smaller quantities came from New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Exports of coal amounted to 1,028,300 tons, as compared with 785,910 tons in 1925. Imports were 18,056,139 tons, as against 16,832,435 tons in 1925 and the quantity of coal made available for use was 33,485,323 tons, an increase of over 4,000,000 tons. The coke output in 1926 was 1,909,578 tons, comparing with 1,471,116 tons in 1925. There was in 1926 a growing national appreciation of the value of Canada's own coal resources, and steps were being taken particularly in Alberta, to bring about a larger consumption of domestic fuel in parts of the Dominion which had been dependent on U. S. supplies. The cost of transportation was a deterrent and efforts were being made to secure a rate which would enable Alberta operators to meet the competition of U. S. exporters in the Ontario market. *

In Alberta a Canadian Coal Publicity Committee was organized with W. W. McBain, Chairman, and at Toronto on May 28, preliminary steps were taken to form a National Coal Committee by representatives of the Alberta and Ontario Governments and various trade bodies.

Crude petroleum production in 1926 amounted to 364,603 barrels valued at \$1,313,730, as compared with 332,001 barrels valued at \$1,250,705 in 1925. Alberta, where interesting new developments were taking place, had a record production of 217,088 barrels, mainly from the Royalite No. 4 wet-gas well. Ontario's production of 136,971 barrels fell somewhat under the 1925 level. New Brunswick, the only other producing province, reported 10,544 barrels, or nearly double the 1925 total. The quest for oil in Canada was prosecuted vigorously in 1926, particularly in Alberta, where the spectacular results obtained from Royalite No. 4 well in the Turner Valley had proved a great incentive to explora-

*NOTE: See Chapter on Transportation and Communication, for an account of the application for reduced rates to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

tion. Popular interest in the search broadened greatly, and at least two important petroleum organizations entered the field, the Marland Oil Co., which formed an affiliation with the Hudson's Bay Co. and began exploratory work principally in the northern part of Alberta, and the Cities Service Company which, under the presidency of E. L. Doherty, had been for some years an important factor in the oil and gas industry of the United States, and in 1926 became interested in areas in Southern Alberta. In his report for 1926, C. C. Ross, Supervisory Engineer of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, stated that in the Turner Valley, 16 wells had been started during the year, and a total of 42,779 feet of drilling accomplished in them. The only completed wells were Vulcan No. 1, which was producing 140 barrels of naphtha per day, and Illinois-Alberta No. 1, with 120 barrels per day. Favourable results were also being secured at McLeod No. 2. Outside of the Turner Valley prospecting wells were being drilled at Rice Creek, Highwood, Bragg Creek, Moose Mountain, Jumping Pound, Bow River, Wainwright and Ribstone, with fairly encouraging results.

An incident of 1926-27 which received considerable publicity was a reported find of oil near Grandview, Manitoba. The well had been "spudded in" by Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, on Nov. 19, 1926, in the presence of a large gathering and a banquet had been held to mark the occasion. On Dec. 22 *The Manitoba Free Press* stated that it had received word from W. T. Ross, the promoter who was sinking the well, that a flow of from 35 to 40 barrels a day had been secured at less than 1,000 feet. Action was subsequently taken by the Federal authorities to investigate the alleged find and this inquiry was spread over several months. Eventually a final report was made by C. C. Ross, Chief Inspector of the Department of the Interior, which was published in *The Free Press* on June 22, 1927. It concluded: "After carefully weighing all the information furnished, documentary evidence secured, and the facts obtained by opening up the well, there is no alternative to arrive at but that the operations at the well were deliberately planned to deceive and defraud, and I am firmly convinced that the officials of the Irro Gas and Oil Co., Limited, and Grandview Oils Limited were deceived." Notwithstanding this situation, both companies decided to continue exploratory work, and work on a second well was commenced while the investigation was still in progress.

What was regarded as an important find was made early in June, 1927, when oil was struck at 3,090 feet in No. 1 Well of the Devenish Petroleum Corporation, 7 miles south of Skiff, Alta. On June 17 a banquet was tendered by the Lethbridge Board of Trade to O. G. Devenish, the discoverer, at which Prof. J. A. Allan, of the University of Alberta, made the statement that the discovery had been the most important in Alberta to date. The well was making about 250 barrels of 22 degree baume crude on a swab test. Mr. Devenish himself declared that he believed it to be the beginning of a gigantic field.

Other events of 1926-27 affecting mining and kindred industries were: the decision of the Dominion Government to enter on the peat distribution business at the Alfred bogs in Ontario in an experimental way for one year; the first shipment of a carload of lithium ores from Lac du Bonnet, Man., on Feb. 9, 1927, for export to Germany; a conference at Ottawa on Mar. 1st, 1927, between representatives of the Canadian and U. S. governments with a view to effecting co-operation in the investigation of problems affecting the mineral industry in both countries; the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on Apr. 20, 1927, that precious metals in Hudson's Bay Co. lands were owned by the Crown and the announcement on June 16 that leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of the Supreme Court had been granted.

The Dominion Fuel Board, composed of Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines (Chairman); John McLeish, Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines (Vice-Chairman); Dr. W. H. Collins, Director, Geological Survey, Department of Mines; F. C. C. Lynch, Director, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior; J. T. Johnston, Director, Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior; B. F. Haanel, Chief Engineer, Division of Fuels and Fuel Testing, Mines Branch, Department of Mines; D. Roy Cameron, Assistant Director, Forestry Branch, Department

of the Interior, and C. P. Hotchkiss, Department of Mines (Executive Secretary), continued in 1926 its studies of the fuel situation in Canada. Among its activities were an investigation of and report on the coking qualities of Maritime Province coals; the carrying out of heating tests to determine the relative values of Canadian and British coals and various kinds of coke; the preparation of a series of popular pamphlets on house construction and insulation; an investigation into the use of wood as an auxiliary fuel in Ontario; the publication of cards of instruction showing the correct way of using coke in household furnaces; the making of another survey of the extent to which United States anthracite was being replaced by other fuels; a study of the extent to which assistance could be granted to the coking industry, including a revision of the Dominion Fuel Act; the submission of a brief to the Railway Board on the subject of freight rates on coal and a study of the tariff question as it affected fuel. The Board was also called upon by the House of Commons Committee investigating the coal resources of Canada to advise and prepare data on the subject.

The national organization of those interested in the mining industry of Canada was the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Montreal. Lewis Stockett, General Superintendent, Coal Mines Branch, Department of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Calgary, was President in 1926-27, and G. C. Mackenzie, Secretary-Treasurer. For the first time in 6 years an increase in membership was recorded in 1926 and at Jan. 1st, 1927, the total was 1,498, as compared with 1,419 at Jan. 1st, 1926. The routine work of the Institute proceeded regularly throughout the year, special attention being devoted to preparations for the second Empire Congress of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions assembling in Montreal on Aug. 22, 1927. The 28th Annual General Meeting was held in Montreal, Mar. 3-6, 1926, with a registration of 265. A number of excellent papers were presented which were provocative of considerable discussion. The 34th Annual Meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia took place at Baddeck, C.B., on June 22-23, 1926. The 7th Annual Western Meeting of the Institute was held jointly with the Northwest Sections of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, with sessions at Spokane, Wash., Oct. 13-14, 1926; at Cranbrook, B. C., Oct. 15, followed by visits to the Sullivan mine and concentrator at Kimberley on Oct. 16. The 7th Annual Meeting of the B. C. Division of the Institute was held in Vancouver on Feb. 19, 1926.

Canada's Fisheries; Their Progress in 1926

There was an increased production of fish in Canada in 1926 and this was reflected in the total value of the fish marketed. The catch of salmon, the most valuable of all the fish caught and marketed, amounted to 2,180,470 cwt., as compared with 1,933,260 cwt. in 1925. Cod, which ranked second in value, showed an increase from 2,309,000 cwt. to 2,733,864 cwt. There was a slight decrease in lobsters from 340,838 to 339,195 cwts., and in halibut from 340,007 to 339,918 cwts., but herring was up from 2,413,973 to 2,423,457 cwts., whitefish from 186,648 to 190,644 cwts., and haddock from 344,386 to 496,811 cwts. The catch of pickerel increased from 86,877 to 126,086 cwts., and there was a remarkable jump in the catch of pilchards from 318,973 to 969,958 cwts. The recently established industry in British Columbia for the production of pilchard oil and meal gave this fish eighth place in the list of commercial fishes of Canada in 1926. There were variations in the production of the other kinds of fish contributing to the total but in most instances increases were recorded.

In point of value the salmon fishery had a production worth \$19,614,239, which represented an increase of nearly \$4,000,000 over 1925. The cod fishery was valued at \$6,995,283, as compared with \$6,232,821 in 1925. Despite the smaller catch in each case, the value of the lobsters caught and marketed showed an increase from \$5,552,977 to \$5,883,672, and the halibut from \$4,185,391 to \$4,935,472. Herring, with a value of \$3,238,919; whitefish, with a value of \$2,167,865; haddock, with a value of \$1,754,846; pickerel with a value of \$1,385,886, and pilchard, with a value of \$1,256,721, were all substantially higher than in 1925. The total value of production of all kinds of fish was \$56,360,633.

This was an increase of \$8,418,502, or 18 per cent. over 1925 and was the third largest in the history of the industry, being only exceeded by 1918 and 1919, when average prices were at their highest levels.

The amount of capital represented by the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers, wharves, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was \$29,038,613, compared with \$25,732,645 in 1925. 61,371 persons were employed in these primary operations, an increase of over 3,000 for the year. The value of the capital investment in the canning and curing branches of the industry was \$27,499,153, compared with \$21,139,985 in 1925. There were 838 establishments in operation, classified as follows: lobster canneries, 454; salmon canneries, 80; clam canneries, 19; sardine and other fish canneries, 4; fish curing establishments, 259; and reduction plants, 22. The total number of persons employed during the 1926 season was 16,965, an increase over 1925 of 693.

According to provinces, British Columbia led in the value of its fish production, the total for 1926 being \$27,367,109, an increase of \$4,952,491 over 1925. Nova Scotia ranked second with \$12,505,922, an increase of \$2,292,143, and New Brunswick third with \$5,325,478, an increase of \$526,889. Ontario and Quebec each had a production slightly over \$3,000,000, Manitoba followed with \$2,328,803, and Prince Edward Island had \$1,358,934.

During April, 1927, an investigation was held by David McKenzie, acting as Commissioner for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, into alleged illegal fishing at Smith's Inlet, B.C. Sittings were held at Vancouver, New Westminster and points along the coast. In his report, Mr. McKenzie stated that charges of illegal fishing and bribery of patrol officers had been proved. The Commissioner recommended that mounted police officers be used as fishing patrol officers and that seaplanes be employed to supervise fishing areas.

The Canadian Fisheries Association met in Montreal on June 29, 1926. An increase in membership was reported and suggestions were made for further work along this line. The report of the Transportation Committee aroused some discussion about the freight rate on lobsters which, it was claimed, was out of proportion to the rate on fish. It was finally recommended that the Association make a study of the rates and privileges granted to the packer with a view to getting comparable rates on fish. The report of the Publicity Committee dealt chiefly with the co-operative campaign being carried on to increase the consumption of fish and the meeting was in favour of its continuance. Officers elected were: President, Arthur Boutilier, Halifax; 1st Vice-President, J. T. O'Connor, Montreal; 2nd Vice-President, T. H. Johnson, Prince Rupert; 3rd Vice-President, R. Langskill, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. Vair, Halifax.

The Hydro-Electric and Central Station Industry in 1926

Widespread activity in the field of hydro-electric and water power development in Canada was again evident in 1926 and, while the total additional installation did not reach the record figure of 1925, it was nevertheless substantial, being just slightly under 266,000 h.p. This brought the total installation to 4,556,260 h.p. In addition to completed installations, a number of large projects were under way and others were in active prospect. There was no change during the year in the estimated available water power of the Dominion, this being 18,255,316 h.p. at ordinary minimum flow and 32,075,998 h.p. at ordinary 6 months' flow. It was pointed out, however, that these figures represented only the minimum water power possibilities of the Dominion, since many rapids and falls of greater or lesser power capacity were scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast which had not as yet been recorded.

In British Columbia, the West Kootenay Light and Power Co. added a third 20,000 h.p. unit to its plant at Lower Bonnington Falls and the Powell River Co. completed an extensive programme of construction at its pulp and paper mill, which added 25,860 h.p. to its power plant. The B. C. Electric

Railway Co. completed the Alouette dam and spillway and made progress with the new Alouette power station. At Bridge River preliminary work was started in connection with a new power plant of 54,000 h.p. initial capacity. In Alberta no new installations were added in 1926. In Manitoba, the City of Winnipeg completed the Point du Bois station by adding two units of 7,600 h.p. each, bringing the total to 109,000 h.p., and the Manitoba Power Co. added a third unit of 28,000 h.p. to its Great Falls plant, bringing its capacity up to 84,000 h.p.

New installations in Ontario in 1926 amounted to only 5,746 h.p., but other works under construction or in early prospect were expected to add considerably to the provincial total. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission began construction of a new station of 54,000 h.p. capacity at Alexander Landing on the Nipigon River and completed a small 1,550 h.p. plant at Hanna Chute on the South Muskoka River, one of 1,100 h.p. at Campbellford and one of 2,980 h.p. at Frankford. The Spruce Falls Co. commenced construction of a development at Smoky Falls on the Mattagami River and the Keewatin Power Co. completed its 17,000 h.p. development at the western outlet of the Lake of the Woods. The Backus Brooks Co. commenced construction on three developments on the Seine River.

Water power activities in Quebec continued on a large scale, with the developments of the Canadian International Paper Co. in the Hull district of outstanding importance. Through its subsidiary, the Gatineau Power Co., it carried on the construction of three plants on the Gatineau River, 120,000 h.p. at Farmer's Rapids, 170,000 h.p. at Chelsea, and 240,000 h.p. at Paugan Falls. Of these the first two were practically completed in 1926. In the Lake St. John District, the Duke-Price Power Co. added two units of 45,000 h.p. each to the Ile Maligne development on the Saguenay River, bringing the installation up to 450,000 h.p., and the Aluminum Co. of Canada made progress on its 800,000 h.p. development at Chute-a-Caron on the same river. The Shawinigan Water and Power Co. placed in operation 22,200 h.p. at St. Narcisse on the Batiscan River and the Canadian International Paper Co. added 16,000 h.p. to its Kipawa plant. A large number of new developments were under construction, representing a future addition to the power resources of Quebec of 1,400,000 h.p.

There was a net increase of 2,600 h.p. in the total installation in New Brunswick, but of outstanding importance was the initiation of work at Grand Falls on the St. John River, where an initial development of 60,000 h.p. was undertaken by the International Paper Co. In Nova Scotia no large installations were made or contemplated.

Of the 4,556,266 h.p. installed in Canada, 80.9 per cent. was in central electric stations, 11.6 per cent. in pulp and paper mills and the balance in other industries. The average installation per 1,000 of population was 485 h.p., which placed Canada among the leading nations of the world in *per capita* utilization of water power. Of 303 hydro-electric generating stations in Canada with a combined installation of 3,685,428 h.p. in 1926, 213 with 2,432,729 h.p. were owned by commercial organizations and 90 with 1,252,699 h.p. by municipal or other public organizations. 117 pulp and paper mills operated water power developments to furnish their own motive power, the combined installation being 526,731 h.p. A conservative estimate of the capital investment in the Canadian water power industry, including development, transmission, and distribution, was over \$840,000,000.

The census of the central electric station industry for 1925 showed 563 plants in operation, an increase of 31 over 1924. Of these 11 were hydraulic and 20 fuel plants. The capital invested in all plants was \$726,721,087, and of this \$625,970,883 was in generating and \$100,750,204 in non-generating stations. The gross revenue from the sale of electric energy was \$102,587,882 and the net revenue \$79,341,584. The cost of salaries and wages, fuel, taxes and power was \$47,635,531. The total number of persons employed was 13,263, and there were 1,279,731 customers. The pole line mileage was 27,653. The total of kilowatt hours generated was 10,110,459,000, of which 9,941,604,000 was in hydraulic and 160,979,000 in fuel plants.

The Canadian Electrical Association held its 37th Annual Convention in Niagara Falls, May 25-27, 1927, and spent much time in visiting points of interest. Voluminous reports were presented by the various committees and an important address was delivered by Paul S. Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, in which he gave valuable information as to the way in which the use of electric power in industry was increasing. Officers elected were: President, J. B. Woodyatt, Southern Canada Power Co., Montreal; Vice-Presidents, G. Gordon Gale, Gatineau Power Co., Ottawa; P. S. Gregory, Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Montreal, and H. B. Pope, Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., Montreal; Treasurer, Charles Johnstone, Southern Canada Power Co., Montreal.

Ottawa River Power Situation. Of special interest during 1926-27 was the situation with respect to proposed power developments on the Ottawa River. This had both a Federal and inter-Provincial aspect. On Apr. 29, 1926, a conference took place at Quebec between Premier Taschereau of Quebec and Premier Ferguson of Ontario, with the purpose of defining the respective rights of the two provinces in waterfalls lying on the inter-Provincial boundary. As the outcome of the conference a three-fold accord on power matters was reached: (1) the immediate appointment of a joint engineering board to survey and report upon the power possibilities of the Ottawa River; (2) the remission by Quebec in Ontario's favour of the 50-cent per h.p. tax on power, and (3) provision for joint resistance against any action by the Federal Government to sell or lease the Carillon or any other power sites. On June 9 it was announced at Quebec that Arthur Amos, c.é., of the Quebec Streams Commission, would represent Quebec, and C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, would represent Ontario on the joint board of inquiry.

Towards the close of the year the question of power rights at Carillon again became prominent with the announced intention of the National Hydro-Electric Company of Montreal and the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Co. to press for the extension of their leases and charters from May 1st, 1927, at which date both would expire, and to proceed with development. Renewal of the charter of the Canal Co. was vigorously advocated by Harry Sifton of Toronto in an interview published in *The Globe*, Toronto, on Jan. 10, 1927. It was followed by a controversy in the press between Mr. Sifton and C. A. Maguire, a member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, on the relative merits of the two proposals. (See *The Globe*, Jan. 21 and 27). The fight over the renewal of the Canal Company's charter proved to be the most controversial subject before Parliament at its 1927 Session, ending with the defeat of the Bill providing for the extension.* With respect to the lease of the National Hydro-Electric Co., Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals informed *The Canadian Press* in Winnipeg on Apr. 28 that, prior to his departure from Ottawa, the Cabinet had decided not to renew it. Commenting on this Hon. Henry Miles, President of the Company, said in Montreal on Apr. 29, "The Government wish a delay to approve of our plans which have been before the Department for some time. There is a current persistent error in respect to the original 1911 lease granted by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government. For some purpose it is stated that this lease was for 250 h.p. development, whereas it covered all the surplus waters of the Ottawa River." Mr. Miles regarded the lapsing of the supplemental lease as unfortunate and intimated that further negotiations would be necessary since the original lease (which remained in effect), did not cover all the requirements of the finances they had secured. Later, it was intimated at Ottawa that the Company had contested the right of the Government to cancel its lease and that the Government was prepared to settle the question in the courts. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, June 25, 1927.)

Spray Lakes Power Development. The controversy between advocates of power development in the Spray Lakes area of the Rocky Mountain

*NOTE: For a detailed account of the proceedings in Parliament, see *The Federal Section* in this volume.

National Park and those opposed to the invasion of the Park by power interests continued during 1926-27. Foremost in protesting against precipitate action was *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, which on Nov. 24 and Dec. 29, 1926, and again on Jan. 20, 1927, published editorials voicing a certain amount of opposition to the scheme. The Alberta Government, however, was pressing for action and on Jan. 11, 1927, a conference was held at Ottawa, attended by Hon. C. Stewart, Minister of the Interior; W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; Robert Gardner, M.P.; George Webster and Fred White, members of the Alberta Legislature; and counsel for the Calgary Power Co. In a statement issued by the Minister, following the conference, it was said: "A very full discussion of the matter took place and the Minister informed the delegation that he would take the earliest opportunity to bring the matter up at this Session of Parliament, to settle definitely the question of storage facilities required in the Park. It was intimated to the delegation that the Federal Government would give the Provincial authorities the first consideration in any development project, but in the event of their deciding not to embark upon a Provincial hydro scheme, then the Minister preferred to deal direct with the parties who were undertaking the development, but made it very clear that the Provincial and municipal interests would be fully safeguarded, and that the Provincial authorities would be thoroughly informed and consulted before definite action was taken."

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on Feb. 8, Hon. Mr. Stewart stated that "the Government has been giving serious consideration to the many and varied representations made concerning the application to develop water power storage at Spray Lakes in Rocky Mountain Park and will introduce at the present Session an amendment to the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act which will enable discussion of the Spray Lakes application in the House of Commons. In the meantime no decision will be made on the application." Mr. Stewart introduced his amending Bill on Feb. 10.* The main provision was that there should be no disposal of any of the resources of the national parks without a special act of Parliament. The measure, however, did not proceed beyond the first reading stage. In the Alberta Legislature, † a resolution, sponsored by Premier Brownlee, and urging the granting of a licence for the development before the close of the Parliamentary Session, was adopted on Feb. 28. The Canadian National Parks Association, in its campaign "to preserve the natural beauties of the national parks of Canada in their entirety for the use and benefit of the people of Canada as a whole and of the world," issued a bulletin in March in which an array of arguments were marshalled against the proposed development, backed by the resolutions of a considerable number of organizations.

Miscellaneous Incidents of 1926-27. On Apr. 27, 1926, it was announced that the Aluminum Co. of America, which was carrying on important developments in the Lake St. John District of Quebec, had purchased the Duke-Price Power Co., Limited, an organization formed by the late James B. Duke and the late Sir William Price to develop power on the Saguenay River on a very large scale. On May 14, 1926, the statement was made by A. R. Graustein, President of the International Paper Co., that his Company would commence the development early in 1927 of Pagan Falls on the Gatineau River, the power rights at this point having been acquired with the purchase of the Hull Electric Co. from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Early in June, 1926, a contract was signed between the Gatineau Power Co., subsidiary of the International Paper Co. and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, under which the former agreed to supply the latter with from 230,000 to 260,000 h.p. from its power plants on the Gatineau River at \$15 per h.p. at point of delivery. On Dec. 8, 1926, at Fort William, C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, officiated at a ceremony at which the power from the Kaministiquia Power Co.'s system was discontinued and that from the Power Commission's development at Nipigon turned on. On Jan. 9, 1927, the Saskatchewan Government announced the

* NOTE: See Chapter on Alberta, for an account of the debate on this resolution.

† See Chapter on Alberta for further information.

appointment of a Commission to inquire into the economic practicability of generating power at central station plants and water power sites and distributing it through the Province. On Feb. 1st, 1927, a delegation representing the Provincial, civic and private power interests of Manitoba waited on Premier Ferguson in Toronto and sought assurance that power developments on the Winnipeg River would be safeguarded in the event of proposed power plants on the English River being proceeded with. Mr. Ferguson was asked to agree to an extension of the powers of the Lake of the Woods Control Board to cover these developments. On June 30, 1927, it was officially announced by the Gatineau Power Co. that it had purchased the Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., serving the district west of the Island of Montreal to Hawkesbury on the north and Coteau on the south, and the Quebec Southern Power Corporation serving the District north of Montreal in the vicinity of St. Jerome and Rawdon as well as villages in the Laurentian Mountains.

Prominent among Canadian power companies in 1926 was the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Limited, which had immense interests through subsidiaries and by stock ownership in power and industrial enterprises in the Province of Quebec. The gross income of the Company itself and of its subsidiaries and controlled companies was \$16,700,000; they employed 3,510 men and paid in salaries and wages over \$5,000,000. A total of 635,000 h.p. was either directly or indirectly available for distribution by the company and its subsidiaries. 224 towns and other municipalities were served. In 1926 the Company secured an interest in the Duke-Price Power Co., Limited, contracted for the delivery of 100,000 h.p. and commenced construction of a 135-mile transmission line from Ile Maligne to Quebec City. J. E. Aldred was President of the Company.

Manufacturing Industry and Manufacturers' Organizations in 1926-27 Manufacturing industry in Canada enjoyed generally a more active and prosperous year in 1926. The degree of improvement was difficult to estimate but there was undoubtedly a much better tone in business. Employment figures gave some indication of the enlarged activity. The index number for manufacturing (January, 1920 = 100) moved consistently throughout the year from 4.3 to 7.5 points above the number for 1925, reaching a maximum of 96.9 at Sept. 1st, which was 5.6 points above the maximum for 1925, recorded at Oct. 1st.

The extent of Canada's manufacturing industry was revealed in the preliminary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1925, published in April, 1927. This showed that there were, at that time, 22,331 establishments, with an invested capital of \$3,808,289,981, employing 544,014 persons, who received in salaries and wages, \$596,015,171. The total cost of materials was \$1,587,665,408, and the gross value of all goods manufactured was \$2,948,545,315. On the basis of value of products, the pulp and paper industry led with an output of \$193,092,937, closely followed by flour and grist mill products with \$187,944,731. The sawmilling industry, which had held third place in 1924, was dislodged by slaughtering and meat packing, the output of which amounted to \$163,816,810, while sawmilling was down to \$134,413,845. Butter and cheese followed with \$124,828,754, and automobile production came sixth with \$102,587,882. The Province of Ontario was the most important industrial Province,

having 6,995 establishments, with capital of \$1,925,593,482 and production valued at \$1,527,154,660.

Consumption of steel was much greater in 1926 than in 1925, though domestic output of steel ingots was very little larger, being 776,888 short tons, as compared with 752,695 tons in the previous year. This led to complaints on the part of steel manufacturers that their industry was being retarded by importations. The increased consumption of steel was indicated by results in the automobile and agricultural implement industries. 204,727 motor cars were produced, as compared with 161,970 cars in 1925, and the total production value for the automobile industry, including \$10,968,919 worth of parts and repairs, was \$133,598,456, as against \$110,835,388 in 1925. In the agricultural implement industry the output was estimated by authorities at one-third more than in 1925. A feature of the year was the increasing use in Western Canada of the reaper-thresher, a machine first introduced in the Swift Current area in 1922. Makers of railway equipment did not find business much better in 1926 and this was attributed to the greater efficiency of the railroads which were handling larger tonnage in fewer cars. On the other hand, electrical machinery and appliances were in heavy demand, largely as a result of expanding production in other industries and improved purchasing power of the public.

The woollen textile industry continued to complain in 1926 of the serious effect of heavy importations of woollen and knit goods. The cotton textile industry also experienced a trying year by reason of a collapse in the price of raw cotton which caused some loss on inventories. Increased production was recorded by the shoe manufacturing industry, the output being 18,693,189 pairs, an increase of 2,141,390 pairs, but at the same time imports were increasing and exports declining. In rubber manufacturing the year witnessed further expansion. The number of tires sold to automobile manufacturers as original equipment and the number sold on export account were larger but there was a decrease in the number sold to Canadian car users, due to weather conditions. On the other hand, there was an increase in sales of rubber footwear and a larger demand for belting, hose and packing as a result of increased industrial activity.

With a production in the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1926, of 19,068,000 barrels, the Canadian flour milling industry maintained its output well above the peak of the war period, while net earnings of the principal companies were above the 1925 level. It exported 10,671,000 barrels, which, while not up to the 1923-24 record, was well above 1924-25. Capacity of the mills was estimated at 102,500 barrels per day and this was being augmented by a 2,000 barrel mill under erection by Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Limited, at Calgary.

As large consumers of milling products, biscuit and confectionery manufacturers were an important element in manufactur-

ing industry in 1926, steady advances were made during the year and of particular interest was the amalgamation in May of the McCormick Manufacturing Co., Limited, London; J. A. Marvin, Limited, Moncton; Montreal Biscuit Co., Limited, Montreal; D. S. Perrin Co., Limited, London; Paulin, Chambers Co., Limited, Winnipeg; and the Northwest Biscuit Co., Limited, Edmonton, into the Canada Biscuit Co., Limited. The Canadian market absorbed biscuits in 1926 to the value of \$16,000,000, and the *per capita* consumption was increasing. An event of 1926-27 was the absorption, effective Jan. 1st, 1927, of the Cowan Co., Limited, Toronto, by Rowntree & Co. (Canada) Limited, subsidiary of the famous English company.

Due largely to unfavourable conditions in the export field, the Canadian packing industry experienced a bad year in 1926. Prices for hogs were unusually high in Canada, while prices for bacon were unusually low in England and in only 9 out of the 52 weeks was a profit made on Canadian bacon. Losses of Canadian packers were estimated at not less than \$1,500,000. An outcome of this state of affairs was the announcement on June 6, 1927, of a merger of the Harris Abattoir Co., Limited; Gunns Limited; Canadian Packing Co., Limited; and William Davies Co., Inc., Toronto, under a holding company incorporated as the Canadian Packing Co., Limited.

An industry which made marked progress in 1926 was the chemical and electro-chemical industry. A considerable number of new products came into production and plants were being erected for the manufacture of others. Among these was a large plant at Drummondville, Que., being built at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000 for the manufacture of cellulose acetate silk. Development of the new lacquer paints and varnishes involved the utilization of solvents not previously used in Canada on a large scale and the manufacture of these from calcium carbide was developed by the Canadian Electro-Products Co. during the year. In the electro-metallurgical field the greatest development was that of the Canadian Aluminum Co. at Arvida on the Saguenay River, the first unit of whose plant came into operation in 1926.

In construction, Canada witnessed more activity in 1926 than in any year since 1913. The total value of building contracts awarded, as compiled by Maclean Building Reports Limited, was \$372,947,900, or \$74,974,900 more than in 1925. Residential building amounted to \$109,562,000; business building, \$112,409,000; and industrial building, \$79,690,000. Four times as much money was spent on hotels as in 1925; school building was active and theatre-building showed a decided increase. The same situation was revealed in the report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which embraced the permits issued by 63 cities. The aggregate for the year was \$156,386,607, compared with \$125,029,367 in 1925. All Provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick registered increases, the largest abso-

lute gains being in British Columbia and Quebec. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was 149.2, compared with 153.7 in 1925, and the average index number of employment in building trades was 157.4, compared with 121.1 in 1925.

STATISTICS OF SOME OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

(1926)	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employers	Value of Products
Agricultural Implements	68	\$ 75,696,201	9,107	\$ 31,913,734
Machinery	156	59,935,894	9,568	38,369,454
Automobiles	11	82,791,968	11,905	133,598,456
Railway Rolling Stock	35	82,014,628	22,265	72,460,962
All Iron and Steel Products	1,134	592,134,860	101,414	496,376,260
Petroleum Products	22	56,415,101	3,702	83,472,465
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	951	180,594,895	17,747	157,513,476
Acids, Alkalies, etc.	43	38,186,983	2,406	28,717,401
Paints and Varnishes	63	22,947,040	2,471	24,702,385
Chemicals and Allied Products	533	132,279,179	14,313	120,369,578
(1925)				
Woollen Textiles	119	\$ 42,315,208	7,900	\$31,249,900
Hosiery, Knit Goods, etc.	154	48,230,450	14,647	47,512,154
Women's Factory Clothing	374	21,704,956	13,729	46,779,771
Men's Factory Clothing	175	24,180,348	11,109	38,236,384
Men's Furnishings	135	16,650,582	7,294	23,040,262
Hat and Cap	119	7,168,891	3,782	11,862,745
Silk Industry	11	9,224,224	1,727	5,483,363
Fur Goods and Dressing	218	10,456,789	2,443	14,142,863
Flour Milling	1,310	60,104,258	6,166	187,944,731
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	74	54,316,043	10,709	163,816,810
Sugar	8	50,089,717	2,784	68,445,879
Cocoa and Chocolate	5	4,518,332	609	3,874,919
Fruit and Vegetable Canning	302	30,662,708	6,226	30,339,117
Coffee and Spice	50	8,865,438	1,015	14,469,009
Brewing Industry	62	51,222,456	4,073	38,897,995
Wine Industry	24	2,944,943	171	1,624,742
Aerated Waters	313	10,673,331	1,684	6,877,524
Leather Industry	104	30,095,917	3,834	26,141,217
Leather Glove and Mitt	43	2,328,608	1,316	3,513,661
Harness, Saddlery, etc.	267	6,168,362	1,187	4,611,102
Rubber Industry	40	65,562,734	12,963	78,229,574
Broom, Brush and Mop	82	4,166,973	1,349	4,177,540
Cordage, Rope and Twine	9	9,440,617	1,228	8,665,441
Musical Instruments	48	13,727,283	2,753	8,958,140
Printing Trades	1,589	96,539,647	28,607	100,609,475
Pig Iron, Steel and Rolled Products	31	80,757,625	4,946	32,909,463
Sheet Metal Products	127	29,624,294	6,730	34,442,488
Aluminum Products	12	9,191,213	1,169	9,137,305
Glass	52	12,694,338	2,778	10,117,604
Cement	11	38,081,583	1,926	14,046,704
Cement Products	197	2,594,736	819	2,020,239
Clay Products	184	27,760,864	4,136	9,529,691

An event of importance in the agricultural implement industry in 1926-27 was a change in the control of Canada's largest implement manufacturing company, the Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Toronto. Early in 1927 shares of the company began to advance sharply and it was rumoured that United States interests were after the industry. Finally, on Feb. 14, after the common stock had been bid up to 97, announcement was made that a deal had been completed whereby the control of the company remained in Canada. The official statement handed out by W. E. Rundle, General Manager of the National Trust Co., said: "Some time ago it became known that interests which had very substantial holdings in the company were willing to dispose of their shares. These interests, in conjunction with those who are at present directing the affairs of the company, having a keen appreciation of the desirability to Canada and to Canadians of retaining to this

country this important institution with its world-wide trade and its opportunities for greater extension and progress, entered into negotiations for the sale of the shares to those closely connected with the present management. It is gratifying to state that, with the assistance of important Toronto financial interests, all of the shares in question have been acquired."

Unofficially it was stated (*The Globe*, Toronto, Feb. 15, 1927) that Hon. Vincent Massey had disposed of his own shares, those of the Massey Foundation and other holdings of the Massey family, aggregating in all 75,000 shares to interests represented by Thomas Bradshaw, Vice-President and General Manager, and J. H. Gundy, a Toronto financier; that \$125 per share had been paid for the common and \$110 for the preferred shares; that a cash transaction of \$8,000,000 was involved; that J. N. Shenstone would remain as President and that there would not be a single change among the officials of the Company.

A change in the ownership of Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, famous Canadian distillers, was announced on Dec. 23, 1926. Negotiations for the purchase of the company by Sir Mortimer Davis and Lord Shaughnessy of Montreal, on behalf of the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited, had failed to materialize and subsequent negotiations with a syndicate headed by H. C. Hatch, President of Gooderham & Worts, Limited, Toronto, had been conducted to a satisfactory conclusion. The sum paid was reported by the press to have been \$15,000,000. A new company, Hiram Walker's Limited, was formed with capital of 400,000 shares of no par value, issued at \$25 per share, to hold the capital stock of Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited. The directorate consisted of H. C. Hatch, Toronto, President; W. J. Hume, Walkerville, Vice-President; F. K. Morrow, F. Wellington Hay, W. Harold Mara, H. F. Marriott, J. S. Lash, and Duncan Macleod.

INDUSTRIAL APPOINTMENTS OF 1926-27

Month 1926	Company	Name	Address	Office
June.	Lee Puncture-Proof Tire Co., Ltd.	F. E. Partridge	Montreal	Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager
"	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	J. W. McConnell	"	Director
"	Simmons, Limited	A. H. Baker	"	Vice-President
July.	Christie-Brown & Co., Limited	C. E. Edmonds	Toronto	President
"	McClary Manufacturing Co.	John M. Gunn	London	"
Oct.	Canada Biscuit Co., Limited	H. V. Hanson	"	Gen. Manager
"	Frost & Wood Co., Limited	J. E. Ruby	Smith's Falls	1st Vice-Pres.
"	"	G. B. Frost	"	2nd Vice-Pres.
"	Wm. Paterson, Limited	J. S. Dowling	Brantford	President
"	"	C. L. Messecar	"	Vice-President
"	"	G. Hancock	"	"
"	"	F. W. St. Lawrence	"	Manager
Nov.	Dominion Salt Co., Ltd.	J. H. Danner	Sarnia	Gen. Manager
"	Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd.	Roy D. Kerby	Toronto	"
"	Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada	W. H. Cottingham	Montreal	Chairman
"	"	W. S. Fallis	"	President
"	"	D. A. Whittaker	"	Vice-President
Dec.	Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	E. W. Tobin, M.P.	Brompton	President
"	Can. Industrial Alcohol Co. Ltd.	E. Lauster	Montreal	Director
"	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.	Sir H. Holt	"	"
"	Dominion Glass Co., Ltd.	R. H. McMaster	"	"
"	"	Walter Molson	"	"
"	"	F. G. Daniels	"	"
"	"	N. M. Yuile	"	"

Month	Company	Name	Address	Office
1927				
Jan.	Canadian International Paper Co. (See list of directors on Page 258)			
"	Hiram Walker's Limited.....	(	"	271)
Feb.	British American Oil Co., Ltd.....	S. R. Parsons.....	Toronto.....	Chairman
"	"	A. L. Ellsworth.....	"	President
"	"	C. L. Suhr.....	"	Vice-President
"	British-Canadian Packing Co., Ltd.....	L. W. Simms.....	Saint John.....	President
"	"	P. M. Stanley.....	"	Vice-President
"	Canada Foundries & Forgings Ltd.....	G. C. Edwards.....	Ottawa.....	Director
Mar.	Canadian Cannery Limited.....	C. E. Innes.....	Simcoe.....	"
"	B. C. Fishing & Packing Co.	F. G. Bell.....	Ladner.....	"
"	"	Thos. Ramsay.....	Hamilton.....	"
June	Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd.	J. W. Seens.....	Walkerville.....	President
"	"	F. H. Kester.....	"	Vice-President
"	Canadian Packing Co., Ltd.	J. S. McLean.....	Toronto.....	President
"	"	James Harris.....	"	Vice-President
"	"	E. C. Fox.....	"	"
"	"	T. F. Matthews.....	"	"
"	Zimmer Knit, Limited.....	R. L. Innes.....	Hamilton.....	President
"	"	Mark B. Holton.....	"	Vice-President

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association.* Canada's national organization of manufacturers, with well over 4,000 members, continued in 1926-27 to be an important factor in the industrial life of the Dominion. It had its head office in Toronto and maintained branch and divisional offices in Montreal, Quebec, Amherst, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. John M. Taylor, Guelph, Ont., was President; James E. Walsh, Toronto, General Manager; and John T. Stirrett, Toronto, General Secretary. Activities of the 1926-27 season opened with a meeting of the Executive Council in Toronto on Oct. 12, 1926, when it was announced that the Canadian Conference Committee, authorized by the Annual General Meeting in June, had been formed for the purpose of consulting with representatives of agriculture, labour, transportation, distribution, finance and others for the purpose of improving relations among Canadians of various occupations and promoting measures for the general development of the country. The Council endorsed a resolution of the Quebec Division urging Canadian organizations to employ Canadian architects and engineers in the planning and construction of buildings and to use Canadian materials as far as possible and a resolution of the Maritime Division requesting the Government to encourage and protect the lobster fishing industry. Of interest was a report of the Tariff Committee declaring that the Association was co-operating in every possible way with the new Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.

The Council met again in Montreal on Nov. 25, and decided to re-appoint a special committee on taxation with instructions to prepare for the consideration of Council recommendations for submission to the Dominion Government. It adopted a resolution requesting the Government to create a separate Department to administer the fisheries of Canada, preferably under a Minister but, failing that, under a deputy minister. With respect to membership, Council was informed at this time that, since Apr. 30, 1919, 3,288 new members had been admitted, while 2,679 members had dropped out for various reasons, making a net gain of 609 and bringing the total to 4,139.

The Special Committee on Taxation had its report ready for presentation at a Council meeting held in Hamilton on Jan. 27. Its recommendations, which were adopted, were that the Association should request the Dominion Government (1) to reduce the sales tax from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. immediately and make further gradual reductions as national revenue requirements permitted; (2) to reduce the stamp tax to a flat rate of 2 cents on all commercial documents, abolish it on bank overdrafts and not require stamps on drafts until paid; and (3) to exempt from taxation in the hands of shareholders dividends (including stock dividends) received from corporations which had paid income tax on taxable profits. "Realizing the responsibilities of the Government," said the report, "we have endeavoured to make our requests for reductions in taxation reasonable. We believe, however, that the time has come when some reductions in taxation can be made without endangering the national

*NOTE: See Supplement in this volume for full report of The C. M. A.

revenues. By lessening taxation, industry will be stimulated, the investment of capital will be encouraged and employment will be provided."

The Provincial Branch of the Association in Alberta had meanwhile held its Annual Meeting in Edmonton on Jan. 17 and sent a delegation to interview the Provincial Government. Harvey Shaw, Edmonton, retired as Chairman and was succeeded by G. W. Green, Lethbridge. There was no further meeting of the Executive Council until Mar. 30, when a session took place in Toronto, with mainly routine proceedings. Division annual meetings commenced on Apr. 28, the Ontario Division meeting jointly with the Toronto Branch in Toronto and the Quebec Division with the Montreal Branch in Montreal. W. R. Drynan, Hamilton, was elected Chairman and T. F. Monypenny, Toronto, Vice-Chairman, of the Ontario Division, while F. R. Whittall, Montreal, became Chairman of the Quebec Division, with Henri Rolland, Montreal, Vice-Chairman. The Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Division took place in Vancouver on May 4, and was featured by an address on the question of industrial research by Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. Edwin Tomlin, Victoria, was re-elected Chairman, and R. E. Jamieson, Vancouver, Vice-Chairman. On May 5 the Maritime Division met at Moncton, approved reports on the year's work and elected A. D. Ganong, St. Stephen, Chairman, and C. A. Lusby, Amherst; A. F. Blake, Saint John; and J. T. Cumming, New Glasgow, Vice-Chairmen. The Prairie Division's Annual Meeting was held in Winnipeg on May 10 and was attended by Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, and R. H. Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg, both of whom spoke on Provincial problems. T. N. Clayton was re-elected Chairman; L. A. Willson, 1st Vice-Chairman; and H. Echlin, 2nd Vice-Chairman.

The Association's 56th Annual General Meeting was held in Calgary on June 2-4. Eastern members went West from Toronto on a special train, spending May 30 in Winnipeg and May 31 in Regina. At Winnipeg, local manufacturers entertained the visitors at a dinner, at which Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education for Manitoba, was the principal speaker. At Regina, the Board of Trade were hosts at a luncheon in the new Hotel Saskatchewan, and at this function speeches were delivered by Hon. W. H. Newlands, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of the Province. Features of the Calgary Convention were addresses on Canada's resources and their development by Cyril T. Young, Superintendent of Development, Canadian National Railways; on the relation between the western grain grower and the eastern manufacturer by C. W. Peterson, editor of *The Farm and Ranch Review*, Calgary, and on the development of the port of Vancouver by K. J. Burns, Superintendent of the Vancouver Harbour Board. One entire session was devoted to a review of Alberta resources and among the speakers on this occasion was A. A. McGillivray, K.C., leader of the Conservatives in the Provincial Legislature. The usual reports of standing committees were received, discussed and adopted and action was taken to increase the scale of fees. No resolutions were presented, it being agreed that the Association should stand on the resolutions adopted at previous conventions. W. S. Fallis, Montreal, succeeded John M. Taylor, Guelph, in the Presidency. L. W. Simms, Saint John, was elected 1st Vice-President, and R. J. Hutchings, Calgary, 2nd Vice-President. At the annual banquet on June 5, the speakers were Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; J. H. Woods, Editor of the *Calgary Herald* and President of The Canadian Press; and the new President, W. S. Fallis.

Other Organizations. The Canadian National Clay Products Association held its 25th Annual Convention in Toronto, Feb. 8-9, 1927. Six sessions were held and a large number of valuable technical papers were presented. By unanimous resolution the Association endorsed the plan for a standard-sized brick, $8 \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches for common and rough face, and $8 \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$ for smooth face. A resolution was also adopted asking that all imported clay products should be marked with the name of the country of origin. Officers elected were: President, F. B. McFarren, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, H. T. Dingledine, Aldershot; 2nd Vice-President, A. U. Cote, Cooks-

villie; 3rd Vice-President, Fred S. Price, Toronto. Gordon C. Keith, Toronto, was Secretary-Treasurer.

The Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association met in Annual Convention in Toronto on Nov. 18, 1926, and transacted routine business. H. Braithwaite, Kingston, was elected President; R. A. Willis, Montreal, 1st Vice-President; G. B. Heintzman, Toronto, 2nd Vice-President; and Fred Killer, Toronto, Treasurer. John A. Fullerton, Toronto, was Secretary.

The Canadian Jewellers' Association held its 8th Annual Convention in Montreal on Feb. 7-10, 1927, and listened to numerous addresses and reports on subjects of interest to the trade. It passed a strong resolution urging the Minister of Customs to take drastic action to prevent smuggling; petitioned the Government to send all seized gold and silverware to the mint to be melted down instead of selling it by auction and asked for the cancellation of the sales tax as soon as possible. Walter J. Barr, Toronto, was elected President; B. M. Chapman, Toronto, 1st Vice-President; J. S. Bliss, Niagara Falls, 2nd Vice-President. O. M. Ross was Secretary.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada held its 8th Annual Meeting in Montreal on Dec. 14, 1926. J. A. Walker, Toronto, President, stated that there had been some enlargement of output and fewer failures during the year, but that the industry was capable of much larger production. Importations had increased by about 14 per cent. and the present dumping clause was not adequate to cope with the situation. Resolutions were passed advocating a more equitable settlement of business by firms wound up under the Bankruptcy Act; amendments to the Bulk Sales Acts of the various Provinces so that the interests of creditors might be protected; appointment of a chief inspector of footwear in Western Canada; repeal of the stamp taxes and removal of double taxation of companies' earnings for purposes of income tax. Raoul Lanthier, Montreal, was elected President; H. V. Gale, Quebec, 1st Vice-President; and G. A. Blatchford, Toronto, 2nd Vice-President. Roy S. Weaver was Secretary and Manager.

External
Trade and
Matters of
General
Trade
Interest
in 1926-27

Canada's total trade with all countries for the fiscal year ended March, 1927, was \$2,298,465,647, made up of imports, \$1,030,892,505; exports of Canadian products, \$1,252,157,506; and exports of foreign products, \$15,415,636. As was pointed out in a review of Canada's external trade prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation—"an expansion and development has taken place that has not been surpassed by many of the oldest and largest countries. From an isolated community, Canada has become a nation trading with practically every country of the world. In volume of trade she to-day ranks fifth among the commercial nations, being exceeded only by the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France, while in trade *per capita* she occupies second place, being exceeded only by New Zealand. In respect to favourable trade balance (calendar year 1926) she occupied third place, the United States being in first place and British India second, while her favourable trade balance *per capita*, amounting to \$29.34 was the largest in the world."

Canada's principal exports in 1926-27 were classified under the head of agricultural and vegetable products and amounted to \$574,994,162, this being approximately \$31,000,000 less than

in 1925-26. Animal products had a value of \$167,291,589, also a decrease from the previous year. On the other hand exports of wood and paper continued to expand, amounting to \$284,120,267, as compared with \$278,674,960 in 1925-26. Other export groups were relatively much smaller. With respect to imports there was a marked increase, from \$181,196,800 to \$229,429,485, in iron and its products and a more moderate increase in agricultural and vegetable products from \$203,417,431 to \$213,098,121. Non-metallic minerals, the principal item of which was coal, increased from \$139,133,940 to \$156,784,707, while there was a slight decrease in fibres and textiles from \$184,761,831 to \$183,583,931.

The United States was again Canada's best customer, taking \$466,419,539 worth of its exports, as against \$446,876,101 by the United Kingdom. Other large purchasers of Canadian goods were: Germany, \$34,411,021; Japan, \$29,929,031; Netherlands, \$26,374,378; Italy, \$22,815,083; Belgium, \$21,341,116; France, \$15,220,232; and China, \$13,516,939. On the side of imports, Canada purchased over two-thirds of its requirements from the United States, its imports from that country for 1926-27, amounting to \$687,746,410, as against \$609,719,637 in 1925-26. Purchases from the United Kingdom were \$163,902,361, or about the same as in the previous year.

Trade Agreements of 1926-27. It was announced at Ottawa on Dec. 22, 1926, that the Cabinet had approved of a commercial trade agreement between Canada and Czecho-Slovakia and it was stated that this was the first agreement to be concluded since Canada had obtained new treaty-making powers at the recent Imperial Conference. Under the agreement which was to become effective on Jan. 1st, 1927, and last for 15 months, or until 3 months' notice of renunciation had been given by either party, Canada obtained the lowest rates of duty given any country by Czecho-Slovakia on a list of some 71 commodities, and in return Canada granted Czecho-Slovakian goods the benefit of the intermediate tariff. The treaty was regarded as beneficial to the milling industry and was approved by L. V. Mallette, Secretary of the Canadian National Millers' Association, but was attacked by Sir Edward Kemp, Toronto, who described it as "a fine Christmas box for the Czecho-Slovakians, but an empty stocking for the Canadian workmen." (*Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Dec. 25, 1926).

The Australian-Canadian Trade Agreement of 1925 continued to receive a certain amount of criticism. It was defended by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, who had in a great measure been responsible for it, at a meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association in Montreal, on Jan. 27, 1927. He declared that all the criticism hurled at the treaty by political opponents had failed to convince him that it was a bad bargain. The best proof that dairy producers were not suffering was that the Dominion was at the time importing large quantities of Canadian butter which had been sold to other countries when prices were high. Later in

the year the Australian attitude towards the treaty was explained by William Cattnach, c.m.g., Chairman of the State River and Water Supply Commission of Victoria, who had been requested by Premier Bruce to visit Canada and study conditions in a general way. He was interviewed in Montreal on May 30 (*The Montreal Gazette*, May 31, 1927), after having addressed meetings of business men in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Toronto, and pointed out that the treaty had not worked out so satisfactorily for Australia as it had for Canada. There was much inequality in the trading and "the continuance and extension of the treaty must depend in the long run on something like equality in trading."

Early in March, Canadian newspapers published despatches from Ottawa intimating unofficially that negotiations were in progress between Canada and Germany of a trade agreement. It was stated at this time (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Mar. 10, 1927) that "the principal obstacle in the way of a treaty is the German tariff against Canadian flour and the discussions now taking place centre largely around that aspect of the situation." No agreement was reached at this time.

The Canada-West Indies trade agreement, negotiated in 1925, came into effect by proclamation on May 1st, 1927, except that the preferential rate on bananas was not to come into force until the new steamship service, provided for in the agreement, had been established.

Hon. James Malcolm and the Department of Trade and Commerce. As Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Malcolm, who took office on the formation of the Mackenzie King administration on Sept. 25, 1926, was especially charged with the duty of caring for Canadian trade interests throughout the world. Mr. Malcolm made one of his earliest speeches as Minister at the annual banquet of the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada in Toronto on Dec. 22, 1926. At that time he spoke enthusiastically of the expansion of Canadian trade and said that he felt it was no more than just that "our own people should have brought home to their attention the astounding strides that have been made in recent years in the trade of this country." He defended the trade treaties which had been negotiated, declaring that time was necessary to enable them to work out satisfactorily. The Minister also spoke at the annual banquet of the Hamilton Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on Mar. 25, 1927, impressing his hearers with his grasp of the details of Canada's trade and his enthusiasm for its extension.

Shortly after Parliament was prorogued, Hon. Mr. Malcolm left for England and in London on May 24 told the reporters that "I am here to visit Canadian trade commissioners in Britain and on the Continent, and to acquaint myself more fully with the possibilities the markets here offer for Canadian products." Another object was to devise the best means of applying the grant

of \$100,000 made by the Canadian Government for advertising Canadian goods in Britain. Mr. Malcolm and his colleague, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, were guests of the Empire Parliamentary Association at a luncheon in the House of Commons on June 29, presided over by Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, referring to statistics as to Canadian investments, said "we are fast becoming a people able to take care of much of our own development." At the same time he declared that Canada was anxious to obtain British capital and he advocated strongly the establishment of branch factories in Canada by British concerns.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, of which F. C. T. O'Hara was Deputy Minister, had, as an important branch of its activities, the Commercial Intelligence Service which was designed and maintained to assist Canadian exporters in finding and developing markets abroad. The Service was presided over by a Director, stationed at Ottawa, and maintained offices in charge of Trade Commissioners in many of the important commercial countries of the world. At July 1st, 1927, the Commissioners were: Argentine Republic, E. L. McColl, Buenos Aires; Australia, D. H. Ross, Melbourne; Belgium, Yves Lamontagne, Brussels; Brazil, A. S. Bleakney, Rio de Janeiro; British West Indies, James Cormack, Port of Spain; and P. W. Cook, Kingston, Jamaica; China, L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai; France, Hercule Barré, Paris; Germany, L. D. Wilgress, Hamburg; Holland, A. B. Muddiman, Rotterdam; India and Ceylon, H. R. Poussette, Calcutta; Irish Free State, F. W. Fraser, Dublin; Italy, Jean J. Guay, Milan; Japan, J. A. Langley, Kobe; Mexico, C. N. Wilde, Mexico City; Netherland East Indies, R. S. O'Meara, Batavia; New Zealand, C. M. Croft, Auckland; South Africa, G. R. Stevens, Cape Town; United Kingdom, Harrison Watson, London; J. Forsyth Smith, Liverpool; Harry A. Scott, Liverpool; Douglas S. Cole, Bristol, and Gordon B. Johnson, Glasgow; United States, Frederic Hudd, New York. W. McL. Clarke, who had been appointed Director of the Service on Oct. 3, 1925, resigned in 1926 to become Secretary-General of the newly-organized Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Chester H. Payne was appointed Acting Director. A. E. Bryan was Inspector of the Service.

Attached also to the Department of Trade and Commerce was the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, the Weights and Measures Service, and the Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, all of which were doing valuable and essential work. The Department had supervision of the payment of bounties on petroleum, copper and hemp, and subsidies to steamship services and administered the Gold and Silver Marking Act.

Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. By Order-in-Council of Apr. 7, 1926, an Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, consisting of Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Chairman; Alfred Lambert, Montreal and

D. G. Mackenzie, Winnipeg, members; and Hector B. McKinnon, Secretary, was created. The Order-in-Council prescribed that: "(1) The duties of the Board shall be to inquire into and hear representations on all matters pertaining to the tariff and other forms of taxation, as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, and to advise the Minister in regard thereto. (2) The said Board shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance, who may make such regulations and give such instructions as he deems expedient or necessary to carry out the purpose and intention thereof. (3) The Board shall hold meetings whenever it appears to the Board to be necessary or desirable and also whenever required by the Minister of Finance to hold meetings. (4) The Board shall avail themselves of information and advice from such officers of the Department of Agriculture, Customs and Excise, External Affairs, Finance, Labour, Trade and Commerce, or other departments of public service, as may be able to be of assistance to the Board. (5) The Minister of Finance, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board, may engage competent persons possessing special knowledge to assist the Board and may similarly engage such clerical assistants as may be necessary and such persons and clerical assistants may be paid for their services at a rate to be determined by the Minister of Finance."

The Board met for the first time for organization purposes on Apr. 22, 1926, and held its first public sitting on May 26 in the West Block of the Parliament Buildings. At this time the Algoma Steel Corporation and the British Empire Steel Corporation made submissions in support of an application for increased protection on steel products. The Board sat again on May 27 and for a third time on June 22, hearing a number of other applications. During the summer Commissioners Lambert and Mackenzie spent nearly three weeks investigating conditions surrounding the manufacture of iron and steel in Canada, while by Aug. 27 some 24 applications for tariff adjustments had been submitted to the Board. During the 1926-27 season a considerable number of cases were heard, those of importance being an application by the Canadian Horticultural Council for a seasonal tariff on fruit and vegetables, heard Dec. 16-17, and again on Feb. 22; an application of the magazine publishers for a duty on foreign magazines, heard Feb. 1st; an application of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association for increases in the tariff against British-made boots and shoes, heard Feb. 3 and Mar. 8, and an application of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods manufacturers for increased protection, heard Mar. 9-10, June 15, 16, 17, 27, 28, and 29. In the case of boots and shoes and woollens the manufacturers of Great Britain presented briefs and had witnesses attend the public inquiry.

The Chairman of the Board, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, was called to the Senate on Dec. 20, 1926, but continued in office, pending the selection of a successor. On Jan. 27, 1927, the appointment of W. H. Moore, effective Feb. 5, was announced by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance. At this time Mr. Robb said, "To-day we accepted the 50th application for a hearing before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. This shows that the Board is filling a national need and the large number attending the various hearings shows that its deliberations are attracting general interest." At the conclusion of the sitting on Feb. 4, a warm tribute was paid to the retiring chairman by his colleagues on the Board, who presented him with a handsome wall barometer suitably inscribed. The following day Mr. Moore was sworn in as Chairman and on Feb. 22 he presided for the first time at a hearing of the Board.

During the early sittings of the Board, opposition to applications for increases in tariff was voiced by R. J. Deachman, who represented nominally George Spence, M.P. for Maple Creek, Sask. On Mar. 23, 1927, however, at a meeting of certain members of the House of Commons, steps were taken to provide that counsel representing consumers should be permanently before the Board. This culminated on Apr. 8 in the organization of the Consumers' League of Canada, with Charles Bothwell, M.P. for Swift Current, as Chairman, and Fred Totzke, M.P. for Vonda, and George Spence, M. P. for Maple Creek, as members of a committee of organization. The Consumers' League not only opposed applications for tariff increases but instituted applications for tariff reductions, the first a request for a cut in the duty on enamelware and nickel and aluminum hollow-ware, and later, a request for a decrease in the duty on

all raw materials entering into the manufacture of boots and shoes. Other organizations, whose interests were being watched at Tariff Board sittings, were the National Council of Women, represented by Mrs. John Bryson, Ottawa, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, by A. E. Darby, Winnipeg.

Combines Investigation Act. There was organized in Canada in 1926, through the agency of Sir William Glyn-Jones, officer of a similar organization in England, the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, embracing a large number of manufacturing and retail druggists in Canada. The avowed purpose of the Association was to put a stop to price cutting. A complaint having been made to the Government that the Association was raising prices, F. A. McGregor, Registrar under the Combines Investigation Act, instituted an inquiry and reported in October, 1926, that the Association was a combine and illegal. The Association at once protested that the Report had been made without adequate investigation, and that they had not had sufficient opportunity to present their side of the case. On Nov. 8, 1926, Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, stated that he had decided to arrange for the appointment of a commissioner and "for the completion of the inquiry." The Minister subsequently appointed L. V. O'Connor, Lindsay, Ontario, Commissioner for the purpose. The inquiry, which was opened in Montreal on Jan. 7, 1927, was conducted behind closed doors, only those having an official interest being admitted. Between this date and May 5, 43 sessions were held in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, for the taking of evidence, after which, argument was heard and the case was concluded on June 13. At this time it was stated that the report of the Commissioner would be made in July.

Prices and Price Indexes in 1926. Wholesale prices in Canada in 1926 averaged somewhat lower than in 1925. The index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (weighted according to the commercial importance of the 236 commodities included in its computation) was 156.2 for the year, as compared with 160.3 in 1925 (1913=100). Four groups of commodities: (1) fibres, textiles and textile products; (2) wood, wood products and paper; (3) iron and its products, and (4) non-ferrous metals and their products, were chiefly instrumental in bringing about the lower price level. There were slight declines in vegetables and vegetable products; animals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products. Only chemicals and allied products were higher. Opening the year at 163.8, the general index number declined almost steadily to 150.5 in December, this having been the lowest level since September and October, 1922. The Bureau's weighted index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services (1913=100) opened the year at 154, dropped to 150 in September and rose to 151 in December.

Commercial Failures in 1926. The cumulative total of failures in 1926 as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts was 1,771, as compared with 1,996 in 1925. The defaulted liabilities, however, were slightly greater being \$32,291,125, as compared with \$32,153,697. Failures in trade fell from 1,026 to 805; in manufactures from 403 to 389; in agriculture from 158 to 135; and in finance from 5 to 1. On the other hand, failures in logging and fishing increased from 14 to 26; in mining from 15 to 20; in construction from 50 to 52; in transportation and public utilities from 21 to 34; and in service from 220 to 225. Failures, not classified, were unchanged at 84. R. G. Dun and Co's report of Canadian failures showed 2,196, with liabilities of \$37,082,882 in 1926, as compared with 2,371, with liabilities of \$45,767,825 in 1925.

Trade Organizations. The Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association held its General Annual Meeting in Winnipeg on Dec. 18, 1926. Reports showed close to 8,000 members enrolled and assets of nearly \$1,000,000. Officers for 1927 were: President, Adam Mitchell, Campbell Bros. and Wilson, Winnipeg; Vice-Presidents, Geo. Laing, Winnipeg; F. H. Macdonald, Saskatoon; James Maxey, Calgary; George H. Hewitt, Vancouver; Treasurer, Charles Holden, Winnipeg.

The Dominion Council of the Associated Canadian Travellers met in Moose Jaw, Dec. 28, 1926, and elected W. E. Weston, Moose Jaw, President; J. A. Eoll, Calgary, 1st Vice-President; W. Harris, Regina, 2nd Vice-President; W. G. Cochrane, Regina, Treasurer; and Ernest R. Ford, Calgary, Secretary.

The 54th Annual Meeting of the Commercial Traveller's Association of Canada took place in Toronto on Dec. 30, 1926. Membership was reported to be nearly 16,000; receipts, \$324,633; disbursements, \$317,724; investments, \$2,385,805. H. L. Wilmot was elected President; C. A. E. Colwell, 1st Vice-President; B. E. Miller, 2nd Vice-President; and John Rutherford, Secretary.

The Dominion Retail Merchant's Association held its Annual Meeting in Fort William, July 12-16, 1926. J. A. Banfield, Winnipeg, was elected President. A resolution was passed urging cancellation of the income tax. The Association sent a large delegation to Ottawa on Feb. 1st, 1927, to wait on Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, and lay before him a large number of suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of business.

The Hudson's Bay Company. The Report of the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company presented at the General Court held in London, England, on June 28, 1927, was for the year ended May 31, 1927. It was at this time stated that the Company's collection of furs had been about the same in quantity as in the previous year; that keen competition in the trapping areas had increased costs but that this had been off-set by better prices realized at the Company's sales. Trade in the saleshops had continued to increase but results had been adversely affected by the dislocation inseparable from building operations, removal of departments, and organization of much larger staffs in Vancouver and Winnipeg. Farm land sales for 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1927, comprised 271,281 acres for £669,826 8s. 9d. At Jan. 31 unsold lands amounted to 2,781,940 acres and at the same date instalments outstanding on sales were £2,529,249. Net profit from trading for year ended May 31, 1927, was £151,909 10s. 10d. The Governor of the Company was Charles Vincent Sale, and the Deputy Governor, Frederick Henry Richmond.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

By

R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.) F.R.S.C.

Conditions
of
Employ-
ment

The activity of general employment in Canada, which is the condition perhaps of chief importance to labour, was greater during 1926 than in any year since 1920. The chart reproduced in the statistical section of the present volume illustrates this at a glance. From January until October the trend was continuously upward, and on a level higher than in any of the preceding five years. During the rest of the year likewise, though as is usual at this season the total volume of employment decreased, a marked improvement was shown over previous years, notwithstanding the effect of an early winter upon construction operations. During the first eight months of the year, approximately 125,000 persons were added to the staffs of the firms reporting their number on their pay-rolls monthly to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on which the official record of employment is based. This was a greater addition than recorded in any other year except 1922 when the extreme depression of 1921 was followed by a strong though temporary reaction. These favourable conditions continued during the first six months of 1927, when still further increases in the general level were recorded.

An outstanding feature in the situation in 1926 was the expansion in construction operations, employment in which more than doubled during the summer months. Manufactures also showed consistent gains, the general level being higher than at any time since 1920. Transportation, mining and trade employment were all more active, though logging operations were somewhat quieter. Among the provinces, British Columbia and Quebec showed the largest increases in general employment. By leading cities considerably more active conditions prevailed in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, the Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; there were moderate gains in Quebec, while in Ottawa conditions were fairly stationary. The index numbers in the Tables I and II herewith—afford a more detailed measurement of the features above summarized.

The reverse or unemployment side of the picture is revealed in the out-of-work returns received monthly by the Department of Labour from the leading trade unions. It confirms the above in every particular (see Table III.). In every month of 1926 and subsequently, the number of unemployed thus recorded was lower than in 1925. Still another labour index is the volume

of business transacted by the Employment Service of Canada operated under the Department of Labour. The Service reported 456,932 vacancies in 1926 compared with 447,043 in 1925, whilst there were 542,469 applications compared with 557,045. The number of placements totalled 410,155, compared with 412,825 in the preceding year.

It was above pointed out that building showed a pronounced increase in 1926. This is well illustrated in the records of building permits issued in the sixty-odd leading cities of Canada. The total value of building thus approved was \$156,386,607 in 1926 compared with \$125,029,367 in 1925, and the record continues to mount in 1927. The value of contracts awarded throughout Canada in 1926 was \$372,947,900 according to *The MacLean Building Review*, compared with \$297,973,000 in 1925, an increase of 25 per cent.

The International Association of Public Employment Services, including the main official organizations of the continent engaged in the study and practical treatment of labour supply and demand, held its Annual Meeting at Montreal, September 16-18, 1926. The United States and Dominion Departments of Labour and many of the State and Provincial Employment Services sent delegates, whilst the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada also were represented. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour, Canada, was elected President for the ensuing year, with Miss Mary Stewart, Washington, D.C., Secretary-treasurer.

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.
(Jan. 1920—100)

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1 1925....	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
Apr. 1	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug. 1	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3
Jan. 1 1926....	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	89.6
Feb. 1	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	90.7
Mar. 1	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	91.5
Apr. 1	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	91.4
May 1	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	94.3
June 1	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	101.0
July 1	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	103.7
Aug. 1	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	104.2
Sept. 1	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	104.9
Oct. 1	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	105.2
Nov. 1	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	102.8
Dec. 1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	101.1
Relative weight of employment by economic areas as at December 1, 1926.....	7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	100.0

TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries
(Jan. 1920—100)

	Manu- factur- ing	Logging	Mining	Commu- nication	Trans- por- tation	Construc- tion and main- tenance	Services	Trade	All- indus- tries
Jan. 1 1925..	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.9
Feb. 1 ..	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar. 1 ..	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
Apr. 1 ..	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.6	98.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May 1 ..	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June 1 ..	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
July 1 ..	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug. 1 ..	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sept. 1 ..	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct. 1 ..	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov. 1 ..	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec. 1 ..	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
Jan. 1 1926..	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1 ..	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1 ..	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
Apr. 1 ..	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1 ..	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1 ..	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1 ..	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1 ..	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1 ..	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1 ..	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1 ..	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1 ..	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
Relative Weight of employment by industries as at December 1, 1926.....	55.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	13.4	9.2	1.7	7.8	100.0

TABLE III.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions
by Provinces

Month.	N.S. and P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. Canada	
July 1922..	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug. 1922 ..	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept. 1922...	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Oct. 1922...	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov. 1922...	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Dec. 1922...	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Jan. 1923...	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Feb. 1923...	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
March 1923...	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
April 1923...	2.2	.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
May 1923...	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
June 1923...	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
July 1923...	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
Aug. 1923...	.5	.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Sept. 1923...	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Oct. 1923...	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Nov. 1923...	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Dec. 1923...	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Jan. 1924...	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Feb. 1924...	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
March 1924...	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
April 1924...	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
May 1924...	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
June 1924...	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
July 1924...	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
Aug. 1924...	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Sept. 1924...	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Oct. 1924...	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
Nov. 1924...	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Dec. 1924...	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Jan. 1925...	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Feb. 1925...	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
March 1925...	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April 1925...	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May 1925...	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
June 1925...	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July 1925...	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.6	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2

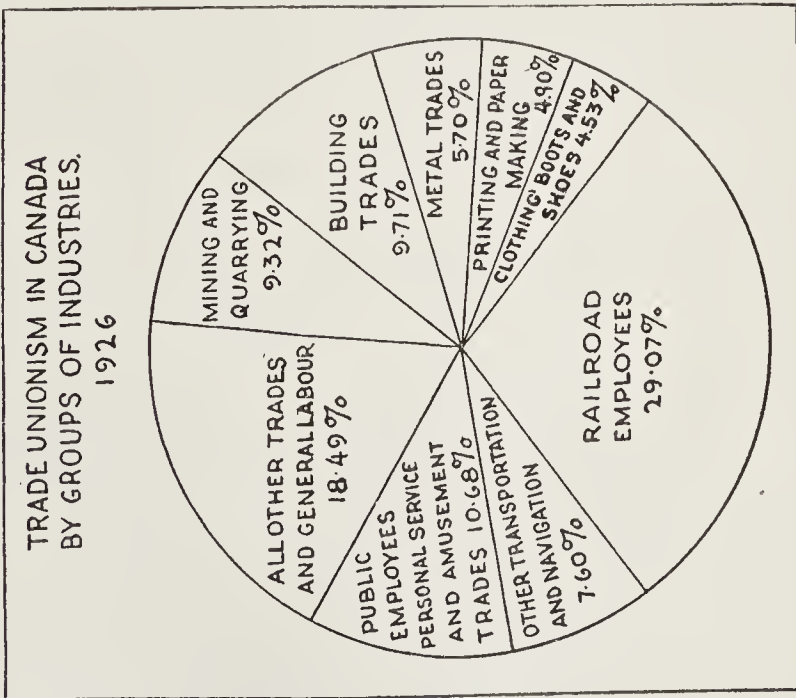
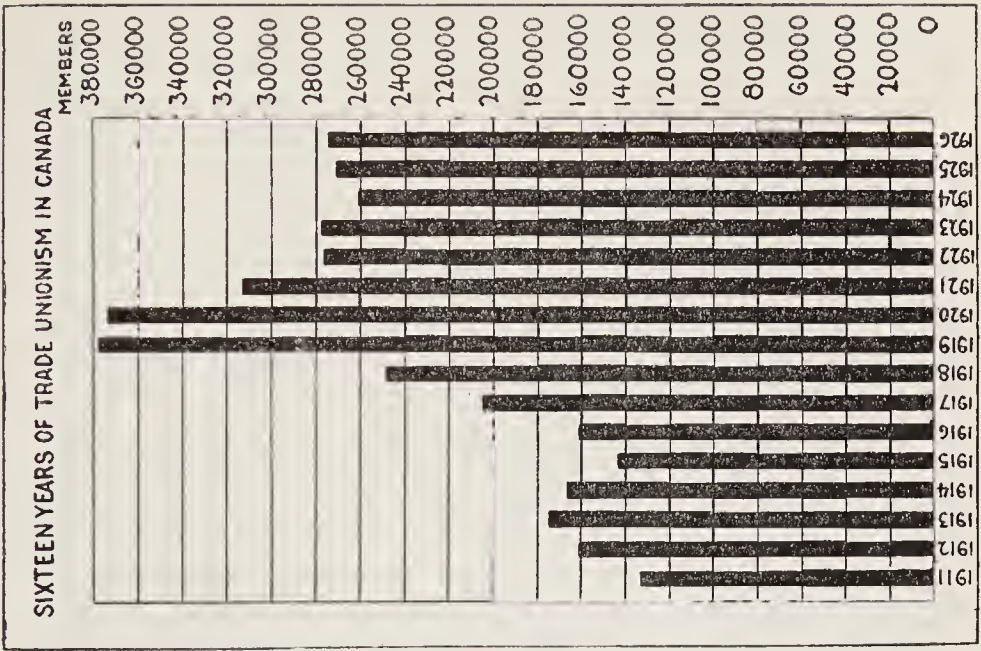
Month.	N.S. and P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. Canada	
Aug. 1925...	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Sept. 1925...	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	0.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Oct. 1925...	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Nov. 1925...	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Dec. 1925...	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Jan. 1926...	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb. 1926...	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
March 1926...	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April 1926...	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May 1926...	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June 1926...	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July 1926...	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug. 1926...	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept. 1926...	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct. 1926...	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6
Nov. 1926...	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec. 1926...	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9

**Canadian
Labour
Organizations
during
1926**

There was an upward turn in the trade union movement during 1926, following upon the steadying influence of 1925, after a rather pronounced "slump" in 1921-1924. The change was noticeable among the international craft unions, which make up the bulk of the Canadian organizations, and which were still declining the year before. Altogether these unions added 26 local units involving a gain in membership of 6,694, the total number being in 1926, 2,011 and the combined membership 179,267. The non-international organizations, however, which showed gains in 1925, lost some 15 branches, though their membership increased by 767—their branches numbering 296 in 1926 and their membership 34,837. Among these, the National and Catholic unions increased by four, the new total being 103 branches with a combined membership of about 25,000. The One Big Union also reported a gain of eight units and of 1,409 members, their total strength being 61 local units with a membership of 18,665. On the other hand, the Industrial Workers of the World lost members to the number of 5,400 and independent local unions decreased by two units. Altogether there was a net gain of 21 in the number of unions in Canada during the year, and an increase in membership of 3,540, the grand total of all classes of unions in the Dominion standing at 2,515 branches in 1926, with an estimated membership of 274,604.

It may be pointed out that the total just mentioned is the result of almost exactly one hundred years' effort, the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation synchronizing with the centenary of the first labour body to be formed in Canada—a printers "circle" or association organized in the City of Quebec in the year 1827.

The above figures are from the 16th Annual Report on Labour Organization issued by the Department of Labour in April, 1927, to which reference may be made for details. The accompanying charts are likewise from that Report; they show at a glance the history of the labour movement in Canada over the past sixteen years and the distribution of trade unionism by industrial and trade groups. To these may be added the following statement of the



NOTE.—The above charts are from the Sixteenth Annual Report on Labour Organizations in Canada, published by the Department of Labour.

standing of the more important craft organizations represented in Canada during the past year:

Name of Organization	Number of Canadian Local Units	Reported Membership of Canadian Units
United Mine Workers of America	39	14,820
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	180	14,500
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	96	14,250
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	113	12,356
International Association of Machinists	84	8,046
American Federation of Musicians	42	8,000
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees	26	7,500
Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers	13	7,438
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	84	7,341
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	104	7,171
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	103	6,503
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees	185	5,894

Ontario continued to occupy first place as to the number of local unions, having some 992 branches, whilst Quebec ranked second with 459, British Columbia third with 249, Alberta fourth with 232, Saskatchewan fifth with 174, Manitoba sixth with 160, Nova Scotia seventh with 131, New Brunswick eighth with 108 and Prince Edward Island ninth with 10. Among the cities, Montreal stood first with 194 local branches of all classes of unions, Toronto second with 139 branches, Winnipeg third with 96, Vancouver fourth with 95, Ottawa fifth with 66, Calgary sixth with 64 and Edmonton seventh with 61.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The 42nd Annual Convention of this central Labour organization of the Dominion was held at Montreal, Sept. 20-25, the Report of the Credentials Committee showing 325 accredited delegates, 46 of whom represented international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, 256 represented other local units, and 23 represented trades and labour councils. Fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress were present. The Executive Committee reported in detail on the work of the year under several headings, dealing respectively with the legislative programme of the Congress, the legislation recently achieved, the activities of Provincial executive committees, the various affiliations of the Congress, the relations of the Congress with the A.F. of L. and other labour bodies, the immigration and picketing problems, the amendment of the B.N.A. Act to make the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Dominion validity, and various other items. Several of these subjects were subsequently referred to special committees; in particular the subject of picketing and injunctions was exhaustively treated in a report by a special committee under the chairmanship of James Simpson. Other important committee reports included one on the Union Label and one on the internal affairs of the Congress. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress, P. M. Draper, reported total receipts amounting to \$23,100.84 and expenses of \$19,273.94, the paid membership standing at 103,037, a decrease of 2,875. Numerous resolutions were passed by the

Congress, the following being among the more important:—recommending that motor buses be required to install proper safety devices and emergency doors in case of accident; opposing methods employed in barber schools; requesting amendments of the Canada Shipping Act in the interest of members of crews; requesting Government investigation into the use of foreign ships in Canadian coastwise trade; dealing with education in the Province of Quebec; approving Old Age Pensions; declaring for trade union unity throughout Canada; requesting the amendment of the Ontario Temperance Act to permit local option in the sale of beer and wines. Other subjects treated included Minimum Wage legislation; Workmen's Compensation; hours of labour; fair wage regulations; unemployment; factorics legislation; etc., etc. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Tom Moore, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, James Simpson, Toronto; J. D. Foster, Ottawa; R. J. Tallon, Calgary. Edmonton, Alberta, was chosen as the Convention City for 1927.

Among the Provincial Federations of Labour under the Congress, the 11th Convention of the Alberta Federation was held in Calgary, Nov. 22-24, 1926, nearly four years having elapsed since the previous meeting. There were 69 delegates present, representing 44 affiliated bodies. Workmen's Compensation and Minimum Wages were among the subjects discussed. F. J. White, Calgary, was elected President, and E. E. Roper, Edmonton, Secretary-Treasurer. The thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour were held at Fredericton, in March, 1926 and 1927. President J. E. Tighe and Secretary S. R. Melvin were re-elected. The Journeyman's Barbers' Federation of Ontario met in annual convention at Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1926.

Amongst international craft associations which held their annual conventions in Canada in 1926 were the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Montreal, Oct. 5-8; the Journeyman's Stonecutters Association at Montreal, Sept. 13-24; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at Montreal, June 10-15.

The Annual Convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America was held on Jan. 26, 1926, chiefly for the discussion of the Report of the Provincial Royal Commission on the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia. Members of the O.B.U. and of the Socialist Labour Press were refused admission. The Commission's Report was debated at length and several resolutions on it and on other subjects were passed. The check-off question was left in the hands of the Executive. A special Convention of District 18 was held at Calgary, Alberta, Nov. 26, 1926.

American Federation of Labour. Next to the Trades and Labour Congress and the meetings of their own craft organization, the proceedings of the American Federation of Labour, in view

of its leadership in the international labour movement of the continent, were followed with greatest interest by the majority of Canadian trade unionists. The 46th Annual Convention of the Federation was held at Detroit, Oct. 4-10, 1926, 91 international organizations being represented. Receipts for the year were reported at \$731,525.29, and the expenses at \$519,113.33. At the close of the fiscal year there were 107 national and international organizations in affiliation, 49 state federations and various local bodies. The proceedings of the Convention ranged over a very wide field which it would be impossible to summarize within the limits of this article. Over fifty resolutions were passed. Significantly, the Federation still opposed recognition of the Russian Soviet Government. William Green was re-elected as President of the Federation, and Frank Morrison as Secretary. Los Angeles, California, was chosen as the Convention City for 1927.

The more important conventions of the Canadian national labour bodies were as follows:

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. The 5th Annual Congress of this body was held in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Sept. 18-21, 1926. Eighty-eight delegates representing 86 syndicates were recognized by the Credentials Committee. Resolutions were passed favouring the establishment of a strike fund, favouring Old Age Pensions, favouring the establishment of evening classes for working men, requesting a superior council of labour for Quebec, favouring specific amendments of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and on many other subjects of interest to labour. The Report of the General Secretary showed that 660 new members had been added during the year, the total membership reaching 26,110. Receipts during the year were \$9,729.32 and expenses, \$8,379.87. P. Beaulé, Quebec, was elected President, and F. Laroche, Quebec, General-Secretary. The next Annual Convention was to be held at Lachine, Quebec. Previous to this Meeting the Federation of Catholic Printing Trades held its first Annual Conference also at Sherbrooke.

Other Canadian Organizations. The eighteenth Biennial Convention of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada met at Montreal on Feb. 15, 1926, Grand President E. Hamelin in the chair. Fifteen delegates were present, representing a membership of 1,068, a gain of 172 since the last convention held in Ottawa in 1924.

A significant incident early in the year was the issuance of a charter by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees to seceders from the International Board of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers. The Canadian Brotherhood thus came definitely into the field to accept into membership all classes of railroad shopmen in Canada. This foreshadowed the important step taken in March, 1927, when an all-Canadian Congress of National and Independent Unions was formed at Montreal. This

latest movement had its origin in the West, following a split in the ranks of the Alberta miners. The leading participants in the meeting were the Canadian Federation of Labour and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, the Convention including over 100 delegates from all parts of Canada. The organization was completed, with Ottawa as headquarters.

Other meetings of the year of interest from a labour standpoint may be mentioned as follows:

The 24th Annual Convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in the Labour Temple, London, Ontario, on May 24. Chief features of the Convention were discussions on prison-made goods and the eight-hour day. James Sullivan, Hamilton, was elected President.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare was held at Ottawa, Oct. 29, 1926. The section on Child Labour presented an important report on minimum age for employment, night employment, etc. Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa, was elected President and Miss Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa, Executive Secretary.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (which is the leading organization of employers in Canada) at Toronto, June 8-10, 1926, the President, after referring to the improved industrial conditions of the year, spoke in part as follows on the subject of relations with employees: "The relations of employers and employees in Canada on the whole are excellent. They have been constantly improving for some years. Much has been accomplished by co-operation. Wage earners are being told the true conditions in their industries and are realizing more and more that the interests of employees and employers are the same. . . . As manufacturers, we should do everything possible to increase the confidence of our wage-earning associates, and to secure a larger measure of their interest in our enterprises." The report of the Industrial Relations Committee, of the Association outlined the report of the employers' representative at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. With regard to the draft guaranteeing adequate compensation for injured workmen, the report stated: "So far as Canada is concerned the minimum set by the Convention is considerably below that which prevails in the various provinces, so that the Convention represents a levelling up of conditions in countries less advanced than our own."

The Committee expressed the opinion that it was impossible for the employers of Canada to modify in any way the attitude they had always adopted of opposition to compulsory eight-hour-day legislation, if for no other reason than that the United States showed no sign of adopting such a principle. It went on: "At the past Session of the Alberta Legislature an eight-hour day clause was inserted in a new consolidated Factories Act. Our Alberta members having decided to oppose this to the utmost, your Committee sent its secretary to Alberta to give all possible assistance. A strong

delegation waited on the Government, the heads of the United Farmers of Alberta and members of the Legislature were thoroughly canvassed, a radio address was given, the co-operation of other business organizations was enlisted; and as a result the eight-hour-day clause was struck out of the Bill and instead, a commission was set up to study the whole question of eight-hour-day legislation as it would effect Alberta." After a review of the legislative changes during the year in connection with Workmen's Compensation, the Committee made the following statement of the employers' views on accident prevention: "With five compulsory state insurance systems of Workmen's Compensation in force in Canada it becomes increasingly clear that too much attention cannot be paid to the prevention of accidents." On the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act the Committee reviewed the recent action taken by the Dominion and by various Provinces with regard to the Act, adding: "Alberta, instead of following the example of the other five Provinces, introduced a new Act modelled on the Lemieux Act, but differing in this one important respect, *viz.*, that the definition of 'employer' was widened to include everyone who employs ten or more people. Your Committee took the view that, while the principle of compulsory arbitration may be necessary and sound in the case of vital public services, the application of this principle to general industry is unnecessary in the interests of the public, and, therefore, constitutes an unwarranted interference with an employer's management of his own business." In a review of the Minimum Wage regulation of the year the Committee referred to the appointment of a Board in Quebec, noting favourably that the new Board proposed not to interfere in any industry unless and until some complaint was made. Reference was also made to the enactment of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, the first act of its kind on this continent.

The Alberta Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association waited on the Provincial Cabinet and the Workmen's Compensation Board in January, 1926, with a proposal that the whole Act be reviewed at the forthcoming Session of the Legislature. The manufacturers of Alberta, it was stated "are thoroughly in accord with the principle of compensation for injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment, and have every confidence in the Workmen's Compensation Board, but increases in compensation within the last six years have led to the belief that the Government is obliged to provide maintenance for disabled workmen instead of assistance, and therefore changes should be made."

Interviews of Labour Bodies with Governments. Next to their annual conventions, perhaps the most important public activities of the labour bodies were their interviews in 1926 with Dominion and Provincial Governments which were becoming a more or less fixed custom and at which opportunity was offered to present the views of the various organizations in specific form to the authorities with whom legislative action rested.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada submitted their legislative programme to the Dominion Government on Dec. 15, 1926, when a full presentation was made by a large and representative committee, most of the members of the Dominion Government being present. The proposals submitted were divided into three sections: (1) summaries of subjects detailed in previous presentations, the Congress having in the previous April presented a memorandum which reviewed this programme exhaustively; (2) new briefs on union registration, Old Age Pensions, Senate Reform, picketing and injunctions, Election Act amendments and immigration; and (3) references to subjects for subsequent departmental discussion. The Prime Minister in reply promised that the proposed legislation would receive the careful consideration of the Members of the Government and that each Minister would make a careful study of the proposals affecting his particular department.

The International Railway Brotherhoods also held an important meeting with members of the Dominion Government on Apr. 7, 1926, when a detailed memorandum of proposed legislation was presented and discussed with members of the Government.

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada laid before the Dominion Government on Mar. 18, 1926, four recommendations based on resolutions of the Annual Convention in the previous October. The recommendations dealt with ship-building, the tariff, union labour, and the appointment of a technical adviser to the Canadian delegation at the International Labour Congress. Again on Feb. 25, 1927, the Federation presented the programme approved at the Sherbrooke meeting above mentioned, dealing more specifically with Old Age Pensions, union labels and peaceful picketing.

Various Provincial Legislatures were also memorialized by different labour bodies, including the provincial executives of the Trades and Labour Congress, the Federation of Catholic Workers, the Railway Brotherhood, and the United Mine Workers.

The Trades and Labour Council of London, Ontario, waited on the Honourable, the Minister of Labour, on May 8, 1926, to ask for certain amendments of the criminal code and for remedies for other grievances.

Revolutionary Labour Organizations. The Communist Party of Canada (first organized in 1922 as the "Workers' Party of Canada") in December, 1926, sent Mr. Tim Buck of Toronto as its representative to the Moscow Session of the Executive of the Communist International. Previously (Nov. 14, 1926) District No. 3 of the Party had held a conference in Toronto, at which delegates from eight cities were in attendance. The Trade Union Educational League, which in 1922 was selected as the official representative in Canada and the United States of the Red International of Labour Unions, pursued an active policy throughout the year. Against this wing of labour, however, the regular trade

unions took various steps. Both the A.F. of L. and the Trades and Labour Congress adopted anti-Communist resolutions. In addition, during 1926 the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners issued an official warning to their members; the United Mine Workers of America also officially circularized their membership; a Communist member was expelled by the Labour Party, which adopted a resolution debarring membership to Communists in the organization. A resolution, however, was passed by the Canadian Labour Party at a session held in April, 1927, in which Communists were in the majority, urging workers to abstain from participation in the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

**Strikes *
and
Lockouts
During
1926**

The year was a favourable one from the standpoint of interruptions to industry through labour disturbances. The time loss in working days through trade disputes was, in fact, less than in any year since 1915 and 1916, and previously in any year since 1905. The number of disputes was approximately the same as in the three preceding years, but the number of employees affected was smaller, and the strikes as a whole were not nearly so protracted. Especially noticeable was the improvement in the coal mining industry, in contrast with the conditions which prevailed from 1922 to 1925, when the disputes in this field were not only numerous but involved in several cases large numbers of miners for long periods of time.

The more costly disputes of 1926 occurred in the clothing and boot and shoe industries, in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, for union wage scales and working conditions. Two-thirds of the entire time loss of the year resulted from these disturbances. Four disputes in the logging industry of northern Ontario for increases in wages also caused considerable loss. In coal mining, there were 20 disputes, but none of long duration, the chief one being in the neighbourhood of Edmonton for an increase in wages and recognition of the Union.

Altogether, according to the records of the Department of Labour, there were 77 trade disputes in existence during the year, involving 598 employers, 24,142 employees and a time loss of 296,811 working days, the last figure being only one-sixth of that for 1925. Nearly two-thirds of the time loss was in the Province of Quebec, and about one-third in the boot and shoe industry. Twenty-five disputes of the year ended in favour of the employees, 23 in favour of the employers, and 19 in a compromise, while in 10 the results were indefinite.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was invoked in several cases during the year, chiefly in the transportation industry. A Board appointed on May 18, 1926, in connection with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Montreal and Southern Counties Railway) and their conductors, trainmen,

*NOTE: See "Transportation" Section for Railway disputes.

and motormen handed in its Report in June, generally in favour of the employees. A dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and their motormen and conductors, members of the O.B.U., was referred to a board, which also reported in June. A Board established to deal with a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., and members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., in their employ, presented two interim Reports. A Report was likewise received in October from a Board established to deal with a dispute regarding wages between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways and their conductors, trainmen, yardmen and switchmen, the majority recommending no changes. The issue after an interval of tension that at times became acute in view of the large members and interests affected was settled by compromise in December. Grievances of the parlour and dining car services of the Canadian National Railway were reported upon by a Board in December; as was likewise a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its checkers, coopers and porters on the Montreal wharf. A dispute between the Corporation of New Westminster and the City Fire Fighters Union was reported upon by a board in January, 1927. In April, 1927, a Board equalized the wages of, and otherwise improved conditions for dockworkers employed by various steamship companies at Saint John, N.B.

An interesting incident of 1926 was the appointment of the first Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, 1926, a reference to which appears later in this article. The dispute was one between the West Canada Collieries, Limited of Blairmore, Alberta, and the Canadian Mine Workers' Union of the same locality with regard to the application of certain terms in an agreement between the parties. The Report on the dispute and the proceedings of the Board appeared in *The Alberta Gazette* of Oct. 30, 1926.

In the Elections for the House of Commons, which took place on Dec. 14, 1926, eighteen candidates who were nominated solely under the auspices of labour political parties took part: one in Nova Scotia, four in Ontario, four in Manitoba, two in Alberta and seven in British Columbia. There was also a Communist nominee in Cartier; and Independent Labour candidates in Hochelaga and St. Henri; Liberal Labour Progressives in Algoma West and Port Arthur-Thunder Bay; as well as Liberal Labour Candidates in Kenora-Rainy River and Temiskaming South. There was also an Independent Labour candidate in Calgary East. Of the eighteen candidates nominated by Labour political parties, three were elected, these being A. A. Heaps, Winnipeg North, J. S. Woodsworth in Winnipeg North Centre, and H. B. Adshead, Calgary East. All remaining candidates, however, were defeated, fourteen of them losing their election deposits. Mr. Peter Heenan,

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Liberal Labour candidate in Kenora-Rainy River, on the formation of the new Government was re-elected as Minister of Labour, and in the By-election following was returned without opposition. Major Malcolm Laing, the Liberal Labour candidate in Temiskaming South was also elected. In the eighteen ridings contested by straight Labour candidates, the Labour nominees polled a vote of 47,791 out of 231,718.

In the Ontario Provincial Election held Dec. 1st, 1926, three straight Labour candidates were nominated, but only one was elected, K. K. Homuth in Waterloo South.

The Alberta section of the Canadian Labour Party entered twelve candidates in the Provincial Election held June 28, 1926, and an additional Independent Labour candidate ran in Calgary. Altogether six Labour representatives in a Legislature of sixty members were elected.

In the Municipal elections of December, 1926, Labour candidates to the number of approximately one hundred in twenty-six localities were nominated, of which forty-four were elected.

The Canadian Labour Party held its Annual Conference in Montreal, Sept. 21, 1926, fifteen delegates being present. The Quebec section of the Party likewise met in Annual Convention in December, the Ontario section in April, and in an emergency convention in August; the Alberta section in April; and the British Columbia section in May. The Independent Labour parties of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia similarly held conventions. Both the Trades and Labour Congress and the Communist party of Canada issued a *manifesto* in connection with the Federal Election, outlining the issues regarded as vitally affecting the interests of their adherents.

Wages, after having been downward for some time in most of the industries, turned upward in 1926, there being gains under most of the headings recorded. The general index number of the Department of Labour, designed to present a summing up of tendencies in this regard, stood at 175.9 for 1926, as compared with 174.8 in 1925. This was accounted for as follows: in the building trades, by a rise from 170.4 to 172.1; in the metal and printing trades, by increases from 174.4 to 177.4 and from 192.8 to 193.3, respectively; in electric and steam railway employment, by rises from 187.8 to 188.4 and from 157.4 to 159.9, respectively. Coal mining wages were stationary, but the wages of miscellaneous and common factory labour rose by approximately one point, while logging and sawmill wages rose by two points. These numbers are percentages of the level prevailing in 1913, the high year being 1920 when the general index was 192.1.

To record all wages agreements of 1926 would be impossible within the present space, but outstanding changes, in addition to

those that have been mentioned in the paragraph relating to trade disputes above, may be recorded as follows:—

Mining.—Affecting employees of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Limited, the Canmore Coal Co., Ltd., the Marcus Coal Co., Ltd., Edmonton, and the principal operators in District 26 (Nova Scotia) U.M.-W.A.

Construction.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Quebec, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Windsor, Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, and Calgary; carpenters and joiners at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, Windsor, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria; plumbers and steam fitters at Kingston, the Border Cities, Winnipeg; steam engineers at Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver; paving cutters at Graniteville, Que., and Gananoque, Ont., painters at Hamilton and Regina; electrical workers at Toronto, the Border Cities and Winnipeg; stone cutters at Winnipeg.

Printing.—Printers at Halifax, Ottawa, Hull, Quelfh, Kitchener, Brantford, Winnipeg and local typographical unions; stereotypers at Ottawa and Winnipeg; photo engravers at Toronto and Vancouver; pressmen and assistants at Ottawa, Hamilton, Saskatoon and Calgary.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—Employees of the Northwest Brewing Company, Ltd., and of the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Company, Edmonton; of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, Calgary; and of the Lethbridge Breweries Limited, Lethbridge.

Recreational.—Theatre employees at Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Port Arthur and Fort William.

Transportation.—Electric railway employees at Ottawa, Montreal and Saskatoon; ship liners at Montreal; longshoremen at Montreal and Vancouver.

Metal.—Sheet metal workers at Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver.

Pulp and Paper.—Pulp and paper mill workers at Merritton, Ontario, Iroquois Falls, Sault Ste Marie, Fort William and Fort Frances, Ont.

Personal and Domestic Service.—Hotel and restaurant employees at Vancouver and Victoria; milk drivers and dairy employees at Vancouver; barbers at Hamilton and Ottawa.

Clothing.—Hat, cap and millinery workers at Toronto; clothing workers at Montreal and Toronto.

Public Utilities.—Telegraphers employed by the Canadian Marconi Company; electrical workers employed by the Manitoba Telephone System; linemen and helpers at Montreal; Public Administrative employees at Calgary and Medicine Hat.

The Women's Minimum Wage Board of Quebec issued during November, 1926, the first order under the Minimum Wage Act of 1919, governing the laundry industry in the Montreal district. The first order to be issued under the Male Minimum Act of B.C. was likewise issued in 1926, establishing a minimum wage in the lumbering industry. The Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia issued an order on Sept. 3, increasing wages paid in the fruit and vegetable industry. The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan also issued some important orders, whilst a new order fixing minimum wages for female employees in several industries was issued by the Manitoba Board.

On Jan. 18, 1926, a new Order-in-Council was issued by the Government of Saskatchewan concerning "fair wages" in Saskatchewan government contracts.

Cost of living was somewhat higher in 1926 than in 1925 or 1924, being on about the same level as during 1922 and 1923. The general index numbers for the five years 1922 to 1926 were,

in chronological order, 153, 153, 150, 152 and 153. The level was lower at the end of 1926 than at the beginning, being 155 in January and 153 in December. As compared with 1925 foods were higher, rents, clothing and sundries lower, and fuel unchanged. In the food group the most important influence on the price trend was the price of potatoes which averaged 50.4 cents per peck as compared with 27.3 cents in 1925. Meat prices, particularly pork products, and butter, were also higher. Egg and sugar prices represented the most noteworthy decreases.

Under the Combines Investigation Act* special interest was attached to the prosecution of an alleged combine in the distribution of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada, in view of the large number of companies and individuals implicated, the extensive nature of their operations and the fact that it was the first prosecution arising out of the Act, which was passed in 1923. On Mar. 13, 1926, the general manager, three supervisors, and four brokerage corporations connected with the Nash organization in Canada were found guilty before the British Columbia Supreme Court on five of six counts, and were sentenced to a fine of \$25,000 and imprisonment for one day for each of the convicted individuals. Altogether forty-two firms were involved. The convicted individuals and corporations gave notice of appeal on a question of law, and in order that the case might be reviewed by the Appeal Court, the Crown likewise applied for leave to appeal against the sentences imposed. This application was granted, but on May 26, the defence withdrew its appeal and the Crown's appeal was thereupon withdrawn. Four counts, however, under the Criminal Code were transferred to the Fall assizes for trial without a jury. On June 7, the Minister of Labour made a formal statement in the House of Commons on the attitude of the Government towards the Combine.

A second important investigation under the Act was that into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, the Report of which was submitted on Sept. 6. The Association was a tripartite organization of about one hundred and sixty manufacturers, twenty-eight wholesale and twenty-seven hundred retail druggists, designed to fix and maintain minimum and retail prices of proprietary medicines and toilet articles. Prices of more than six hundred proprietary medicines and articles were included in the Association's first price list. The chief indictment of the Association was based not so much upon the enhancement of prices as upon the effects upon the public of the restraint which the system imposed upon the drug business, involving, according to the Report, a stereotyping of the distributive system, militating against lower prices and confirming in some cases excessive costs of distribution and selling. In other words, it was held to penalize the passing on to the consumer of reductions in operating costs. The investigation accordingly found the system one which should be restrained under the Com-

*NOTE: See *The Review* 1925-26 pages 526-27 for the full record of this case.

bines Act as against the interests of the public. The Association subsequently submitted a statement to the Minister of Labour, pointing out the difference between proprietary articles and general commodities, and urging a new hearing, which was agreed to by the Minister. A special inquiry into the distribution of fruits and vegetables in Ontario, following the western investigation above mentioned, was also conducted during the summer and autumn months, the Commissioner recommending that the Jobber-Broker Combine be made unlawful, and that better governmental machinery for the regulating of marketing processes be provided. On the subject of an alleged combine on the manufacture and sale of bread in Montreal, investigation showed that the charges were largely groundless, and that a state of competition existed.

**Labour
Legislation
in Canada
during
1926**

The Session of the Dominion Parliament, which opened on Jan. 8th, 1926, and continued until dissolution on July 2, was without important legislation from the standpoint of labour, though certain subjects of interest to labour were discussed and advanced a stage. An Old Age Pension Bill was passed by the Commons, but rejected by the Senate, (to be re-introduced and passed finally in the Session which prorogued on Apr. 14, 1927). A Bill to amend the Immigration Act by repealing the section enacted in 1919 relating to the deportation without trial of British "Reds" who had not acquired Canadian domicile was likewise negatived in the Senate. The Senate also rejected a proposed Criminal Code amendment for the abolition of sections added to the Code in 1919 arising out of the prevailing world-unrest; the sections were aimed at the suppression of sedition, and had been regarded as wholly unnecessary by the labour unions. An interesting debate occurred in the House of Commons on Mar. 15 on a resolution moved by J. S. Woodsworth, member for Winnipeg North Centre, "that in the opinion of this House a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage." The resolution was, on motion of the Prime Minister, referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations, whose report was adopted without opposition on June 30. It recommended, based on several meetings of the Committee and the hearing of several expert witnesses, that a conference of Provincial and Dominion representatives in touch with labour conditions throughout Canada be held in the near future to consult as to the best means to be employed of giving effect to the labour provisions of the Treaty of Peace.

The more important labour legislation of the several Provinces during 1926 may be summarized as follows:—

British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia passed legislation giving effect to the amendment made in 1925 to the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, whereby the latter might apply to disputes within the exclusive

jurisdiction of any province provided the latter elected to come under the provisions of the Act. In addition:

Nova Scotia.—The legislation which made the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable in Nova Scotia as just mentioned, also repealed the Industrial Peace Act of the previous year, which had provided for the compulsory arbitration of labour disputes under a permanent Commission. An amendment to the Factories Act was passed. A Statistics Act gave the Department of Natural Resources power to work in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the collection of industrial data. Child Immigration was the subject of another Act. Among local acts of the Session was one authorizing the Town of Glace Bay to borrow up to \$8,000 for the relief of distress caused by unemployment.

Prince Edward Island.—A Railway Employees' Compensation Act to become effective on July 1st, 1926, was passed in March by the Assembly. The Province had no Workmen's Compensation Act owing to the limited number of industrial employees on the Island apart from those on the railways.

New Brunswick.—By an amendment of the Executive Council Act the Provincial Department of Health was enlarged to include labour. Other legislation of the Session related to vocational education and the licensing of chauffeurs.

Quebec.—A new Workmen's Compensation Act was the most important labour legislation of the year in Quebec. As will be remembered, a Royal Commission was appointed to study the subject in 1922, and the Bill was largely, though not entirely, based upon its findings, though it received a number of additions and alterations during its passage through the Legislative Assembly and Council. It became effective only on Apr. 1st, 1927. The Act was an extensive and up-to-date body of legislation, though no provision was made for a special Board of Administration, claims being referred to the Courts. For permanent total disability a life "rent" equal to two-thirds of yearly wages was allowed (formerly 50 per cent.). Other legislation of the Session related to minimum wages for women, technical education, etc.

Ontario.—The enactment of chief interest to labour was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, adding "silicosis" to the list of compensable diseases. "Compressed Air illness" was similarly added by regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Vocational Education Act was amended. A Bill respecting the investigation of industrial disputes was introduced, but was withdrawn; the Act, if passed, would have made the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Province.

Manitoba.—The Mechanics' Lien and Child Welfare Acts were amended, likewise the Companies' Act, under which persons holding shares in trust might be directors without personal liability for employee's wages.

Saskatchewan.—In addition to the Act relating to the applicability of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act already mentioned, amendments were made to the Minimum Wages Act, the Female Employment Act, the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Attachment of Debts Act (with regard to garnishee) and the Vocational Educational Act.

Alberta.—The most important labour measure of the Session was a new Act for the protection of persons employed in factories, shops and office buildings. As originally introduced, the Bill proposed a working week of 48 hours; this provision however, was withdrawn, and a commission was appointed to investigate the subject and to report at the next Session of the Legislature. As a temporary measure, it was provided that the hours of labour in factories should not exceed 9 in the day and 54 in the week, except in individual cases of necessity. The principle of male minimum wages in factories was introduced, also a clause requiring government approval of the plans of any proposed factory. In the matter of machinery for the settlement of strikes, Alberta elected to set up her own legislation rather than to validate the Federal I.D.I. Act. A Labour Disputes Act of the Session, however, followed the main lines of the Dominion Act. Other legislation of the Session amended the Mothers' Allowance Act, so as to make eligible for allowance the wife of a husband unable to support his family by reason of a total disability which was expected to continue for at least one year. By an amendment of the School Act, provision was made for the establishment of a permanent board of reference for the settlement of disagreements arising between school trustees and teachers.

The more notable decisions in the Canadian Courts affecting labour are briefly catalogued in the following:—

**Legal
Decisions
Affecting
Labour
in 1926**

Dominion and Provincial Jurisdiction. An echo of the decision in 1925 of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in respect of the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, was heard in a case before the Alberta Supreme Court in 1926. The action was in damages for

injuries for assault, but the point involved was the relative force of sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act, *i. e.*, the question of Dominion and Provincial jurisdiction. The decision was again against the extra potency or "Dominion over-riding" theory, section 734 of the Criminal Code being held to be an *ultra vires* the Dominion Parliament "because it is not criminal legislation, but legislation dealing with property and civil rights and could be enacted by the Provincial Legislature."

Picketing.* Several decisions of the year bore on this important matter. A miner of Drumheller, Alberta, was tried before a jury for "watching and besetting," found guilty and fined. Appeal was taken in the Alberta Supreme Court and was dismissed, but as the Court was not unanimous, appeal was facilitated to the Supreme Court of Canada, the dissenting judge, while agreeing that the defendant should be held responsible, not being able to agree that peaceful

* NOTE: In Great Britain an important incident of the year was the sending out of a circular by the Home Office to the chief constables of England and Wales pointing out the provisions of the law with regard to intimidation and molestation in connection with picketing in industrial disputes.

picketing was wrongful and without lawful authority. The Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the appeal, holding in effect that the specific act constituted a menace and that such picketing constituted practical compulsion by moral force even if no physical force were contemplated.

In another case, the Supreme Court of British Columbia granted an injunction against the Vancouver Theatrical Stage Employees' Union forbidding them to place pickets outside a theatre with a view to influencing public patronage, certain members of the Union having been discharged. On appeal it was held by the British Columbia Court of Appeal (two judges dissenting) that the picketing in question constituted a boycott and was unlawful.

At Montreal an interlocutory injunction, restraining the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from picketing employees of three local clothing manufacturers, was issued by Mr. Justice Coderre.

Workmen's Compensation. As usual there were numerous cases before the courts involving the interpretation of Provincial workmen's compensation laws. The more important decisions may be summarized as follows:

In Quebec compensation is allowable in the same case for temporary and for permanent disability. A nervous disease due to accident is compensable. Heirs may recover compensation indemnity due to deceased workmen. An independent contractor is not a 'workman' under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act. An employer who is not a builder is not liable for compensation in the building industry, though an employer may recover from a sub-contractor compensation payable to a workman. A small blacksmith's shop does not come under the Act, but undertaking establishments are subject to its provisions. An employer's failure to provide a safeguard of which he is ignorant is not 'inexcusable negligence.' An injured workman may alter the amount of compensation claimed without forfeiting the right of further action. An employee engaged in Nova Scotia may be paid compensation in Quebec.

By an Ontario decision "statements made before a workman's compensation board are privileged in the same way as statements made in court. An injured workman refusing to undergo an operation does not forfeit compensation."

In Manitoba the Workmen's Compensation Board "may decide questions of law and fact."

In Saskatchewan industrial establishments "may not be subdivided for purposes of compensation."

In Alberta, "if a case falls under the Workmen's Compensation Act, action at common law is barred. A compensable accident must have arisen out of the employment."

Mechanics Liens. It was held by an Ontario court "that a mechanic's lien attaches to the land on which the improvements are made. Where the land is owned by an incorporated company the same applies, the term 'owner' extending to a body corporate." "A lien for materials furnished is independent of registration," according to a Saskatchewan decision, registration being necessary only for preserving the priority of the lien claimant.

Master and Servant. An employee engaged for an indefinite period might, according to an Ontario finding, be dismissed only on reasonable notice. In another Ontario case, that of a sales manager employed at a yearly salary, reasonable notice was considered by the court to be five months. An employee justifiably dismissed was not entitled, according to a Saskatchewan decision, to wages for the unexpired period. In the same province it was held that a farmer must provide safe conditions of living for a resident farm hand, the case being one in which the farm hand was overcome with coal gas from a stove and had his feet frozen while unconscious. In a somewhat similar case also in Saskatchewan, a labour foreman who was injured through the breaking of a scaffolding was allowed general damages amounting to \$20,000, a master, according to the Appeal Court, being responsible not only for failure to provide good and sufficient apparatus, but for failure in seeing that the apparatus was not properly used. In another Saskatchewan case a hired man brought action for wages due, whereupon the employer brought another action charging the employee with having absented himself from his employment: it was held that the master's action should

not be dealt with in separate proceedings. Again, in a Saskatchewan wages case, it was held that a statement of claim for wages must be explicit, *i.e.*, should state the facts of employment, etc. In an Alberta case it was held that the fixing of a yearly salary did not involve hiring by the year.

Miscellaneous. Members of a local branch in Nova Scotia of the One Big Union sued for monies 'checked off' from the pay of members who had left the United Mine Workers to join the One Big Union. The action was dismissed, and the dismissal was sustained on appeal to the Supreme Court of the Province.

By a Nova Scotia decision the town of Glace Bay was held not liable for damages caused during a riot which occurred on Jan. 4, 1926, in the course of which a trader sustained damages to his store, which he recovered from an insurance company, which, in turn, brought suit against the town.

In a Manitoba case it was held "that a member of a union cannot by his will designate any person he may choose (not being a relative or dependent) as the beneficiary of the donation fund of the union." "A workman employed as watchman and caretaker on board a ship while in dock is not a 'seaman' under the Canada Shipping Act," according to a British Columbia decision.

General Notes A commission to study the problem of *Sunday labour* in the Province of Quebec with special reference to the pulp and paper industry was appointed by Provincial Order-in-Council on Mar. 3, 1926. The Commission, which consisted of three members, after having visited all the paper mills in the Province presented its Report in May. The conclusion was reached that little of the work carried on in the pulp and paper mills on Sunday could be held to be urgent and necessary, though certain repairing work if done during the week would reduce the mills' production. The Report contained an interesting description and analysis of the processes of paper-making. Subsequently, the Premier of the Province addressed a letter to the pulp and paper manufacturers, stating that the Government had no other alternative but to enforce the Lord's Day Act adopted by the Federal Government, and asking for conformity to this decision. At a meeting of the pulp and paper manufacturers of the Province held at Montreal, a unanimous decision was arrived at that all Sunday work in the industry on and after Nov. 1st, 1926, should be discontinued.

The Workman's Compensation Boards, a prominent and important feature of labour administration in most of the provinces, presented reports during the year that were full of interesting side-lights on the general labour situation, though dealing primarily with such subjects as the number of accidents and payments in this connection. The Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards, which comprised all Boards in Canada conducting operations on the collective liability plan, held its Annual Meeting in Toronto at the offices of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, on Aug. 23, 24, and 25, 1926. In reviewing their activities for the year 1925, the different Boards reported the following amounts awarded for compensation and medical aid:—

British Columbia.....	\$ 3,250,000.00
Alberta.....	928,212.27
Manitoba.....	731,773.32
Ontario.....	5,565,443.39
New Brunswick.....	615,144.78
Nova Scotia.....	978,4444.75
Total.....	<u>\$12,069,018.53</u>

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, N. B. Wormith, Toronto.

A statement showing the number of claims on which payments were made by the Dominion Government under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Statutes of Canada, 1913, Chapter 15) was included in the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals. The majority of the claims had to do with the Government railways. The total amount paid in compensation, pensions, etc., under the act from its enactment to Mar. 31, 1926, was \$1,464,978.

The Division of *Industrial Hygiene* of the Department of Health of Ontario issued during 1926 a "rapid reference manual" on occupational diseases, intended for the use of the medical profession in the Province. It shows for any given occupation the hazard involved, which might be the clue to the symptoms of the patient in question. The chief use of the manual is thus to aid diagnosis.

According to records compiled by the Department of Labour, Canada, there were 1,303 *fatal accidents to work-people* in Canada during 1926 in the course of their employment, divided by industries as follows: transportation and public utilities, 351 or 26.9 per cent. of the total; manufacturing, 184 or 14.1 per cent.; construction, 159 or 12.2 per cent.; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 154 or 11.8 per cent.; agriculture, 151 or 11.6 per cent.; logging, 134 or 10.3 per cent.; fishing and trapping, 71 or 5.4 per cent.; service, 68 or 5.2 per cent.; trade, 26 or 2.0 per cent.; finance, 2; unclassified, 11. The classification of accidents according to causes showed that the largest number, 446, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc."

Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, visited Ottawa between Oct. 29 and Nov. 2, and afterwards made brief visits to Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto. The purpose of these visits was to discuss the work of the International Labour Organization with the Dominion Government and with leading employers and labour representatives.

The thirteenth Annual Convention of **The Association of Governmental Labour Officials** of the United States and Canada was held in Columbus, Ohio, June 7-10, 1926, delegates being present from the Federal Departments of Labour of Canada and the United States, from fourteen State departments and from one provincial department (Ontario.)

The Association of Electrical Utilities of Ontario, at their Annual Convention at Toronto in January, considered a proposed plan to provide retirement, disability and death benefit, which would affect 2,833 employees of municipal electrical utilities in the Province. These employees had no share in the Provincial Government's civil grants, which extended to employees of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Action was deferred by the Association until the municipal taxpayers had an opportunity to understand the proposal.

The Alberta Coal Commission appointed by the Provincial Government in December, 1924, to investigate and report upon the mining industry in its various aspects, presented their Report in February, 1926, and it was issued later in printed form. The Report is a volume of about 400 pages giving the results of an exhaustive study of mining conditions in the Province, and concluding with a number of important recommendations. The chairman, in a brief "foreword," laid stress on the fact that the commissioners, representing elements in the industry that were often opposed, were able to agree on so many points. That general feature of the Report, he considered "more significant than any particular thing contained in it, more full of hope that the men of good will on both sides may combine to ensure that peace within the industry which is incomparably its greatest need." The recommendations included the establishment of a mines' department of the Province of Alberta and of a coal industry advisory council composed of the Deputy Minister of Mines as chairman, two operators, two mine workmen, a coal dealer and one other representing the general public, to advise the Government on all matters concerning the industry. There were also recommendations as to seasonal unemployment, labour relations within the industry, the operation of mines, marketing in general, non-payment of wages, the comfort and health of mine workmen, etc.

A commission to investigate conditions attending **Coal Mining Operations in Minto District** was appointed by the Government of New Brunswick early in February, 1926.

The inauguration of the new building of the **International Labour Office in Geneva** took place on June 6, 1926, in the interval between the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference. Dr. W. A. Riddell, League of Nations Advisory Officer in Geneva, read a message from the Minister of Labour, Hon. J. C. Elliott, in the terms following: "Canada is proud

to have been associated with other nations in the erection of suitable office premises for the International Labour Office in Geneva. Please convey to those assembled at the inauguration ceremony the fullest sympathy of the Government of Canada with the high aims which are expressed in the Labour Part of the Peace Treaty, and our hope that through the continued co-operation of employers, workers and Governments, means will be found progressively to improve the working conditions throughout the world."

The second **National Conference on technical education** met in Ottawa, from Feb. 9 to 11, 1927, inclusive, at the call of the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour. Delegates representing the educational departments in every Province were in attendance. The Conference dealt with the problems of vocational education with particular reference to the distribution and administration of federal grants under the Technical Education Act. Among the topics discussed were, the purpose and aims of vocational courses in secondary schools, the relation between vocational schools and industry, and the scope and limitations of vocational work on which federal grants were paid. The first conference was held in October, 1920, following the enactment of the Technical Education Act.

According to the latest available report of The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour (fiscal year 1925-26) "recent progress has been satisfactory in that the work carried on in the larger centres has been steadily improved, closer co-operation has been established with industry, new buildings have been erected, better facilities for teacher-training have been provided, new courses have been organized in a number of municipalities where the work has been organized for some time, and classes have been started in new centres. The grants paid to the Provinces during the past year amounted to \$944,336.69, an increase of \$113,859.92 over the previous year. Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick earned more than their proportion of the total annual appropriation, but in the cases of Quebec and New Brunswick the amounts carried forward from previous years were more than sufficient to make up the difference. British Columbia and Alberta were the only other provinces which earned more than 75 per cent. of their annual appropriation. The number of municipalities conducting day classes and evening classes have increased. There has been a corresponding increase in the enrolment in day classes, but the number of individuals attending evening classes has decreased, partly accounted for by the fact that more schools have reported both total enrolments and number of individuals enrolled." Probably the most noteworthy development of the year was the opening of the new printing school at Montreal.

A revival of the practice of *apprenticeship* was reported during 1926 as taking place in all parts of the Dominion. The old form of indentured apprenticeship, however, under which the master accepted full responsibility for the education of his apprentices, was being replaced by new systems under which industry, as represented by organized labour and employers' associations, and the state, as represented by vocational schools, were co-operating in their efforts to provide a sound general education and thorough trade training to all young people entering industrial occupations, the apprentice thus receiving a more thorough training than was possible when schools and industry worked independently, thus greatly reducing the cost of training. At Toronto, the increasing interest in apprenticeship, apparent for some few years, resulted in definite steps towards the organization of a comprehensive and effective system of training in the building industry.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

The
General
Election;
Liquor
Policy
the main
Issue

On the evening of Oct. 18, 1926, the Premier of Ontario, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, announced that His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Henry Cockshutt, had attended at the Parliament Buildings and had signed the order dissolving the Sixteenth Ontario Legislature. His Honour had also sworn in certain new members of the Cabinet, which had undergone reorganization.

The Premier added that a General Election would take place on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, with official nominations, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1926.

Shortly before one o'clock on the morning of Oct. 19, Mr. Ferguson issued a statement "To the People of Ontario" and copies of correspondence with Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C., (Kingston), regarding the latter's resignation as Attorney-General. These letters and the Premier's statement confirmed previous unofficial reports that the main issue of the Election would be the substitution of some other system for the Ontario Temperance Act (popularly known as the O.T.A.) and that Mr. Nickle was opposed to such proposed change. His letter of resignation was dated Oct. 15, and the reply of the Premier, Oct. 18.

The Cabinet reorganization included the appointment of Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., (Parkdale, Toronto) formerly Provincial Treasurer, as Attorney-General; Hon. Joseph D. Monteith (Perth North), first elected to the Legislature in 1923 but previously not in the Cabinet, as Provincial Treasurer; Hon. William Finlayson, K.C., (Simcoe East), also first elected to the Legislature in 1923 and not before in the Cabinet, as Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. David Jamieson (Grey South) a former Speaker of the Legislature who had also made a mark as Chairman of the Legislature's Special Agricultural Inquiry Committee, as Minister without Portfolio.

When the Legislature adjourned in the Spring of 1926 the standing of the Parties had been: Conservatives (Government), 76; Liberals, 12; Progressives and United Farmers of Ontario (U.F.O.), 14; Independent, 2; and, Vacant, 7. At dissolution there were 10 vacant seats; Norfolk North, Grey Centre, Kent East, Manitoulin, Middlesex East—all formerly U.F.O.; Simcoe South and London—formerly Conservative; Cochrane and Kent West—formerly Liberal; and Kenora—formerly Labour. Some of the vacancies had been caused by the resignation of members to become

NOTE.—See page 338 for list of Members of Executive Council of Ontario; also Deputy Heads of Departments.

candidates in the Dominion General Elections of 1925 and 1926—others, by death.

The statement issued by Premier Ferguson contained an outline review of the accomplishments of the Government since election to office, claiming that they had fulfilled their pledges of efficiency and economy. It was upon the proposed substitution for the O.T.A., however that public attention was largely concentrated, and it remained so to the end of the campaign. Mr. Ferguson held that the O.T.A. had broken down, public opinion was against it, the bootlegger flourished and that the problem was: what was best to be done in "the interests of temperance" and for the moral welfare of the Province. He and his Cabinet colleagues and their supporters generally maintained this view of their proposed legislation throughout the campaign. The keynote paragraph of the statement with respect to the handling of liquor planned to substitute for doctors' prescriptions "an independent Commission who will have the authority to issue to all citizens over 21 years of age, who desire to purchase spirituous or malt liquors for their own use, an annual permit upon which shall be entered each purchase, and which may be suspended or cancelled at any time for abuse or misconduct." The Commission would have full authority to use its discretion in making regulations and exercising its powers with the object of securing non-partisan administration of the Act, and in the "interest of temperance improvement." The Commission would be headed by a "strong man"—a term afterwards frequently heard throughout the Campaign. ✓

Local option places existent before the O.T.A. went into effect would be safeguarded, no sale of liquors being allowed in such areas. Elsewhere in the Province the Commission would have power to establish dispensaries. The return of the bar would not be allowed.

One paragraph of the statement read as follows:

The Commission may, also, upon the request by petition of a reasonable number of resident ratepayers of any municipality in such latter portion of the Province, requesting the sale of beer by the glass at tables in standard hotels, notify such municipality of its intentions to permit such sale, and unless, within a reasonable time, from the date of such notice the municipality passes a by-law under the terms of the well-established local option law against such sale, such permission may be granted.

Elimination of the bootlegger, protection of youth, removal of the liquor question from politics, respect for the law and support of the same were cited in the Premier's statement as among the aims and objectives of the new proposals. Reference was made to the difficulties of enforcing the O.T.A., due in part to the change in public opinion. Illustrative of the latter was cited the fact that in the 1919 referendum 68 per cent. of the votes cast were in favour of the O.T.A. and in the 1924 plebiscite the favourable vote was only 51 per cent. and that against, 49. Approximately the same aggregate vote was cast each time.

With respect to other prospective legislation it was stated that the Provincial finances were in such an improved condition as

to warrant the public obtaining certain benefits in the way of reduced taxation. These were: the exemption from the amusement tax where the maximum entertainment charge was 25 cents; the exemption from municipal taxation of incomes up to \$3,000; and the reduction, by \$5, of the license fees of all passenger automobiles. These benefits were in addition to a proposed substantial increase to the mileage of the Provincial highways, the original highways programme having just been completed at a greatly reduced cost so far as the Government's share of it was concerned. The educational, forestry and power plans of the Government were also emphasized in the statement.

In the afternoon of Oct. 19, W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Provincial Liberal leader declared in a statement, (described by the Press as "a more or less preliminary reply" to the Premier's announcement) that he did not find in Mr. Ferguson's statement "either evidence of good government in the past or assurance of good government in the future." The liquor policy of Mr. Ferguson was diametrically opposed to the policy of the Liberal party as declared time and again, and as announced by himself (Mr. Sinclair) in the last Session of the Legislature. He continued:—

Liberals must battle to support the will of the people, and that will was unmistakably expressed in reference to the Ontario Temperance Act by the plebiscites of 1919 and 1924. That expression of the people's will Mr. Ferguson arbitrarily proposes to disregard. To this arbitrary action I am opposed as contrary to the fundamental principles of Liberalism.

Mr. Ferguson's policy of to-day is not even in accord with his own statement of policy as announced not so long ago, and is, in fact, its very antithesis. The change in attitude is so violent that the Premier may well be suspected of having tried by desperate measures to divert the public mind from a long series of acts of mismanagement committed against the Province in regard to its natural resources and otherwise.

W. E. Raney, K.C., leader of the Progressives in the Legislature also made public a statement. He argued that "the dice" had been loaded against the friends of representative government and the Ontario Temperance Act. Rural Ontario in the plebiscite of 1924, he said, had voted against Mr. Ferguson's government control scheme, the particulars of which the Premier had kept to himself, by about 200,000 majority. Hence the redistribution measures of 1925 and 1926 taking ten or eleven seats away from rural Ontario and giving them to the cities. "One plain intention of these laws was to give the enemies of the Ontario Temperance Act control of the Legislature. Another plain intention was to secure the re-election of the Ferguson Government." The referenda of 1919 and 1921 and the plebiscite of 1924 stood in the way and the Premier had thereupon announced to the hotel-men of Ontario that he would no longer be bound by the constitutional procedure of the direct vote of the people upon the prohibition question. The subject would be dealt with by the Government. Mr. Raney said: "If the people come to understand these issues I do not believe Mr. Ferguson can win this election . . . I do not believe that the Ontario-born people of the cities . . . will approve of

Mr. Ferguson's redistribution laws or of the taking of the prohibition question away from the direct control of the people and the injection of it into party politics."

In the meantime considerable criticism with regard to the suggestion of sale of beer by the glass was being expressed, even by some who were in accord with the principle of government control. The idea was subsequently abandoned on behalf of the Government in a statement issued by the Premier in Toronto Nov. 2 and repeated by him at a meeting in Aylmer that night. In effect he said that the suggestion had been a mere incidence in dealing with the proposed powers of the prospective commission. But rather than that it should be magnified by those interested only in defeating the Government, into the position of imposing what was not wanted, it would be dropped. The Government would, however, protect the poor man's rights by seeing that he was able to secure a bottle of beer at actual cost through the Government agency. Thereafter this proposal had no real place in the campaign.

Premier Ferguson opened his speaking campaign at Kemptville Oct. 22, his speech in the main being an elaboration of the statement issued at dissolution. A *manifesto* was issued by W. E. Raney, the same night, criticizing the Government's course on the liquor issue in particular, declaring that the Progressives and U.F.O.'s stood squarely behind the prohibition principle of the O.T.A. It was not contended that the Act was a perfect instrument. It ought to be improved and strengthened as time might serve and public opinion might demand, but the amendments ought to be made by friends of the law. At a meeting at Exeter on Nov. 9, Mr. Raney proposed the prohibition of the manufacture of strong beer and liquor within Ontario for beverage purposes, and a plan whereby *bona fide* cases of sickness might have liquor prescriptions filled *gratis* at Government dispensaries, a Government medical supervisor being placed at each dispensary.

Some 300 Liberals from all parts of Ontario met at Toronto on Oct. 27. Group meetings of the various districts were held throughout the day. At the banquet closing the proceedings at which Mr. Sinclair was the guest of honour, it was declared that officially the Liberal party was behind their leader in his stand on the O.T.A. As defined by Mr. Sinclair the Party stood "for the maintenance and enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act as endorsed by the people, and as long as the people by plebiscite or referendum demand that it be enforced." He also outlined the general policy of the Party on matters of education, water power, aid to agriculture, survey of taxation with a view to the elimination of taxation upon sources already taxed by other bodies, as well as Old Age Pensions in co-operation with the Dominion. Two days after, on Oct. 29, Mr. Sinclair began his campaign at Orono.

Coincident with this official Liberal gathering was another in Toronto on the same day, composed of a number of former Liberal members of the Legislature with workers from other ridings, at which was discussed their attitude on the liquor question as opposed to that of Mr. Sinclair and his followers. On Oct. 28,

J. A. Pinar (Ottawa East), E. T. Tellier (Essex North), E. Proulx (Prescott), Aurelien Belanger (Russell), issued a statement that they were in favour of repealing the O.T.A. and substituting Government control sale of beer and liquor on a local option plan. They also intimated their intention to run as Independent candidates.

From the beginning of the campaign to its close a number of prominent people declared themselves on the main issue. Sir Thomas White, Sir John Willison, Sir John Aird and Rev. Canon H. J. Cody were among those supporting the Government's liquor-handling proposals. Chancellor R. P. Bowles, Victoria College, Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, former head of the United Church, Sir George E. Foster and others were among those who pronounced in favour of the O.T.A. There were some former Conservative Legislature members to whom the Government's plan was not acceptable. Aaron Sweet, a veteran member for Dundas was one of these, announcing that he had been a lifelong prohibitionist and would not change. He did not contest the riding. On Oct. 17, former Attorney-General Nickle, who had given several interviews and statements supporting the O.T.A., announced from Kingston that he would be a candidate as a prohibitionist. Subsequently, Thomas A. Angrove, Mayor of Kingston, who was an independent Conservative candidate, withdrew and the battle there was between the official Conservative nominee, Thomas A. Kidd and Mr. Nickle.

Although there were many enthusiastic gatherings and vigorous debates, the contest was, on the whole, ably conducted and free from violent demonstration. A somewhat picturesque entry into the discussion was made by a hastily organized young peoples' movement, composed of some students and members of young peoples' societies in Toronto. This was represented by some of its sponsors as a revolt of youth against reported remarks of Premier Ferguson relative to the use of liquor by young people and their attitude toward liquor users. A mass meeting was held Nov. 17 in Massey Hall, Toronto, with Harry S. Dodgson presiding in which the reiterated slogan was "Youth Refuses to Retreat." Similar meetings were held under the auspices of young people throughout the Province and, like the parent gathering, were strongly in favour of the O.T.A.

Nominations and Elections. Nomination day, Nov. 20 saw 243 candidates officially in the field, nominally representing nine different groups. In reality with the O.T.A. *versus* Government control as the issue there were two parties—for and against, the affirmative being upheld by the Conservative.

Official Conservatives numbered 111; Liberals, 52; Prohibitionists, 28; Progressives, 21; Liberal-Progressives, 10; Independent Conservatives, 8; Independent Liberals, 8; Labour, 3; Independent, 1. There were a few fluctuations before voting day, but not enough to change the approximate figures. Only two acclamations were recorded, leaving 110 seats to be contested in a House of 112, and 17 three-cornered battles were apparent against some 40 in the

previous General Election. The lesser number in 1926 was due to the efforts of official Liberals and Progressives to avoid combatting one another, presumably in the hope that the O.T.A. supporter remaining in the field would have a better chance of victory. The two acclamations were those of Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines (Sudbury), and W. D. Black (Addington), also a Conservative. In the latter case the papers of F. A. Anglin, the Prohibitionist candidate, were held by the returning officer to be irregular and Mr. Black was declared elected. The matter went to the courts for the officer's ruling but the election held. A few days later E. P. Tellier, one of the Liberals who favoured Government Control, withdrew in Essex North with the result that Paul Poisson, Conservative, was also declared elected by acclamation, making three Government supporters returned before polling day.

The Election resulted in an overwhelming⁷ victory for the Government. The standing of the parties when all the returns[✓] had been collated was: Conservatives, 75; Liberals, 17; Ind.-Liberals, 4; Progressives, 13; U.F.O., 3; total, 112.

Premier Ferguson and all his Cabinet were returned with the exception of Hon. David Jamieson (Grey South) who was defeated by F. R. Oliver, U.F.O. candidate, a nephew of Premier Oliver of British Columbia and lieutenant of Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., in some of her political battles. Oliver, 22 years of age was the youngest member-elect. W. F. Nickle, was defeated by a big vote. Mr. Raney, Progressive leader, had a narrow margin in Prince Edward, a new seat for him, his previous riding being Wellington East, while W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader, had a handsome majority in Ontario South. Two clergymen were elected, Rev. A. C. Calder, Anglican, Kent West, and Rev. W. G. Martin, United Church, Brantford.

In the following table the Government candidate means also Conservative. Karl K. Homuth who ran as a Labour candidate in Waterloo South is so listed. He favoured Government control during the campaign, was not opposed by a Conservative, and after the Legislature began its Session he attended Conservative caucuses, thus being admitted to the Party. With his allegiance to that body, the Labour party in the Legislature, which in the Drury régime had some dozen members in the House and representation in the Cabinet, vanished. The figures given after the name of the member-elect are those of the votes cast for him. The sign † before his name indicates a member of the Legislature dissolved Oct. 18, 1926.

Ontario General Election Returns

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidate	Politics	Member elected and his Vote	Majorities
					over defeated Candidates
Addington.....	†W. D. Black.....			W. D. Black.....	Accl.
Algoma.....	J. M. Robb.....	W. Rowan.....	Prog.	J. M. Robb, 3,527.....	1,302
Brant.....	W. H. Reid.....	†H. C. Nixon.....	Prog.	H. C. Nixon, 4,114.....	842
Brantford.....	Rev. W. G. Martin.....	E. R. Read.....	Lib.	Rev. W. G. Martin, 7,751..	1,595
Brockville.....	†H. A. Clark.....	C. A. Winters.....	Proh.	H. A. Clark, 4,881.....	1,720

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidate	Politics	Member elected and his Vote	Majorities over defeated Candidates	
Bruce North	D. J. Byers	†A. P. Mewhinney	Lib.	A. P. Mewhinney, Byers	663	
		W. H. Fenton	Prog.	3,601	Fenton	761
Bruce South	W. D. Cargill	†M. A. McCallum	Prog.	M. A. McCallum, 4,922	128	
Carleton	†A. H. Acres	F. S. Caldwell	Lib-Prog.	A. H. Acres, 4,530	1,533	
Cochrane North	A. V. Waters	J. M. Lahrosse	Ind-Lib	A. V. Waters, 2,886	462	
Cochrane South	A. F. Kenning	J. P. McGuire	Lib-Lab	A. F. Kenning, 5,124	2,732	
Dufferin	C. R. McKeown	T. K. Slack	Prog.	T. K. Slack, 4,478	1,349	
Dundas	J. McCormick	G. Smyth	Lib-Prog.	G. Smyth, 4,407	833	
Durham	T. B. Chalk	†W. J. Bragg	Lib.	W. J. Bragg, 6,639	1,267	
Elgin East	M. McKnight	E. B. Miller	Lih.	E. B. Miller, 4,122	818	
Elgin West	†F. G. Macdiarmid	J. B. Ferguson	Lib.	F. G. Macdiarmid, 6,818	655	
Essex North	Paul Poisson				Accl.	
Essex South	A. T. Armstrong	C. G. Fletcher	Lib.	C. G. Fletcher, 4,560	213	
Fort William	†F. H. Spence	I. D. Evans	Lib.	F. H. Spence, 5,286	3,626	
Frontenac						
Lennox	A. M. Rankin	E. Ming	Lib.	E. Ming, 4,625	563	
Glengarry	A. McGillis	†J. A. Sangster	Lib.	A. McGillis, 4,442	1,852	
Grenville	†Hon. G. H. Ferguson	J. R. Donaldson	Proh.	Hon. G. H. Ferguson, 4,617	1,277	
Grey North	W. Breese	†D. J. Taylor	Prog.	D. J. Taylor, 8,432	3,629	
Grey South	†Hon. D. Jamieson	F. R. Oliver	U.F.O.	F. R. Oliver, 7,100	1,160	
Haldimand	W. J. Griffith	R. F. Miller	Lib.	R. F. Miller, 5,212	767	
Halton	†G. Hillmer	H. M. Pettit	Prog.	G. Hillmer, 6,164	365	
Hamilton Centre	T. W. Jutten	H. D. Petrie	Lib.	T. W. Jutten, 9,784	7,094	
		A. E. Smith	Lab.	Smith	9,368	
Hamilton East	†Hon. L. Carr	W. N. Brandon	Lih.	Hon. L. Carr, 10,174	5,617	
Hamilton West	F. T. Smye	Maj. C. Carpenter	Lih.	F. T. Smye, 8,436	5,392	
Hastings East	†J. F. Hill	W. Gordon	Proh.	J. F. Hill, 3,983	1,612	
Hastings North	†Hon. J. R. Cooke	Rev. L. M. Sharpe	Proh.	Hon. J. R. Cooke, 4,008	2,054	
Hastings West	W. H. Ireland	H. W. Ackerman	Proh.	H. W. Ackerman, 6,273	2,421	
Huron North	†J. Joynt	C. A. Robertson	Lib.	C. A. Robertson, 6,386	1,942	
Huron South	A. H. Neeb	W. G. Medd	Prog.	W. G. Medd, 6,003	1,644	
Kent East	P. J. Henry	C. Gardiner	Prog.	C. Gardiner, 4,562	1,252	
		W. J. Cryderman	Lib.	Cryderman	3,605	
Kent West	Rev. A. C. Calder	C. B. Oliver	Lib.	Rev. A. C. Calder, 8,443	2,135	
Kenora	J. P. Earngey	H. B. McKinnon	Lab-Lih	J. P. Earngey, 2,641	400	
		A. R. Ascough	Ind-Prog	Ascough	2,473	
Kingston	T. A. Kidd	†W. F. Nickle	Proh.	T. A. Kidd, 6,705	2,319	
Lamington East	J. T. Sproule	†L. W. Oke	U.F.O.	L. W. Oke, 6,075	1,654	
Lambton West	†W. S. Haney	R. J. White	Prog.	W. S. Haney, 7,092	2,504	
Lanark North	†A. Thompson	W. R. Caldwell	Lib-Prog	A. Thompson, 3,589	236	
Lanark South	†E. R. Stedman	E. H. Wickware	Lib.	E. R. Stedman, 3,870	923	
Leeds	F. J. Skinner	J. P. Sinclair	Lib.	F. J. Skinner, 3,702	213	
Lincoln	R. W. Gregory	†R. H. Kemp	Prog.	R. H. Kemp, 4,348	983	
London North	J. P. Moore	W. N. Manning	Proh.	J. P. Moore, 7,763	2,970	
London South	J. C. Wilson	H. A. Stevenson	Lah.	J. C. Wilson, 9,064	3,779	
Manitoulin	L. D. Dibhlee	T. Farquhar	U.F.O.	T. Farquhar, 2,242	99	
Middlesex North	†G. A. Elliott	A. D. McLean	Ind-Prog	A. D. McLean, 5,861	1,264	
Middlesex West	J. H. Barr	†J. G. Lethbridge	Prog.	J. G. Lethbridge, 5,723	2,413	
Muskoka	G. W. Ecclestone	Rev. F. Berner	Proh.	G. W. Ecclestone, 4,206	1,139	
Niagara Falls	†W. G. Willson	W. P. Dixon	Lih.	W. G. Willson, 7,900	4,281	
Nipissing	†H. Morel	J. H. Marceau	Ind-Lib	H. Morel, 5,215	3,414	
		J. W. Richardson	Proh.	Richardson	3,694	
Norfolk	†Hon. J. S. Martin	W. H. Mason	Lib.	Hon. J. S. Martin, 7,421	1,260	
Northumberland	F. J. McArthur	W. G. Robertson	Lib.	W. G. Robertson, 7,612	985	
Ontario North	T. D. Bell	†J. W. Widdifield	Prog.	J. W. Widdifield, 3,878	779	
Ontario South	J. Stacey	†W. E. N. Sinclair	Lib.	W. E. N. Sinclair, 8,901	2,268	
Ottawa East	M. Doctor	†J. A. Pinard	Ind-Lib	J. A. Pinard, 5,195	418	
		E. J. Labelle	Ind-Con.	Labelle	3,323	
Ottawa North	A. E. Honeywell	G. S. Henderson	Lib.	A. E. Honeywell, 9,042	4,709	
Ottawa South	T. M. Birkett	R. R. Sparks	Lib.	T. M. Birkett, 9,171	3,515	
Oxford North	R. H. Marshall	†D. M. Ross	Lib-Prog	D. M. Ross, 6,012	1,813	
Oxford South	†W. H. Chambers	M. E. Scott	Lib-Prog	M. E. Scott, 5,793	1,418	
Parry Sound	†G. V. Harcourt	T. S. Trenough	Lib.	G. V. Harcourt, 4,628	1,650	
Peel	†T. L. Kennedy	H. Taylor	Prog.	T. L. Kennedy, 6,193	361	
Perth North	†Hon. J. D. Monteith	J. R. Foster	Lib.	J. D. Monteith, 7,350	1,568	
Perth South	McC. Irvine	A. A. Colquhoun	Lib.	A. A. Colquhoun, 4,176	494	
Peterboro City	†W. H. Bradburn	G. A. Gillespie	Lib.	W. H. Bradburn, 6,396	1,636	
Peterboro County	†T. D. Johnston	W. A. Anderson	Lib.	W. A. Anderson, 3,261	546	
Port Arthur	D. M. Hogarth	F. H. Keefer	Con.	D. M. Hogarth, 2,683	172	
		G. E. Eakins	Lib.	Eakins	873	
Prescott	E. A. Mooney	†E. Proulx	Ind-Lib	E. Proulx, 2,855	24	
		L. P. Beaudoin	Cons.	Beaudoin	513	

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidate	Politics	Member elected and his Vote	Majorities over defeated Candidates
Prince Edward	†H. S. Colliver	†W. E. Raney	Prog.	W. E. Raney, 4,378	49
Rainy River	J. A. Mathieu	E. W. Tompkins	Ind-Lib	J. A. Mathieu, 2,230	777
		R. C. Longstaff	Ind-Con.	Tompkins	2,285
Renfrew North	†A. Stuart	R. M. Warriner	Proh.	A. Stuart, 5,000	1,630
Renfrew South	T. M. Costello	†J. Carty	Lib-Prog	T. M. Costello, 5,208	1,267
Russell	C. O. Seguin	†A. Belanger	Ind-Lib	A. Belanger, 5,213	965
		J. C. Caskner	Proh.	Seguin	2,488
St. Catharines	†E. G. Graves	G. A. Robertson	Proh.	E. G. Graves, 8,669	5,448
Sault Ste Marie	†Jas. Lyons	J. B. Cunningham	Proh.	Jas. Lyons, 5,497	3,890
Simcoe Centre	†C. E. Wright	E. Todd	Lib.	C. E. Wright, 5,315	195
Simcoe East	Hon. W. Finlayson	T. E. Ross	Lib-Prog	Hon. W. Finlayson, 7,312	1,530
Simcoe Southwest	J. E. Jamieson	J. H. Mitchell	Lib-Prog	J. H. Mitchell, 5,779	452
Stormont	D. A. McNaughton	C. E. Munroe	Lib.	D. A. McNaughton, 7,101	3,438
Sturgeon Falls	A. Z. Aubin	T. Legault	Ind-Lib	T. Legault, 2,043	103
		A. Limoges	Prog.	Aubin	1,879
Sudbury	†Hon. C. McCrea			Limoges	Accl.
Temiskaming	†J. A. Kennedy	R. H. McGowan	Lib-Lab- Proh.	J. A. Kennedy, 4,048	1,750
Toronto-Beaches	T. A. Murphy	A. Hawkes (Bet. Citizen)		T. A. Murphy, 9,590	6,058
Toronto-Bellwoods	†W. H. Edwards	A. G. Frost	Lib-Proh.	W. H. Edwards, 9,452	6,595
Toronto-Bracondale	†R. R. Nesbitt	A. W. Pike	Proh.	A. R. Nesbitt, 10,563	7,560
		F. H. Wager	Lib.	Pike	8,910
Toronto-Brockton	†F. G. McBrien	R. D. Stanley	Lib.	F. G. McBrien, 11,245	5,810
		R. Stuart	Ind-Cons	Stanley	8,333
Toronto-Dovercourt	S. T. Wright	A. Gillies	Lib.	S. T. Wright, 6,239	
Toronto-Eglington	H. H. Ball	F. A. Magee	Lib.	H. H. Ball, 10,230	3,887
Toronto-Greenwood	G. J. Smith	T. Renwick	Lib.	G. J. Smith, 9,101	6,629
Toronto-High Park	W. A. Baird	W. A. McMaster	Proh.	W. A. Baird, 10,466	3,810
Toronto-Parkdale	†Hon. W. H. Price	O. P. MacLean	Proh.	Hon. W. H. Price, 8,915	4,207
Toronto-Riverdale	G. Oakley Jun.	A. R. Hassard	Proh.	G. Oakley, Jun., 8,832	4,886
Toronto-St. Andrew	W. R. Flett	L. M. Singer	Ind-Con.	W. R. Flett, 4,536	1,171
		O. Hezzlewood	Proh.	Hezzlewood	2,439
		A. G. McIntyre	Lib.	McIntyre	4,225
Toronto-St. David	†Hon. J. E. Thompson	J. E. Forfar	Lib.	J. E. Thompson, 10,948	7,803
Toronto-St. George	H. C. Scholfield	Rev. J. W. S. Lowry	Proh.	H. C. Scholfield, 7,865	4,881
		C. W. Armstrong	Ind-Con.	Lowry	6,201
		W. McL. Eadie	Lib.	Armstrong	7,136
		E. W. J. Owens	Ind-Con.	Eadie	7,148
Toronto-St. Patrick	†J. A. Currie	J. Wanless	Proh.	J. A. Currie, 6,339	4,145
		L. P. Burns	Lib.	Wanless	5,769
Toronto-Woodbine	G. S. Shields	F. E. Dilworth	Lib.	G. S. Shields, 9,578	6,920
Victoria North	†J. R. Mark	W. Newman	Lib-Prog	W. Newman, 3,207	277
Victoria South	†R. J. Patterson	F. G. Sandy	Lib-Prog	F. G. Sandy, 4,632	537
Waterloo North	†W. G. Weichel	J. H. Schofield	Lib-Proh.	W. G. Weichel, 9,500	5,238
Waterloo South	†K. K. Homuth	L. Master	Proh.	K. K. Homuth, 9,093	3,523
Welland	†M. Vaughan	J. H. Harrison	Lib.	M. Vaughan, 7,697	4,325
Wellington Northeast	W. C. Chambers	G. A. McQuibban		G. A. McQuibban, 6,601	2,596
Wellington South	†Hon. L. Goldie	S. Carter	Lib-Prog	Hon. L. Goldie, 8,044	921
Wentworth North	A. L. Shaver	L. C. Lachland	Lib.	A. L. Shaver, 4,817	803

Constituency	Government Candidate	Opposition Candidate	Politics	Member elected and his Vote	Majorities over defeated Candidates
Wentworth South.....	†T. J. Mahony	W. M. McClemon	Lib.	T. J. Mahony, 8,383	4,324
Windsor East.....	†F. W. Wilson	J. C. Service	Proh.	F. W. Wilson, 9,750	7,851
Windsor West.....	J. F. Reid	J. W. Brien	Proh.	J. F. Reid, 8,741	6,245
York East.....	†Hon. G. S. Henry	L. E. Annis	Proh.	Hon. G. S. Henry, 11,085	5,379
York North.....	†W. Keith	P. W. Pearson	Lib.	P. W. Pearson, 6,009	1,565
York South.....	L. Macaulay	E. Mac Dillon	Proh.	L. Macaulay, 10,242	5,080
York West.....	†Hon. Forbes Godfrey	E. Bull	Proh.	Hon. Forbes Godfrey, 9,927	
				Bull.....	6,813
		J. R. Serson	Lib.	Serson..	7,008

The Canadian Press summary of the popular vote exclusive of the three acclamations was:

Total.....	1,103,985
For sale by Government Control.....	679,812
For the Ontario Temperance Act.....	424,173
Government Control Majority.....	255,659 ✓

The vote was further analyzed thus:

Conservatives.....	642,377
Liberals.....	199,799
Progressives.....	92,102
Prohibition.....	81,830
Liberal-Progressives.....	35,856
Independent-Conservatives.....	10,723
Independent-Liberals.....	20,897
Labour.....	16,934
Independent.....	3,467

Press Comments on the Election. Press comments were naturally varied. *The Globe*, Toronto, did not believe that the "restoration of legalized liquor-selling would do the things Premier Ferguson promised. . . . lessen drinking, banish bootlegging, and improve the moral and economic life of the Province." It (*The Globe*) would carry on the fight, believing that the prosperity and well-being of the Province depended upon the prosperity and well-being of the people, and regarding the return of general legalized liquor-selling "as the most serious moral and economic menace to that happy condition."

The Mail and Empire, Toronto, said that having "received the people's order to banish the bootlegger, the Government should with the utmost promptness carry out that order. . . . The temperance organizations ought to be as militant as ever, not for any political party, but against intemperance, and should give the Government their help in the work of educating the people to keep in the ways of sobriety."

The Ottawa Journal was of opinion that "No system designed to control consumption of liquor will ever be perfect. . . . Yet if all the friends of true temperance get behind the new law, and give it the best of their support, it is not too much to hope that it will be made a fair success. That, in a democracy, is the only thing to do."

Keen interest was taken by all other sections of the country in the battle. From these the following press comments were gathered:

The Montreal Daily Star, said that the "Election is not a renunciation of temperance sentiment. It is the registering of disappointment with the old law under which had developed an almost unpreventable distribution of poisonous beverages. . . we believe even the most extreme of the Prohibitionists will accord Premier Ferguson freedom of action and judge the merit of his departure by the results.

La Patrie, *La Presse*, and *Le Canada*, Montreal, spoke approvingly of the decision of the electorate.

The Manitoba Free Press (Winnipeg) thought a combination of all the "wets" and "drys" who "think Government control a sounder temperance measure



HIS HONOUR W. D. ROSS, LL.D.
Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario
Jan. 12, 1927



WILLIAM C. NOXON
Agent General for Ontario in the British Isles

than prohibition is obviously very hard to beat. . . . The electors of Ontario want to try Government control *in lieu* of prohibition, and they have expressed their preference in a manner which leaves no room for doubt." ✓

The Calgary Herald said that Premier Ferguson had correctly gauged public feeling "on the liquor issue, and the result justifies his action in making it the chief plank in his election platform."

The Vancouver Daily Province held that liquor control was not the sole issue. . . . Premier Ferguson had given his Province very adequate government. . . . His administration had been honest, he had balanced his Budget, reduced taxation, and had done something to widen agricultural markets. There was therefore an indisposition to turn him out and to place power in the hands of an untried Liberal-Progressive coalition."

The Regina Morning Leader said that if the Government was able to solve the temperance problem "in more effective degree than did the Ontario Temperance Act, it may be safe for many years to come."

The Halifax Chronicle said that the result would occasion little surprise. Ontario was predominantly Conservative, the Opposition was lacking in unity and leadership, and the main issue had been made a party one. There was no room for doubt as to the decisive character of the verdict. "How far reaching the result in Ontario will be in its influence upon "dry" Provinces, remains to be seen."

**The
Legislature
and the
Liquor Act
Session
of 1927**

His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor W. D. Ross—sworn in on Jan. 12, 1927—opened the first Session of the Seventeenth Legislature of Ontario on Feb. 2, 1927. The customary formula of electing a Speaker was carried out, W. D. Black, member for Addington, and with 16 years' service in the House, being proposed by Premier Ferguson, seconded by Hon. Mr. Henry and unanimously chosen. The Speech from the Throne, among other things, paid tribute to the services of the recently retired Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Henry Cockshutt. It forecasted legislation implementing pre-election promises and pledges of the Government, made eulogistic references to the retiring Governor-General, Lord Byng and to his successor, Viscount Willingdon.

On the evening of Feb. 8 in closing his contribution to the debate on the Speech and answering criticisms by Messrs. Sinclair and Raney in particular, Premier Ferguson announced the composition of the Commission to administer the coming Liquor Control Act, as: D. B. Hanna, Toronto, former President and General Manager of the Canadian National Railways and, prior to that, prominent official of the Canadian Northern Railway, to be Chairman; Hon. R. J. Manion, M.P., Fort William, Postmaster General in the former Dominion Administration of Hon. Arthur Meighen, and Stewart McClenaghan, Ottawa, a former M.P. for that city.

It was later stated that the salaries of the two latter would be \$10,000 per year and of the Chairman, \$20,000.

On Mar. 9, Premier Ferguson introduced the Bill (No. 137) entitled "An Act to regulate and control the Sale of Liquor in Ontario" and which, it was stated in the preamble, might be cited as "The Liquor Control Act." It contained 146 sections. Speak- ✓

ing briefly on its first reading the Premier stressed some of the salient clauses emphasizing the point that the Government relied for the success of the law on "wise and efficient administration" rather than statutory enactments. The Bill provided for:

Individual permits for liquor purchase to residents of Ontario, 21 years of age and upward, expiring Oct. 31 each year. Fee to be fixed by the Commission.

Individual permits for temporary residents, such as tourists and travellers, good for one month.

Special permits to physicians, dentists, veterinaries and those in scientific or mechanical pursuits, also to ministers of the gospel for sacramental purposes.

Druggists not permitted to dispense liquor.

No liquor to be consumed in a public place. Liquor only to be consumed in the residence or temporary home of the purchaser.

No liquor store in a place where the Canada Temperance Act or local option was in force.

No public advertising of liquor.

The Attorney-General to conduct prosecutions.

Persons found selling liquor to be imprisoned without option of a fine.

Only one appeal to a County judge for any conviction.

A Board official in every brewery warehouse.

Board supreme in its powers and above interference by courts or Government.

Provincial police and local constables with inspectors appointed by the Board to co-operate in the enforcement of the law.

There was no discussion on the first reading of the measure which was read a second time, Mar. 21, and the third time, Mar. 29. In moving the second reading, Premier Ferguson intimated that permit-holders would be able to order liquor by mail. He discussed the Bill at length covering much of the ground traversed in the addresses during the Election campaign and in subsequent statements. Mr. Sinclair read a brief statement, the burden of which was that the people, having expressed themselves on Dec. 1st, their opinion as then registered must prevail. "As leader of the Liberal party," he said, "I must accept the will of the people, but with some misgivings as to the future. . . . Time will tell whether the Bill is in aid of temperance, as claimed." The Government, he argued, must accept full responsibility for the Bill and whatever followed.

W. E. Raney, for the Progressives, attacked the measure as an Act which "beyond the shadow of a doubt will encourage and promote drunkenness in Ontario." He offered an amendment to the motion for second reading which, in effect, condemned the delegation to the new Liquor Act Commission of powers that should have been fixed by the Legislature. J. G. Lethbridge (Middlesex West) moved on Mar. 16 an amendment to the amendment to the effect that the Commission ought to be a non-partisan body with authority to employ and discharge employees without interference from the Government or members of the Legislature. Mr. Ferguson thought that as the Government was responsible for expenditures and in the last analysis for everything in connection with the Act, it should have something to say as to scope and size of the organization for administering it. Within that scope the freest possible

hand would be given to the Commission. K. K. Homuth, (Waterloo S.) and F. W. Wilson (Windsor E.) advocated beer by the glass. E. Proulx, Lib., (Prescott) expressed himself as for Government control, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. E. Scott (Oxford South) and others took part in the discussion on this day.

On Mar. 17, L. W. Oke, (U.F.O., Lambton East), said that as a representative of a local option area he felt that he must vote against the measure, but he emphasized the point that the people had given the Government a tremendous mandate and personally congratulated the Government on their accomplishment in formulating the policy they had been empowered to effect. T. Legault (Lib., Sturgeon Falls), in what he said was but his fifth public speech in English, endorsed the Bill, but expressed disappointment that it did not provide for the sale of beer by the glass.

On Mar. 21, the Liquor Control Act received second reading by a vote of 69 to 31. The motion was supported by all the Conservatives and Messrs. Belanger (Russell), Pinard (Ottawa East), Legault (Sturgeon Falls) and Proulx (Prescott), Liberals. The other Liberals and the Progressive-U.F.O. group voted against the motion. Various amendments, and sub-amendments were defeated by votes of 71 to 30. During the day Messrs. Raney, F. G. Sandy (Prog., Victoria South), Dr. G. A. McQuibban (Wellington Northeast), C. Gardiner (Prog., Kent East), J. H. Mitchell (Lib., Simcoe Southwest), F. Oliver (Prog., Grey South), P. W. Pearson (Lib., York North), T. K. Slack (Prog., Dufferin) and C. A. Robinson (Lib., North Huron) spoke against the Government measure. Messrs. T. Legault, Rev. W. C. Martin (Cons., Brantford), A. R. Nesbitt (Cons., Bracondale, Toronto), spoke for it. On Mar. 23, W. E. Raney forced a vote on an amendment, giving the Commission sole power to appoint employees. This was defeated 54 to 23. Third reading was given the measure on Mar. 30 without opposition. E. Blake Miller (Lib., Elgin West) elicited the information that the section in the new Act similar to that of the O.T.A. relative to the sale of essences, tinctures, extracts, etc., would remain.

On Apr. 8, 1927 regulations regarding permits, delivery of liquor, duties and conduct of vendors and other machinery for the system as drawn up by the Commission, officially the "Liquor Control Board of Ontario" were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and made public. A fee of \$2 was fixed for every individual permit whether for residents or transients. The permit year, it was stated, would end Oct. 31. No fee would be charged to ministers for liquor for sacramental purposes, or special permits to hospitals, educational and government institutions where liquor was required for medicinal or scientific purposes.

Issue of permits began May 18, 1927 and it was announced then that the sale of liquor under Government Control would begin June 1st, and that on the preceding day, a proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor would put into force remaining clauses of

the Liquor Control Act, requiring such action, including that repealing the Ontario Temperance Act.

**Other
Legislation
and
Incidents** The Budget is dealt with separately as are the various Departments of Government. In the summaries of the latter will be found references to the legislation introduced by the respective Ministers, and to other matters for which their Departments are responsible. Among the Bills and resolutions passed and other developments and incidents of the Session, however, were the following:

Messrs. T. A. Kidd and Paul Poisson moved and seconded the Address in reply to the Speech on Feb. 3, 1927. Messrs. Raney and Lethbridge moved and seconded that there be added to the motion words to the effect that when the promised Liquor Bill was brought down it would be found "to be based on principles of true temperance with special regard for the protection of the youth of Ontario." A sub-amendment was moved and seconded by Messrs. Nesbitt and Graves, expressing confidence that the Provincial liquor policy would receive full and careful consideration by the House in order that "it may advance the interests of true temperance and afford additional safeguards to all classes of the community against the evils of intemperance." The Address was adopted without division Feb. 17 with the Nesbitt sub-amendment added. Other measures of the Session were:

Passed, Premier Ferguson's "Act to Amend the Industrial Schools Act" (Bill No. 72) which removed much of the penal stigma attached to juvenile court cases. Aimed chiefly to benefit wayward lads it provided that "children committed to Industrial Schools may be sent to other institutions," such as the Bowmanville School for Boys.

Carried, a resolution to petition the Dominion Government to lower excise taxes on liquor so that the price might be reduced under the pending Ontario Control plan and the bootleggers's operations be made unprofitable. Mr. Sinclair opposed this on the ground that it was "meddling" in Dominion affairs.

Passed, Premier Ferguson's "Act Respecting the Solemnization of Marriages" (Bill No. 160), in part making it possible for British clergymen to perform a marriage in Ontario.

Passed, Hon. F. E. Godfrey's "Act to Amend the Athletic Commission Act" (Bill No. 68) by imposing a two per cent. tax on admissions to professional sport, money so raised to be used in encouraging amateur athletics.

Passed, Acts transferring the "Old Stone Church" at Thorah to the Beaverton Presbyterian congregation, and allowing a new vote to the Presbyterians of the Wick congregation where the vote for Union was 61 to 60.

Passed, Hon. J. S. Martin's "Act respecting dealings in Fruit and Vegetables on Commission" (Bill No. 153). The measure clarified provisions for keeping records of receipts, sales, prices and other details by the commission agencies of fruits and vegetables received for disposal by them, and with respect to information to shippers.

Unanimously adopted, a resolution moved by Premier Ferguson and seconded by Mr. Raney expressing opposition to a Bill before the Dominion Parliament for the renewal of the Georgian Bay Canal charter. The value of the water powers on the Ottawa and the French Rivers, to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario jointly in the first named and Ontario particularly in the second, were stressed. On the part of Ontario this was especially the case with regard to the publicly-owned Hydro Power System. Contention was also made that these water powers

were vested in the Provinces under the constitution. It was ordered that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister of Canada and the Speakers of Parliament and the Senate.

Passed, Hon. Mr. Price's "Act to Amend the Assessment Act" (Bill No. 80) relating to exemption of incomes in accordance with the Government's pre-Election promises. This made it clear that in larger cities where taxes were collected on a prior year's assessment the reduction was not to be effective for another year, thus avoiding much confusion where tax bills had gone out on the old rates.

Passed, Hon. J. D. Monteith's Bill amending "the Corporations Tax Act" (Bill No. 142) by reducing Government Tax on race tracks from \$7,500 to \$5,000 a day. First division in the House was forced by Mr. Raney on the motion for second reading of this Bill which carried 85 to 15 on Mar. 17.

Unanimously carried, Premier Ferguson's resolution seconded by Mr. Sinclair, urging all public bodies and the people generally to join heartily and worthily in the celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee, and extending the most cordial greetings to the sister Provinces and to Canadians everywhere.

Approved, the annual grant of \$5,000,000 for Northern Ontario development.

Passed, Hon. Mr. McCrea's "Act Respecting the Game, Fur-bearing Animals and Fisheries of Ontario" (Bill No. 84). This, while to a considerable extent a consolidation and revision, contained some important new provisions. For the benefit of sportsmen and all interested, the Minister on Apr. 6 issued a statement summarizing them. One of the most notable was that which made it unlawful to sell or purchase deer, moose or caribou, to expose the same for sale anywhere, or to have such served or mentioned on a bill of fare. The open seasons in various parts of the Province were clearly defined with regulations as to professional guides, etc.

A large number of Bills were passed, revising and consolidating existing laws in view of the year being one for Statute Revision and Consolidation, a task which, it was stated, might be finished by the end of 1927, and one respecting elimination of amusement tax on tickets costing not more than 25 cents. The actual business of the Session was finished Mar. 31; prorogation took place Apr. 5, with the customary honours, Royal Assent being given to the measures passed by the House.

The Budget of 1927. There was a note of confident optimism in the first Budget speech of Hon. J. D. Monteith, Provincial Treasurer, delivered Feb. 22, 1927. Reduction of the deficit for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1926, a forecasted balanced Budget for the current fiscal year, reduction of debt, decrease in Capital Expenditure, and a new era of tax reduction, were all combined in his review. Ordinary Revenue for 1926 was \$50,841,043, an increase over 1925 of \$4,238,239. Ordinary Expenditure, including interest, was \$51,653,183, a decrease of \$56,985. The deficit for 1926 was \$812,140 compared with \$5,107,365 in 1925. Capital Revenue totalled \$3,150,217, a decrease of \$4,156,871, compared with 1925, accounted for more especially in the Departments of Land and Forests and Highways. Capital Expenditure was \$13,867,552, a decrease of over \$1,000,000. If interest account and discount on loans were left out in considering the financial situation for 1925 and 1926 it would show surpluses of \$2,183,477 and \$6,727,371 respectively, compared with a deficit of \$9,546,108, exclusive of interest, in the year prior to the advent of the Ferguson

Government, and \$15,000,000 including interest in 1923. Capital Expenditures had been reduced from \$25,077,062 in 1923 to \$13,867,552 in 1926. Had the Government continued Capital Expenditures at the 1923 rate, there would have been a total of over \$3,000,000 additional interest to meet. There was a saving in 1926 of \$137,375 in interest payments alone as compared with 1925, consequent upon the policy of rigid curtailment and control of Capital Expenditure. This was said to be the first time in Ontario in which the interest charge was less than in the previous year.

Under the plans for the retirement of the Provincial debt, (outlined in *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1925-26 volume) a start had actually been made and \$3,007,000 was to be paid off during the year ending Oct. 31, 1927. Of the amount, \$700,000 had been actually paid by the Province in December, 1926, being the first instalment of the 30-year $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Serial Bond Issue of December, 1925. This was the first payment made in reduction of the Debt by the Province since Confederation with the exception of the Sterling issues prior to 1915 which carried with them a sinking fund provision. Of the balance of the \$3,007,000 the Province was to pay \$1,668,000 and the Hydro-Electric Power System the remainder. Attention was drawn to the successful financing by way of overdrafts and Treasury bills with the result that during the calendar year 1926 not one long term issue was put on the market. Refunding was postponed until a favourable market presented itself and January 1927, was selected as the opportune time. This it proved to be, a \$24,000,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 30-year Serial Bond Issue being secured at slightly over $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Taking advantage of exchange conditions while proceeds of this loan were deposited in the New York Banks, the sum of \$15,000 was made for the Province, thus reducing the cost of the loan from 4.776 to 4.770 per cent.

Including refunding the Treasurer stated that the annual turnover in the Department was about \$200,000,000, placing tremendous responsibility on Treasury and Audit officials. With that in mind, re-organization had resulted in the formation of a branch to control the Revenues of the Province. J. T. White, solicitor to the Department had been made Comptroller of Revenue with W. A. Orr as Assistant Comptroller. They were to concentrate entirely on Revenue. Control of Expenditure was to be retained under Assistant Treasurer and Financial Comptroller F. M. Turnbull, with G. J. I. Jones, recently appointed as Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to assist him. The latter was also to continue his duties as Departmental Secretary which he had been carrying on for years.

With respect to tax reduction including measures to that end then before the House, it was stated that:

This Government has saved in taxation to the people of this Province, both directly and indirectly, large sums of money. Directly, they have abandoned taxation on pool-rooms amounting to \$100,000 per annum, believing that this was a municipal tax; Luxury Tax on carbonated drinks up to \$102,000; Amusements

Tax (any entertainment up to 25 cents exempt) some \$600,000; Automobiles, \$5.00 on each car—a saving to the people of one and three-quarters to two million dollars.

Provincial Savings Offices had a successful year, a number of new accounts having been opened at every branch. Deposits totalled \$18,366,363 and the surplus to Oct. 31, 1926 was \$133,000.

Estimated Provincial Revenue for the year ending October 31, 1927 was \$53,571,000 and Expenditure, \$53,415,000, giving a surplus of \$159,000, and an improvement over the present deficit of \$971,140. The Revenue estimate included \$3,500,000 from operation of stores under the coming Liquor Control measure, from the time the prospective Act became effective to the end of the fiscal year Oct. 31, 1927.

Supplementary estimated expenditures of \$3,032,759 were presented, and on Mar. 15, further supplementaries of \$2,296,774 were brought down. The latter included a special grant of \$1,059,026 to the University of Toronto, and grants of \$300,000 to Queen's University, Kingston, and \$250,000 to University of Western Ontario.

The Budget debate closed Mar. 8, when the traditional motion of the Treasurer that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply to consider the estimates passed without dissent. Mr. Sinclair, for the Opposition, and Premier Ferguson delivered the closing addresses. The former was critical of the claims of retrenchment contending that Expenditures had increased until in 1926, they were \$4,000,000 more than in 1923. He was doubtful also of the Debt retirement plan and expressed the view that it might be found that increased taxation would result because there would not be annual revenue enough to take care of the Debt.

Removal of the Provincial tax of 10 cents per gallon on 4.4 beer was announced Apr. 14 to take effect May 1st.

The Department of Education. In his Annual Report for 1926, the Minister of Education, Premier Ferguson, recorded a year of progress and encouragement in all branches of the elementary and secondary school systems. The number of elementary schools in 1925—the last year for which detailed figures were available—was 7,094, with an enrolled attendance of 613,996 and 15,733 teachers of whom 82 per cent. were females. The number of high schools and collegiate institutes was 186 with an average daily attendance of 45,544 pupils, teachers numbering 1,739 and an expenditure of \$7,889,506. Two contributions of special interest on secondary education, in the Report, were furnished by the Ontario Inspector, I. M. Levan, who exchanged places for a year with E. G. Savage, one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Secondary schools. Mr. Savage contributed his impressions upon Ontario schools and Mr. Levan, his, on the English schools. D. A. Campbell, Director of Technical Education, reported the day vocational schools as having an average attendance of 11,689 full-time pupils, and 35,226 pupils in the evening vocational schools.

Government grants of these schools in 1925 amounted to \$743,427, and the total expenditure, \$3,368,434. Continuation schools increased from 133 in 1916 to 207. V. K. Greer, Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools, presented a general summary of conditions in the elementary schools.

The revised courses of study issued in 1924 and revised in 1926 gave satisfaction. The Minister's announcement that a new Canadian History was being prepared was received by the schools with approval. Interchange of teachers within the British Empire was working well. In 1926, 30 Ontario teachers were exchanging with the same number from England, Scotland, Australia and New Zealand. The supply of certificated teachers was adequate and in 1926 there were only 90 teachers holding temporary certificates.

W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, reported an increase of 9 public libraries, bringing the total to 505. The circulation of books borrowed was 10,179,374 in 1926. The professional library course trained 30 students for library service. Mr. Carson was appointed to the Permanent Adult Education Board of the American Library Association, and also to the Advisory Committee on Professional Library Training of the same body.

The attendance at the School for the Deaf, at Belleville, was 288, and that at the School for the Blind at Brantford, 138.

The Ontario Educational Association met in Toronto, Apr. 18, 19, 20, 1927. Officers for 1927-28 were; President, C. E. Kelly, Hamilton; Vice-President, R. A. Gray, B.A., Toronto; General Secretary, A. E. Bryson, Toronto; and Treasurer, R. M. Speirs, Toronto.

On March 10, Premier Ferguson stated in the Legislature that until certain objectives in connection with the Educational policy had been attained he intended to retain the portfolio of Education. The proposed Township School Board Bill was again discussed on several occasions and, as in former years was withdrawn, having served the immediate purpose of review from many angles.

It was intimated on Mar. 28 that a new system of school grants based partly on attendance and the standard of the school was under consideration, but would await result of litigation regarding rights of the Separate schools.

As Minister of Education, Premier Ferguson in April, 1927, announced that arrangements had been completed by the Department for a course in oral French open to the teachers of that language in the Continuation and High Schools and the Collegiate Institutes of Ontario, as well as to those holding professional certificates for teaching in the schools of the Provincial system and whose academic preparation had fitted them to teach French. The course was to be held in Quebec City from July 18 to Aug. 12, with French instructors in charge. French was to be the language of the school inside and outside of the class-rooms. Examination at the end of the course was to be optional but those who took it and passed would be granted a certificate of standing. There were to be no

tuition fees; those taking the course would be required to pay board and lodging.

The litigation to determine the rights of Roman Catholic schools as to secondary schools, division of money grants, etc., (dealt with in the 1925-26 volume of *The Canadian Annual Review*) was carried from the Ontario Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Apr. 20, 1927. Judgment was reserved at the conclusion of the case on Apr. 25.

On Apr. 16 the Department of Education announced extension of the Normal School course for teachers from one to two years.

Higher Education; The University of Toronto. The total staff of the University and University College for 1925-26 (latest figures available) was given at 672, being 85 professors, 62 assistant professors, 123 lecturers, associates (in medicine) and instructors in the College of Education, 2 directors, 1 director of field work, 336 demonstrators, fellows and instructors with sessional appointments. The total enrolment of students for the year 1926-27 was 5,466. Faculty of Arts, 2,780; Medicine, 759; Applied Science, 487; Household Science, 98; College of Education, 408; Forestry, 49; Music, 46; Graduate Students, 365; Dentistry, 318; Social Service, 99; Public Health Nursing (incomplete), 32; Occupational Therapy, 25.

The new Forestry building was opened Jan. 19, 1926, and the foundation stone of the School of Hygiene was laid on the next day. The latter building was made possible through the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation. In December, 1926, the formal opening of the Varsity Hockey Arena took place.

Among the important appointments for the session 1926-27 were noted; F. G. Green, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of French in University College; W. P. M. Kennedy, M.A., Litt.D., Professor of Law and Political Institutions; N. A. M. MacKenzie, LL.B., LL.M., Associate Professor of Law; Gilbert Norwood, M.A., Professor of Latin in University College; R. J. Montgomery, cer.E., Assistant Professor in Ceramics.

On Nov. 15, 1926, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* (LL.D.), was conferred upon His Excellency the Viscount Willingdon, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Governor-General of Canada. On Jan. 4, 1927, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* (LL.D.), was conferred upon The Right Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia.

Among the distinguished men who delivered lectures during the 1926-27 term were: Professor Leon Noel, Ph.D., D.D., *agregé en philosophie*, University of Louvain, Belgium, Oct. 4 and 5; Professor W. T. Gordon, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Professor of Geology, University of London, England, Oct. 9, 12, 13, 14; Sir Frederick Whyte, K.S.C.I., President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, Nov. 2, 3, 4; Professor Richard Whiddington, F.R.S., Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Leeds, England, Nov. 9; Sir Herbert Ames lectured on the League of Nations, Feb. 21, 22, 23, 24; Professor Grierson, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, Edinburgh University, Mar. 30 and 31; Dr. William J. Mayo, M.D., A.M., F.R.C.S., LL.D., D.Sc., lectures of the Balfour Lectureship, Apr. 5.

On Apr. 20 it was announced that Dr. J. M. D. Olmsted, Associate Professor of Physiology, had been appointed Professor and head of the Department of Physiology in the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., and that Professor R. M. MacIver, Department of Political Economy, would assume the Chair of Social Science, Columbia University, New York.

On June 9, 1927, the formal opening of the new School of Hygiene took place at which the opening lecture was delivered by Sir George Newman, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and of the Board of Education, England.

On June 10, at the 1927 Convocation, the Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., London, England

George H. Locke, Ph.D., Chief Librarian, Toronto; Gilbert Acheson Smith, B.A., Senior Principal of Toronto High Schools; Miss Gertrude Lawlor, Chairman of the Ontario Mothers' Pension Board, Toronto, and, for many years, prominent in educational work.

Victoria University and Knox College, Toronto. In 1922 a plan of co-operation between Knox College and the Faculty of Theology of Victoria University was arranged by which duplication of lectures was reduced. Each College remained independent with its own governing body, its own curriculum, framed to meet the requirements of the Church to which it belonged (Victoria, Methodist, and Knox, Presbyterian), its own instructors, etc. In 1925 following formation of the United Church of Canada, a further step was taken. The two Colleges, while for the moment remaining distinct in name, had a common curriculum and the staffs worked together as one body. At the joint annual Convocation and closing exercises in Westminster Central United Church, Toronto, Apr. 11, 1927, Chancellor R. P. Bowles of Victoria and Professor R. Davidson, Acting Principal of Knox, were joint Chairmen. Knox, it was announced, was to move soon to the new building near Victoria University. Chancellor Bowles hoped that at the next Convocation, Knox and Victoria would be legally and technically one as well as one in spirit, and eventually would be housed in one of the finest educational institution buildings in Toronto. It was announced that the total registration of students taking theology or religious subjects in Knox and Victoria was 547. It was stated that Rev. John Dow of Knox was to receive the degree of D.D. from St. Andrew's University, Scotland in June, 1927; and that Rev. John McNeill, Professor of Church History at Knox was leaving for Chicago, to the great regret of the College.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity (*honoris causa*) was conferred by Victoria College upon Rev. Edwin A. Pearson, London, Ont.; Rev. Charles Rupert Carscallen, Chengtu Sze-Chuan, China; Rev. Thomas William Neal, Toronto, and Rev. William Jay Mills Cragg, of Kobe, Japan. Those receiving the degree from Knox were: Rev. Allen Egbert Armstrong, Toronto; Rev. Robert McInnis Hamilton, Brockville; Rev. George Logie, Phoenix, Arizona, and Rev. Robert Alexander Mitchell, of Honan, China. All were graduates of the respective institutions honouring them. W. D. Mitchell, who received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity (Knox), was a son of Rev. R. A. Mitchell, who received the honorary D.D. from that College.

The report of Victoria for 1926-27 showed an enrolment of 693 in the Faculty of Arts and 65 in Theology.

Trinity College, Toronto. The 75th anniversary of the opening of the College was celebrated with fitting ceremonies Jan. 15-17, 1927. An outstanding event of the celebration was the installation, Jan. 15, of Rev. Francis Herbert Cosgrave, M.A., B.D., as Provost of the College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Trinity College. This took place in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto. The appointment of the new Provost was announced July 23, 1926. He had been a member of the College staff for fifteen years, latterly as Dean of Divinity. He succeeded Provost Rev. C. A. Seager, D.D., who resigned to become Bishop of Ontario. Students enrolled in 1926-27 numbered 240.

McMaster University, Toronto. An enrolment of 200 men and 126 women was recorded in the Arts Faculty and 48 men and 4 women in that of Theology for 1926-27, making an aggregate of 378; graduate students—men, 23, and women, 5. After deducting duplicates the net enrolment was: men, 261, women, 134; total, 395.

The Honorary degree of D.Litt. was conferred upon William Lyon Phelps, Lamson Professor of English Literature of Yale University, (United States); that of LL.D., upon Frederick Tracy, Professor of Ethics at the University of Toronto; and that of D.D., upon Rev. William Young Fullerton, of London, England, for twenty-five years Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

A regrettable event in 1926 was the sudden death of Professor J. G. Brown in December.

Wycliffe College, Toronto. An enrolment of 82 students marked the 1926-27 Session of Wycliffe, 32 participating in session work during the Summer of 1927. Rev. R. Mercer-Wilson of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed to the Staff. A portrait of the late Prof. Edward Alexander McIntyre, was unveiled at the 1927 Commencement exercises in May. The Honorary degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Ernest Ottaway Gallagher, M.A., Lindsay, Ont., and upon Rev. William John Minto Sivan, Toronto.

St. Michael's College, Toronto. The 75th anniversary of the founding of St. Michael's College was marked by a cabled message of greeting and the Pontifical blessing from His Holiness. A series of brilliant ceremonies took place in Convocation Hall, Hart House and other buildings of the University of Toronto and elsewhere, and a Pontifical High Mass in St. Basil's Church, during the three days, May 8, 10 and 11, 1927. Sir William Mulock, Chancellor of the University, Rt. Rev. Alfred Baudrillari, Bishop of Himeria, Rector of the Institute Catholique, Paris, and Diplomat Extraordinaire to the French Government, and His Grace, Most Rev. Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Toronto, delivered addresses in Convocation Hall which formally began the ceremonies. His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Ross and other prominent men in State, Church and educational circles were present. Mr. Justice H. T. Kelly, Toronto, as President of the St. Michael's Alumni Association was toastmaster at a dinner in Hart House where Premier Ferguson of Ontario and many other distinguished men were present, including Rev. Father E. J. McCorkell, Supervisor of St. Michael's, seven Canadian bishops and a number of bishops from the United States. At a meeting of the Alumni Association on the second day, Thomas Mulvey, K.C., Ottawa, was elected President. During the celebration steps were taken to start an endowment fund and an anonymous gift of \$5,000 to such fund was announced.

Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto. (Law Society of Upper Canada.) Dean Falconbridge, K.C., reported registration for the 1926-27 session as follows: first year, 130; second year, 117; third year, 71; total, 318. The year was notable in several respects. The Law Society amended its rules to provide that after Sept. 1st, 1927, every candidate for admission as a student, who was not a University graduate, would be required to furnish proof that he or she was entitled to enter unconditionally the third or junior year in the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Toronto, Queen's University, Kingston, the University of Western Ontario, London, or at some other university approved by Convocation.

Another full-time member was appointed to the teaching staff which, during the 1927-28 session was to comprise four full-time members—Dean John D. Falconbridge, K.C., Dr. D. A. MacRae, Sydney E. Smith and Cecil A. Wright, and three part-time members, Messrs. S. H. Bradford, K.C., A. R. Clute and H. W. A. Foster. Progress was made during the year in the production of new teaching material in the form of case books suitable for use in Canadian schools. The teaching session, exclusive of examinations, was lengthened from 27 to 29 weeks in 1926-27 and was to be further extended to 30 weeks in 1927-28.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. A splendid year was reported in all branches of the work carried on. Enrolment in the courses in 1926-27 totalled 1,401 with 223 in the regular agriculture course, and 189 in the Domestic Science courses. A significant feature was the enrolment of 44 in the short courses in farm power, which had become an increasing factor with the spread of rural Hydro power systems. There were, as usual, many thousands of visitors to the College, indicating much interest in the work being done on behalf of the basic industry of the Province. Dr. C. A. Zavitz who had given somewhat over 41 years of continuous service on the Faculty of the College, retired in June, 1927, at his own request owing to impaired health. His service was said to constitute a longer record than that of any other officer of any agricultural college or experimental station in Canada. His work in new varieties of grains and hybridization and other developments made him famous. Bursar S.

Springer and Prof. J. Evans also retired after long years of service. Trent Institute, the Canadian School of Baking, was formally opened and presented to the Ontario Government May 11, 1927, by J. Dutton, President of the Bread and Cake Bakers Association of Canada, which, with the Allied Trades, was responsible for the construction and equipment of the building. Premier Ferguson accepted the gift on behalf of the Province in a happy speech. The gold key of the institution was presented to Hon. J. S. Martin. Among the speakers was H. E. Trent who was chiefly responsible for launching the project and collecting funds. He presented to President Reynolds of the College a cheque for \$500 for a Scholarship for the first year at the school.

Queen's University, Kingston. A year of excellent progress was recorded in all departments. The total registration of students for the year 1926-27 was 3,401, a marked increase. H. L. Tracy, B.A., Ph.D., was appointed professor in Classics, assisting in the two departments of Latin and Greek. On Nov. 10, 1926, Dr. H. A. Kent was installed as Principal of Queen's Theological College in place of Professor S. W. Dyde who remained on the College staff. In November, 1926, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* (LL.D.) was conferred upon His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, Sir James A. M. Aikins, Winnipeg, and Sir Clifford Sifton, Toronto.

The campaign for increasing the University Endowment proceeded throughout the year. Plans for a Student's Union resulted in the purchase of a large building upon which the necessary alterations were in progress during the early months of 1927. On Mar. 15, 1927, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, stated that "A gift of \$50,000 to Queen's University, by James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, was announced at a meeting of Queen's graduates held in the Parliament buildings last night." Professor J. Matheson, Dean of the Arts Faculty, and S. Stalford spoke to the graduates and explained the position of the campaign for additional endowment. In addition to the \$50,000 subscribed by Mr. Richardson, it was announced that two other graduates, Robert O. Sweezy of Montreal, and Alex. Longwell of Toronto and Jackson Booth, of Ottawa, a former student, on behalf of himself and other members of his family, as a memorial to the late J. R. Booth, had subscribed similar amounts.

On May 5, 1927, the Trustee Board re-elected W. F. Nickle, K.C., as Chairman, Dr. D. C. Matheson was made head of the department of Anatomy, and the Associate Professor, R. K. Hicks, was made a full professor. At Convocation, May 4, 1927, the Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Sir Leicester Harmsworth, London, England, and Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, Ottawa; and that of D.D. upon Rev. Albert McKinnon, Rome, Italy, and Rev. C. W. Bishop, Principal of Albert College, Belleville.

The University of Western Ontario, London. The registration of students for 1926-27 was as follows: University College, 674; Huron College, 16; Ursuline College, 65; Assumption College (Sandwich) 44; Alma College (St. Thomas), none; Waterloo College (Waterloo), 33; Medical School, 126; Institute of Public Health, 17. The total, less 56 duplicates, was a net registration of 919 compared with 859 in the previous year. Every department of the University showed marked advance and the spirit throughout was gratifying. Appointment was made of Ruby Elizabeth Campbell Mason, M.A., Dean of Women, University College, Professor of English. During 1926-27 the Board of Governors were committed to a campaign for an endowment fund of \$2,000,000 by 1930 and \$5,000,000 by 1940.

The Annual Convocation of 1927 took place on May 27, when the Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Honour W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Dr. James H. Coyne, St. Thomas, Ontario.

The University of Ottawa, Ottawa. The enrolment of students for 1926-27 was 1,048 at the University and 1,786 at affiliated institutions. At the June, 1926 closing exercises, the Honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rt. Rev. Mgr. Z. H. Marois, Vicar-General of the diocese of Regina, and upon Rev. E. E. Poulet, Ottawa. In September, 1926, Georges Hébert, Gravel-

bourg, Saskatchewan, was the recipient of the Honorary degree of LL.D. At the June, 1927, exercises the Honorary degree of D.Litt., was conferred upon Mgr. Camille Roy, Rector of Laval University; Edouard Montpetit, Secretary of the University of Montreal; and Jules Tremblay, *littérateur*, Ottawa; and that of LL.D. upon Dr. M. M. Seymour, Deputy Minister of Health, Saskatchewan. On June 9, 1927, Rev. Father Ulderic Robert, O.M.I., former Superior of the Cap Madelaine Seminary and a native of Montreal, was installed as the new Rector of the University. Rev. Father F. X. Marcette, the retiring Rector had completed a six-year term of office.

Other Schools and Colleges. Upper Canada, College, Toronto, had an enrolment of 365 in the Upper school and 247 in the Preparatory school. St. Andrew's College, Aurora, had an enrolment in 1926-27 of 180 in residence. The session opened in the new buildings at Aurora, September, 1926, and these were formally opened by the Governor-General of Canada, Viscount Willingdon, Nov. 18, 1926. The Central High School of Commerce, Toronto, reported enrolment for 1926-27 of 2,567. William Ward, B.A., B.Paed., Assistant Principal, was promoted Principal on the resignation of Principal R. H. Eldon, June 30, 1926.

The Department of Agriculture. Under the direction of the Minister, Hon. J. S. Martin, the Department of Agriculture in 1926 had another successful year. An outstanding feature was the results attained under the Dairy Products Act, which was passed in the Legislative Session of 1926. Among other things this provided for cream grading and for graded certificates to cheese and butter makers. During the year, creamery butter in the Province showed an improvement of 12 per cent. in quality. This moved Ontario up to second place in the Dominion with respect to first grade butter, with 81.7 per cent., Quebec holding first position. Ontario cheese during the year showed 92.6 per cent. special and first grades, an increase over the preceding year of 1.2 per cent. In cheese, Ontario led all the provinces by a considerable margin. Some amendments, chiefly as to details, were made in the Dairy Products Act during the 1927 Session of the Legislature. Notable advances in tobacco cultivation, and a better market in Britain under the preference to the Empire-grown product were recorded. Kent and Essex counties attracted a number of growers from Kentucky and other tobacco areas of the United States, Tobacco-growing in Elgin and Norfolk counties, and some areas of Middlesex, Lambton, Lincoln and Wentworth counties made progress and gave promise of expansion. The work of the Department's own experts and aid in this development were appreciated. On Apr. 12, 1927, Hon. J. S. Martin announced that Government grants of \$100,000 and \$25,000, respectively, would be made to the Western Fair Association, London, and the Chatham Winter Fair Association.

1926 Crop Statistics

	Bushels	Acres
Fall Wheat.....	20,988,030	807,015
Spring Wheat.....	2,166,054	115,497
Oats.....	95,722,130	2,831,755
Barley.....	14,447,174	449,095
Rye.....	1,501,390	86,355
Buckwheat.....	4,975,192	234,870
Peas.....	1,880,301	97,865
Beans.....	819,166	51,721

Corn (for husking) in the ear.....	10,329,439	179,325
Mixed Grains.....	28,577,629	770,981
Flax.....	75,736	7,712
	Tons	Acres
Alfalfa.....	1,850,392	784,473
Hay and Clover.....	4,248,048	2,889,143
Fodder Corn.....	3,497,071	367,772
	Bushels	
Potatoes.....	16,496,290	153,468

Statistics of Values

Field Crops.....	\$261,264,000	FurFarming.....	\$ 580,000
Farm Animals.....	65,156,000	Maple Products.....	1,954,000
Wool.....	1,084,000	Tobacco.....	5,540,000
Dairy Products.....	93,915,000	Flax Fibre.....	450,000
Fruit and Vegetables.....	18,347,000	Clover and Grass Seed.....	4,458,000
Poultry and Eggs.....	33,233,000	Honey.....	500,000

Live stock and poultry statistics showed that in 1926, Ontario had 629,659 horses, 2,757,799 cattle, 886,483 sheep, 1,735,355 swine, 17,693,000 poultry.

Women's Institutes. The Women's Institutes reported a successful year with 1,047 branches and somewhat over 35,000 members. There was expansion in every branch of the work. Especially in community work with the growing interest it attracted among the whole people was the progress satisfying. One of the more recent additions was "The Historical Research and Current Events" Committee.

At a meeting in Toronto, Nov. 19, 1926, of Directors elected by the respective district meetings, officers of the Federated Womens Institutes of Ontario were elected as follows: Honorary Presidents, George A. Putnam, Toronto; Superintendents of Institutes, Mrs. William Todd, Orillia, Mrs. George Edwards, Komoka; President, Mrs. C. Field Robertson, Lanark; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. S. Banks, Shelburne, Mrs. D. Chisholm, Harrow, and Mrs. T. Daly, Fort William; Executive, the President, the Vice-Presidents and Mrs. William Raymond, New Liskeard, Mrs. R. S. Wood, Brockville, Mrs. C. Crawford, Tara, Mrs. O. Dell, Ridgeway, Mrs. D. L. Jackson, Woodrout; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Macoun, Campbellford; Recording Secretary, Miss W. Brodie, Toronto. Additional Directors, Mrs. M. Casselman, Winchester; Mrs. T. Cooper, Warsaw; Mrs. W. O. Duncan, Weston; Mrs. J. M. Abbott, Erin; Mrs. D. M. Miller, St. George; Mrs. J. W. Stone, Bond Head; Mrs. Hugh McCrae, Bruce Mines; Mrs. E. Curran, Mooretown.

The United Farmers of Ontario. At the 13th Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, held in Toronto Dec. 14, 15 and 16, 1926, one of the many resolutions passed thus clearly defined the political attitude of the Organization: "Therefore, be it resolved, that direct representation for agriculture as an economic group in the Legislature and Parliament be established as a principle of the Organization." Reports showed some 1,000 active clubs throughout the Province carrying on trading operations aggregating many millions of dollars, and carrying on social and educational activities. The turning of a recurring deficit of some size into a small surplus during 1926 was hailed with pleasure. Officers elected were: President, W. A. Amos, Palmerston; Vice-President, B. McNevin, Omamee; Secretary, J. J. Morrison, Toronto; Executive Member, N. E. Lindsay.

The United Farm Women of Ontario elected as officers were: President; Mrs. Miles Oper, Leamington; Vice-President, Mrs. G. Souter, North Bay, Secretary, Miss Marion J. Macpherson, Toronto; Executive Member, Mrs. R. Wyman, Thessalon.

Officers of the United Farm Young People were: President, H. McKechnie, Durham; Vice-President, W. Hamilton, Glasgow Station; Secretary, Miss M. J. Macpherson, Toronto.

The United Farmers' Co-operative Company moved into a new building in Toronto, owned by themselves and free of debt. It had a turnover during 1926 of over \$20,000,000. Over \$80,000 was paid in patronage dividends to cream shippers, more than \$30,000 in final payments to patrons of the Egg Pool, and over \$60,000 was paid in dividends to shareholders of the Company. Harry A. Gilroy, of Alvinston, was elected President of the Company; J. Ross, Woodbridge, Vice-President, and J. J. Morrison, Toronto, Secretary.

The Ontario Grain Pool was launched at Chatham Jan. 28, 1927, on lines similar to that of the pools in the Western Provinces, with which it was stated it would have alliance while maintaining autonomy in government. President Gilroy of the U.F.O. Co-operative, and other officials of that and other U.F.O. branches, took part in the meeting, as did also President C. H. Burnell, of the Manitoba Wheat Pool.

Other Agricultural Organizations. There were 66 students in attendance at the Ontario Veterinary College in the 1925-26 session. Twelve in the fourth class were graduated with the degree of B.V., Sc., conferred by the University of Toronto at a special Convocation. The 1926-27 session had a registration of 67 students.

At the Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgetown the school begun in 1925 was completed in November, 1926, and the experiment in agricultural education showed definite indications of being particularly successful. Considerable time had been given in assisting vocational and high school boards in the work. Norman Davis, B.A., was appointed principal. A class of 22 was in attendance taking an agricultural course requiring three or four years to cover.

The Kemptville Agricultural School had a successful year, with 43 taking the agricultural course and 16 students taking the domestic science classes. In the short course 33 agricultural students were enrolled and 54 teachers took the summer course.

The Co-operative and Markets Branch Report stated that 276 co-operative systems had been incorporated in Ontario under the Companies Act. With the exception of a few retail stores and distributing agencies in towns and cities most of these had to do with agriculture in some phase. Four thousand, three hundred Ontario sheep raisers were members of the Canadian Wool Growers, whose grading system and marketing plans were giving satisfactory results though at the time the report was written there was a depressed condition. Co-operation in the handling of honey had also produced gratifying results. That product was now being made known not only in England, but in Holland, Germany and other European countries.

The Report of the Agricultural Development Board showed 1,119 applications passed for long term loans totalling \$4,028,300 with value of security at \$9,089,008; the number of loans paid out was 831 to the amount of \$3,200,000. From 1922 to October 31, 1926, loans paid out numbered 3,461 totalling \$13,288,000. Short term loans totalled \$175,940. Repayments in both classes of loans were most satisfactory. The operating surplus for the year was \$57,032, and during the year the Board handed to the Provincial Treasurer a check for \$100,000 as additional revenue. There still remained a surplus of \$179,832 to the credit of the Board.

The Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions reported a membership of 221,000, exclusive of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Central Canada, Ottawa; and Western, London. The following officers were elected for 1927: Hon. President, H. J. Eckardt, Toronto; President, Charles White, Emsdale; 1st Vice-President, J. A. McLean, Rodney; 2nd Vice-President, A. E. Culver, Simcoe; Treasurer, J. E. Peart, Hamilton; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

The Ontario Horticultural Association reported a membership of 70,000 in 280 branches with, as President, G. L. Klostermann, Windsor; 1st Vice-President, T. J. Hannigan, Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, W. P. Bailey, Fort William; Treasurer, C. A. Hesson, St. Catharines; Hon. Director, F. A. Kent, Port Perry; Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

The Ontario Vegetable Growers Association, with C. Fretz, Vineland Station as President; The Ontario Field Crop and Seed Growers' Association with D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville, President; The Ontario Plowmen's Association with M. O. Bingeman, Waterloo, President, all carried on useful work and reported a successful year's operations. J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, acted as Secretary of these organizations also.

The Department of Mines. Keen interest was aroused by reports of the discoveries near Chelmsford, about fifteen miles west of Sudbury of a zone some four miles in length of copper, lead and zinc ores in about equal proportion, and carrying values in gold and silver. It was the opinion of experts that the establishment of a new and large mining industry in the Sudbury nickel basin was assured by these finds. An American syndicate, it was stated, were continuing drilling and the other development on a large area around Chelmsford. Arrangements were made by the Department of Mines, under Hon. Charles McCrea, for comprehensive geological surveys and reports upon nine of the mineral areas of the Province. Lead-zinc ores in the Algoma district northeast, of Searchmont station, and on the north shore of Lake Superior, eastward from Port Arthur, were also noted. Zinc bearing copper ore was traced across the Ontario boundary from the copper fields of Rouyn and vicinity and outcrops were located in Clifford, Ben Nevis and Munro Townships. In the latter there was an encouraging find of copper-zinc ore.

The total value of mineral production for 1926 as given in the preliminary Report of the Department was \$84,386,718 as compared with \$85,792,636 in the preliminary Report of 1925 and a corrected and final total of \$87,583,306 for the latter year. The final and corrected figures for 1926 will probably approximate to those of the previous year. The decrease noted was apparently temporary, since several factors which combined to make it such, as decline in the price of silver, and a small decrease in output of the same, competition from the Belgian Congo for the metal Cobalt and its products, and the sale of what might be called "scrapped" metallic nickel as the result of disarmament programmes, were expected to adjust themselves during 1927. Concentration on shaft enlargement, new equipment and other expansion work at a number of the mines was also marked and with these completed greater output for 1927 and better results were anticipated. The 1926 values as given in the Report were: metallic, \$59,191,203 non-metallic, \$8,472,811; construction material, \$11,634,448; clay products, \$5,088,256. gold output for 1926 had a value of \$30,949,689, against a value of \$30,206,432 for 1925. The quantity production of the principal minerals in Ontario for 1926 was given in the Report as:—

Gold (ozs.).....	1,497,216	Lead, pig and ore (lbs.).....	7,398,796
Silver (ozs.).....	9,385,008	Arsenic.... (lbs.).....	4,055,477
Copper, metallic (lbs.).....	18,121,227	Natural gas (M. cu. ft.).....	7,364,039
Nickel, metallic (lbs.).....	25,627,602	Petroleum, crude (bbls.).....	136,971
Nickel, oxide (lbs.).....	7,714,429	Salt (tons).....	252,345

The Report stated that during 1926 mining claims recorded numbered 13,496, the highest yet. There was great activity in

this respect in the Red, Woman, and Narrow Lakes areas in the Patricia district, as well as in the copper zinc and lead districts mentioned.

Returns issued Apr. 28, 1927, for the first quarter of the year showed an increase of almost \$100,000 in value of gold production over the corresponding period of 1926. The figures were 1,009,681 tons of ore milled for the three months in 1927 with total value of \$7,701,762 against 855,516 tons and \$7,609,642.

Measures introduced by Mr. McCrea and passed by the Legislature included "An Act Respecting the Taxation of Mines and Natural Gas" (No. 163) which had first reading Mar. 22, and an "Act Revising and Consolidating the Mining Law (No. 121)." There were no important changes of principle in these measures, the tax measure repealed a number of enactments that had become obsolete owing to recent changes, and clarified the taxation plans now existent. In the closing hours of the Session the Minister expressed the hope of a day when a Customs smelter and refinery for the benefit and encouragement of the small miner might be granted.

A grant of \$15,000 was made in connection with the second triennial Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress which was to begin in Montreal, Aug. 22 and last until Sept. 28 holding sessions at various points in Canada during that period. The delegates, it was explained in the Legislature, would be taken to see the mines of Northern Ontario.

At the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Mining Association held at Cobalt, June 25, 1926, the officers elected were: President, A. F. Brigham, Timmins; 1st Vice-President, Harry Oakes, Kirkland Lake; 2nd Vice-President, H. P. De Pencier, South Porcupine; Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Bateman, Toronto.

The Department of Lands and Forests. A most comprehensive plan of reforestation, one which it was hoped would make the forests as great an asset as "Hydro" was outlined by Hon. W. Finlayson in various addresses in the Legislature and elsewhere during the Session; was provided for in the Forestry Act, 1927 (Bill No. 67) introduced Feb. 15, 1927, and passed Mar. 7, and dealt with, also in part, in the Department's Annual Report. The new Act which repealed the Reforestation Acts of 1921 and 1923 conferred very wide powers with respect to the plans of the Government and the Department. It provided for the formation of a "Forestry Board" of five members to carry out part of the plans.

It might be said that the Act divided the Province into three sections for reforestation purposes. In southern Ontario, predominantly agricultural, as explained by Mr. Finlayson, the effort would be to encourage tree-planting by amendments to the Assessment Act giving the farmer exemption on up to one-tenth of his land used for forestation purposes. A stated number of trees would be furnished and other encouragement given under the plan. In the Laurentian shield—Central Ontario—particularly adapted to reforestation, the scheme would involve the transfer of settlers from lands, which were incapable of agricultural use, to Northern Ontario's Clay Belt, under safeguards as to rights, the assumption of expense by the Government, and the placing of the people moved on suitable holdings. Settlers on poor land in the rocky portions of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Victoria, Haliburton, Hastings and Frontenac were mentioned in this connection. It was stated that three townships in Hali-

burton would be the scene of initial action during 1927. On the success of this experiment would depend, to a considerable extent, plans for the future. In sections of the North where the great forests are, the policy would be to "give nature a chance" with intensive protection methods against fire and other enemies and proper systems of cutting. It was noted that the explanation of Mr. Finlayson, in moving the second reading of the Act, February 18th, was given on the 100th anniversary of the date of Ontario's first authorized timber sale.

In addition to the desire to so conserve and maintain timber wealth as to make it a perpetual source of income for the Province, other reasons, advanced in various addresses and the Department's Report, were the conservation of water supply sources for Hydro power; protection of wild life; enlargement of health and recreation centres. The Legislature received the proposals as presented in the Forestry Act and in Mr. Finlayson's address with warm appreciation. Messrs. Sinclair and Lethbridge for the Liberals and the Progressives respectively, complimented the Minister and expressed the desire of the two groups to assist in every possible way in preserving the timber welfare of Ontario.

The Report of the Department for 1926 showed that the pine cut—including jack pine—was less by 70,000,000 feet than for the preceding year, when it was 265,000,000 of white and red pine, and slightly over 22,000,000 of jack pine. The other classes of saw-logs were subjected to a decrease of approximately 17,000,000 feet in comparison with a total of 78,000,000 feet for the year before. The restricted cut was due to the operators protecting themselves against a somewhat unstable market for timber and the possibility of having to carry large stocks. There was a decrease in railway ties cut. These decreases were naturally reflected in the revenue.

On the other hand, pulpwood dealers and a number of pulpwood limit-holders increased their cordage over the previous year by 50 per cent., which helped to counteract the difference in revenues effected by the reduced operations on other lands. Extensive additions in buildings, machinery, etc., in a number of the pulp and paper mills were noted. At the head of the Lakes, around Port Arthur, Fort William, Nipigon, it was stated that such changes meant an increased capital investment of over \$22,000,000, an increase of 1,300 employees in the mills, and over 7,000 employees in the bush. Developments elsewhere were recorded with respect to the pulp and paper industry in Northern Ontario. At Cornwall, in the older part of the Province, it was stated that a mill making high-grade note and writing paper, as well as other products, was using poplar, among other woods, which was a great help to pioneer settlers and owners of poplar lands, the market for that type of pulpwood having been restricted.

Ninety per cent. of the revenue returns were directly due to the operation of the Woods and Forests branch, the balance being to land leases and sales, water power rentals, etc. The total collected was \$4,404,720 less by about half a million dollars than the record year of 1925. The reduced cutting operations mentioned were responsible. Expenditures were \$2,453,731. The Report made acknowledgment of the great assistance of aerial patrol in fire protection, and of aerial mapping in collaboration with ground foresters. The area burned over was 88,374 acres, the smallest since 1918. Only 14.4 was actual timber land. The rest had been logged over, was second growth, or barren and grass lands.

W. C. Cain remained in his capacity of Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests. During 1926 C. H. Fullerton, formerly Director of Northern Development, and who had been Deputy Minister in 1925, was to continue in this latter capacity to look after Northern development in addition to his duties pertaining to Colonization Roads. E. Z. Zavitz, Provincial Forester, was appointed Deputy Minister of Forestry, his duties pertaining to those related to reforestation, forest protection, forest research and investigation.

It was announced, Apr. 1st, 1927, that the Government had concluded with members of a Scottish syndicate which was taking out Provincial incorporation, whereby a hardwood industry of very considerable proportions

would be established in Northern Ontario. Concessions between Blind River and Bruce Mines on the north shore of the Georgian Bay had been sold to the capitalists who were to expend over \$1,000,000 in the necessary plant, equipment and mills, employ 350 men regularly and guarantee a wage bill of at least \$200,000 a year for 20 years, the period of the agreement.

The Provincial Secretary's Department. Hon. Lincoln Goldie, in a review of the Provincial hospitals on Mar. 4th, 1927, before the Legislature, announced some of the plans that had been decided upon after careful study and investigation into the situation relative to the care of the insane. Dr. Edward Ryan, Superintendent of the Hospital at Kingston, was to be Medical Director of the institutions while retaining his post at Kingston, though most of his time would be devoted to his new work. Mr. Goldie intimated that this would be comprehensive with the view of arriving at the best steps to be taken and followed in the interests of the patients and the public. In the eleven hospitals there were at the close of the last fiscal year some 8,824 patients, an increase of 3.3 per cent. These included between 1,000 and 1,200 old and senile people who would be safe to discharge if they had homes to go to. Unhappily many of them had no homes and no friends. Erection of new buildings, and repairs and renewals to older ones, would have to be considered. He told of the excellent work being done in psychiatrics and other lines. He advocated occupational therapy in the institutions, and explained that a class of young ladies taking training for instructionship along that line was being used during the Summer of 1927 in some of the hospitals. In all of the latter, dental work was being done by co-operation with the Department of Health. In the eleven institutions the aggregate net expenditure for 1926 was \$2,313,000, and in the five reformatories, \$621,000. In addition, the Government paid to general hospitals and for other charitable institutions and work, \$1,519,000. It was subsequently made known that Dr. W. M. English, Superintendent, had been transferred from the Hamilton to the Brockville hospital in succession to the late Dr. MacNaughton. Dr. J. J. Williams, Superintendent of the Hospital for Epileptics at Woodstock, was transferred to the Hamilton hospital, and Dr. T. D. Cumberland, Acting Superintendent at Brockville, was appointed as Superintendent of the Woodstock hospital.

The gaol reports for 1926 showed approximately 10,262 prisoners committed and the total in residence, 11,887.

The Report of the Ontario Board of Parole for 1926 showed that the cases of 1,296 prisoners had been considered, 473 paroles granted, and 16 prisoners recommended to the Minister of Justice for tickets-of-leave. The Parole Board was constituted as follows in May, 1927: Chairman, G. S. Matthews, Brantford; His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, Mrs. D. A. Brodie, D. Miller, Toronto; Dr. F. C. Greenside, Guelph; W. A. Evans, Sudbury; J. B. Tudhope, Orillia; J. F. McKinley, Ottawa, and A. E. Lavell, chief officer, Toronto.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power System. The nineteenth Annual Report of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, presented to the House Mar. 28, 1927, showed a revenue from power consumers of \$20,555,179 for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1926. This was sufficient to meet all fixed charges and expenses, provide \$4,295,894 for sinking fund and contingencies, and leave a net surplus of \$565,413. There was an increase of 100,000 horse-power in the generating capacity of the Commission's plants, bringing the total up to 938,032 horse-power.

The year, which was a record one in all respects, was particularly marked with regard to rural developments. Some 750 miles of transmission lines were added to the rural systems, making the mileage of such 2,300, with 19,000 customers and an investment in rural lines totalling \$4,750,000. So far as the system as a whole was concerned, the Ontario public (1927) had an investment of \$203,442,759. The total reserves held by the Commission for sinking funds, renewals, contingencies and insurance purposes, were \$24,751,411, compared with \$12,013,237 in 1923.

Operation of all the systems comprised within the whole was carried on continuously during the year, and without serious trouble. As to the future

power supply a reference was made to the 300,000 secured by the Gatineau contract for use on the 25-cycle system which prevailed in Western Ontario. Requirements of Eastern Ontario were receiving consideration and studies were in progress for providing additional large blocks of 60-cycle power for the Eastern districts. Attention was called to the fact that Fort William had become a "Hydro" municipality.

The report regarding the municipalities in the System showed that 51 were out of debt for their systems, an increase of 11, and that 20 more were nearly out of debt. Capital investment of the municipalities aggregated \$82,739,404, compared with \$77,721,093 in 1925. Revenues aggregated \$22,677,999 against \$20,419,114, and exceeded expenses, including depreciation, by \$1,177,188, as against \$1,080,277 in 1925. The depreciation reserve and surplus stood at \$29,771,831, or 49 per cent. of the total plant cost.

In dealing with Hydro estimates in the Legislature Mar. 29, 1927, Hon. J. R. Cooke said that between 10,000 and 12,000 users on the rural power lines would benefit by rebates in the current year. The surplus aggregated \$236,892, and it would be distributed to the rural municipalities in the same manner in which the "13th bills" had been sent out. In some cases it would amount to as much as the cost of 18 months' operations. It could, if the municipalities desired, be left in the hands of the Commission to provide a stabilized rates fund to meet possible operating contingencies of the future.

A memorandum from the Commission read by Mr. Cooke and explanatory of the rebates showed that practically all of the rural power districts operating for a sufficient length of time to enable the operation to become stable, had large surpluses standing to their credit. Instances were quoted of rebates ranging from \$10,060 at Beamsville to \$19,849 at Dorchester. A stabilization of rates fund had also been set up for each rural power district with a surplus to its credit of approximately 20 per cent. of all the annual operating costs of the district. The Campbellford pulp mill, part of the property acquired in that system from private owners, had been sold. Mr. Cooke was hopeful that the Peterboro street railway, a former private interest, would also be disposed of soon. It never had been the intention of the Commission to conduct or operate such businesses. A stabilization of rates fund was under consideration. Municipal revenues were to be adjusted under this plan in accordance with the power at cost principle. One aim was to do away with the necessity of a "thirteenth bill" each year—the bill for the adjustment of rates according to whether the charge to the municipality for power had been over or under-estimated. The Hydro's ability to meet all its obligations was detailed. Over \$3,000,000 could be obtained at once, Mr. Cooke declared, by adding one cent per kilowatt hour to the rate for lighting. When these rates were lowered to less than two cents they tended toward waste in current in homes and factories. The cost was so low that people became careless.

Mr. Lethbridge (Middlesex West) contended for steps for equalization of rates. Mr. Raney (Prince Edward) who commended the Government's efforts to bring the Central system within the policy of municipal control, and to sell mills, gas plants, street railways, and the like, criticized the "inequality in costs of hydro to rural municipalities." He agreed with some other members that a rental of \$2 per horse-power, instead of the rate then prevailing and ranging, he said, from \$1.1 per horse-power down to nothing, should be imposed upon all Hydro development in Ontario. This would mean a revenue of \$2,000,000 that could go to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and from which bonuses to rural consumers could be paid.

During the Session several Bills relative to Hydro were introduced by Premier Ferguson and passed. One of these, "An Act respecting the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario" (No. 64) had as its outstanding provision the creation of a uniform sinking fund on a forty year basis. This brought the various sinking funds of the Hydro Commission in line with those of the Province under the plan to retire both Provincial and Hydro debts within the period named. Another provision enabled the creation of a reserve for the replacing of obsolescent machinery and plant. A considerable number of minor changes were included in this Bill. Another measure, "An Act to provide Aid

in the Construction of Works in Rural Power Districts" (No. 161), was to make the bonus of 50 per cent. from Public funds for Rural power lines chargeable to Capital Account. A third Bill, "An Act to provide for authorizing Pensions and Insurance for Employees of Municipal Hydro-Electric Systems" (No. 171) defined the authority of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in acting for the local systems in this regard. This was to come into effect by proclamation. It was stated on Apr. 13 that the Commission was undertaking a survey of the French, Mississauga and Montreal Rivers in connection with power possibilities in Northern Ontario.

The Department of Public Works and Highways. Reporting to Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of the Department, Deputy Minister of Public Works, George Hogarth, dealt in detail with the work accomplished and under way in 1926. Reference was made to the completion of the Ontario building at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in time for a display dealing with the Province's resources, during the exhibition of 1926. The statue to Sir James Whitney was placed on the site selected in front of the Parliament buildings. (This statue was unveiled by the Lieutenant-Governor, May 20, 1927, Premier Ferguson, Mr. W. E. Raney and others delivering addresses.) The Report alluded to progress on the East Block in Queen's Park, a handsome new departmental building which early in the Spring of 1927 began to accommodate several of the Government departments. An underground tunnel was completed between this and the main Parliament Buildings in order to facilitate access between the two. Part of this was partitioned off to serve as a service tunnel for heating pipes, telephone cables and other services between the two buildings. Buildings were completed, repaired, or added to, at the Boys' Training School, Bowmanville, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ridgetown Agricultural School, Fort Frances and other points. Many engineering and other works were carried out.

Rapid development of construction was continued in the Department of Highways under Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways. At the end of 1926 mileage of roads in the Province was 69,648 miles in all; 35,692 miles improved gravel; 5,934 miles paved. In other words, 60 per cent. of all roads had been surfaced. This was stated to be a record unequalled by any other Canadian Province and by only one of the States in the United States. It was expected that the two short stretches remaining to complete main Inter-provincial paved Highway No. 2, from Windsor to the Quebec boundary, would be finished early in the Summer of 1927. The Department of Northern Development was rapidly extending the system of highways in Northern Ontario serving important mining, tourist and lumbering districts. Progress was recorded with the road from Sault Ste. Marie northerly and westerly in the direction of Michipocoten, on the shore of Lake Superior, which would be one of great attraction to tourists because of its scenic beauties. Customs figures showed that during 1926 tourists entering Ontario numbered 6,668,416, the number of tourist motor cars being 1,554,638. From an analysis made by the Department of Highways it would appear that of the total tourists mentioned nearly 5,000,000 came into Ontario by road in motor cars. These, it was calculated, spent over \$35,000,000 in the Province. Registered motor cars in the Province itself showed 343,992 passenger cars, 39,012 commercial vehicles. The increase over the previous year for these registrations was 40,256. Licensed motor buses at the end of 1926 totalled 340. S. L. Squire resigned as Deputy Minister during the year, and R. M. Smith, former Chief Engineer of the Department, was appointed Acting Deputy Minister.

"An Act to Amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1923" (Bill No. 117), was introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Mr. Henry and read a first time, Apr. 25, 1927, subsequently passing. It provided that lights must be carried on all vehicles using the roads at night, and was to become effective Oct. 1st, 1927. Method of showing lights was defined. It provided also that motor vehicles equipped with four-wheel brakes must carry so as to "be clearly visible to drivers of vehicles approaching from the rear a red sign as approved by the Department." The same Act also provided for a speed of 35 instead of 25 miles an hour on all roads outside of cities, towns and villages, where the speed remained

at 20 miles an hour. This was to become effective on Royal Assent to the Act.

Addressing the Ontario Motor League Annual Meeting at Toronto Mar. 7, 1927, Hon. Mr. Henry intimated that a drivers' permit system was to be inaugurated. Among other things this would assist in a closer check of speed and other violations, and the imposition of proper and summary punishments. July 1, 1927, was subsequently fixed as the date for beginning issue of permits.

Health, Legislation and Conditions. An important measure was that introduced by Hon. Forbes Godfrey, M.B., Minister of Health and Labour, and read a first time Feb. 16, 1927, entitled "An Act Respecting the Public Health" (Bill No. 69). It was read a second and third time Feb. 21 and 28 respectively, becoming effective on receiving Royal assent. While in large part a revision and consolidation of a number of health acts which were thus repealed as separate measures, it also provided for transferring authority held by the Provincial Board of Health directly to the Minister. The post of Chief Health Officer in the Province was changed to that of Medical Inspector. Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, who held the former, continuing in the latter. Municipalities were also given the power they had previously lacked—that of dismissing a Medical Officer of Health by a two-thirds vote of council. It was explained by Dr. Godfrey that the legislation which two years ago had created the Department of Health, had neglected to transfer to the Minister certain administrative powers which had previously been invested in the Provincial Board. The result was that so far as constituted authority was concerned the Board was actually superior to the Minister. The Bill corrected this.

On Apr. 20, 1927, health regulations of a wide and comprehensive character, and issued under the authority of the new Act, were made public by the Government. They were optional with municipal councils and boards of health, both of which must be parties to their adoption. They provided authority by which any municipality might introduce by-laws to meet its health needs, including ventilation of street cars and the number of passengers the cars might carry. Later in the year it was stated that the Department of Health was planning a free, travelling dental clinic in Northern Ontario. Dental clinics in connection with the Provincial hospitals were also being planned.

From the Report of the Vital Statistics Branch of the Department of Health, the following corrected and completed returns for 1925, the latest available, were obtained, the estimated population of the Province being 3,103,000.

BIRTHS :	70,122, being 22.6 per 1,000 of population.
MARRIAGES :	23,074, being 7.4 per 1,000 of population.
DEATHS :	33,960, being 10.9 per 1,000 of population.

The births were divided as follows : Cities, 30,938 ; towns of 5,000 population and over, 5,536 ; balance of the Province, 33,639. There was a natural increase of 36,162 births over deaths, with 815 cases of twins and 7 of triplets. Marriages totalled 23,074, a decrease of 964. Marriages and births both showed a very small decline as compared with the previous year.

With respect to deaths, the ten highest causes and the rates per 100,000 of population were given as follows :

Causes	Deaths	Rate
Apoplexy.....	1,340	43.1
Arterial diseases.....	1,436	84.1
Bright's disease.....	1,436	42.6
Broncho pneumonia.....	901	29.0
Cancer.....	2,951	95.1
Infantile diarrhoea.....	883	28.4
Influenza.....	1,004	32.3
Organic heart diseases.....	3,630	116.9
Pneumonia.....	1,567	50.5
Tuberculosis.....	1,842	59.9

From the corrected and completed figures regarding communicable diseases (other than influenza given in the foregoing), the following statistics as to deaths and rates per 100,000 of population were taken :

Causes	Deaths	Rate
Diphtheria.....	251	8.0
Measles.....	80	2.3
Scarlet Fever.....	134	4.3
Small-pox.....	5	0.1
Typhoid Fever.....	137	4.4
Whooping Cough.....	273	8.7

It would appear that typhoid fever and tuberculosis, in spite of fluctuations, showed a tendency to decline. Cancer and organic heart diseases continued to take heavy toll. Pneumonia, though formidable, showed a leaning toward decrease.

Department of Labour. The Department of Labour, under Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of both Health and Labour Departments, again reported a year of activity. For the year ending Dec. 1st, 1926, applications at the 25 Ontario Government offices of the Employment Service of Canada, 193,523 men and women in search of employment were registered. In the same period 160,132 vacancies were listed and 137,599 placements were made. Vacancies and placements were both slightly higher than in the preceding twelve months, due to general improvement in industrial conditions. Prospects for 1927 indicated that work would be available for a greater number of persons during the year than during any of the previous five years.

Factory, shop and office inspection throughout the Province were carried on with excellent results and co-operation of employers, and the Engineers' branch carried on successfully the examinations for certificates of competency as well as the inspections of boilers and other pressure vessels.

The Public Accounts Committee. Only one meeting of the Public Accounts Committee was held—that of Mar. 30, 1927, but no evidence was taken. Mr. Sinclair, at the opening, reiterated his contention heard in the House, that the Government was responsible for the fact that his resolution put on the order paper early in March relative to calling the Committee had not been called until the end of the month. He argued that it would be impossible to conduct a probe at such a late date since it was intended to prorogue the Legislature in a few days, and like other members he had made business arrangements with that in view. He moved, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney, that the Public Accounts for the year ended be referred to the Committee of 1928. For the Government, Hon. Mr. Finlayson denied responsibility for the late calling of the Committee, placing that blame upon the negligence of the Liberal leader in not pressing his resolution. The Government would arrange for day and night sittings and delay prorogation if necessary while matters Mr. Sinclair desired to bring up were heard by the Committee. The Sinclair motion would not be objected to provided the preamble which it was argued reflected upon the Government in the matter of the alleged delay, was changed. The discussion ranged over considerable ground with a number of members taking part, and by a vote of 30 to 12 an amendment proposed by Mr. Finlayson carried. This declared the Committee's willingness to conduct an immediate investigation, devoting to it all the time necessary, and also declaring its willingness to have anything in this year's Public Accounts investigated by next year's Committee. Mr. Sinclair held to his statement that his business engagements prevented him from tabling his motions for inquiries, and said that he would have to rely upon the generosity of next year's Committee. The Committee thereupon adjourned for the Session.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Operations of this publicly owned railway during the fiscal year 1926 were most successful. The total revenue was \$4,844,951, of which \$254,092 was credited as "incidental," the balance being from transportation. This was an increase of \$34,350 over the revenue shown in the completed figures of 1925. Expenditures for 1926 were \$3,861,987, a decrease of \$168,448 and the net earnings \$982,963, an increase of \$202,978. Insurance against fire loss was carried to the extent of \$3,400,000. On Apr. 12, 1927, it was announced that the Commission was calling

for tenders for construction of the main line from the terminus at Pine Stump, 68 miles north of Cochrane, to a point 30 miles beyond, and that much nearer to James Bay. This would bring the main line to within half a mile of Coral Falls, on the Abitibi River, and close to other water powers of importance. A line westerly from Coral to the Mettagami River was also under consideration to tap the known deposits of lignite and china clay, and to reach important developments planned at Smoky Falls. Premier Ferguson announced on Apr. 21, 1927, that arrangements had been reached with Quebec Province whereby the railway would be extended into the Rouyn mining area of Quebec, a distance of 29 miles. The extension, it was hoped, would be completed by the end of 1927. The line would be built from a point on the Swastika branch of the Nipissing Central, one of the T. & N. O. subsidiaries. The line was already at the Quebec border, 10 miles beyond its former terminus at Larder Lake, but had halted there pending decision by the Privy Council on the appeal to that body of Quebec Province against the decision by the Supreme Court of Canada that the Dominion Government had the right to authorize the T. & N. O. to cross Quebec Crown Lands. The Privy Council judgment affirming that right was given in May of last year. During the Session a measure was passed giving the Government direct representation on the Commission through a minister without portfolio.

Board of Licence Commissioners. The Report of the Licence Commissioners under the O.T.A. for the year 1926, showed 3,473 convictions of non-licences, compared with 3,503 for the preceding year, revenue to the Province being \$333,882. Gross profits of dispensaries for the year were \$1,225,290, and the net \$743,643. In addition a surplus of \$887,737, which had accumulated since inauguration of the dispensaries, May, 1919, was turned over to the Government, making a total net revenue since establishment of the system of \$5,250,000. Municipalities, which appointed officers under the O.T.A., received \$320,961 in fines, which, with the fines paid to the Province, made an aggregate of fines of \$654,844. Cost of enforcement of the O.T.A. was \$187,221.

It was understood that the Commission would carry on certain of its duties until the Liquor Control Board was ready to open its stores sometime in June, 1927.

Mothers' Allowances. In the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1926, the Mothers' Allowances Commission paid \$1,876,885 to 4,412 beneficiary families, compared with \$774,667 to 2,660 families, from the period November, 1920, when it began operations, to Oct. 31, 1921, and \$1,781,281 to 4,185 families for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1925, as shown by completed corrected returns. From November, 1926, to the end of March, 1927, an aggregate of \$820,522 was paid. Beneficiary families at the end of March, 1927, numbered 4,610. Of these, widows numbered 3,576, with 10,730 children; 731 wives with incapacitated husbands: (a) 117 through insanity; (b) the rest through other causes. These women had 2,053 children. Deserted wives numbered 238, with 622 children. (The period of desertion was five years.) Foster mothers numbered 135, caring for 338 orphan children. The total children were 13,743. The largest number of families in the list was 2,115, with two children under 16 years, next highest, 1,200 with three under 16. There were two families with ten children, one with eleven, and one with 12 children under 16 years of age.

Workmen's Compensation. Benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board, of which V. A. Sinclair was Chairman, during 1926 aggregated \$5,821,351, against \$5,565,443 in 1925. The number of accidents reported was the highest in the history of the Board, 65,916, approximately ten per cent. increase over 1925. August, 1926, furnished the highest number of accidents for one month—6,595. Fatal accidents in 1926 were 400, temporary total disability cases 30,019, permanent partial disability cases 2,304, permanent total disability cases 14. In all, payments for compensation or medical aid was made in 56,870 cases. During the year, the Report stated, there were large additions to industrial diseases covered by the Act, with respect to silicosis in mining communities,

pneumoconiosis in quarrying, and caisson disease in connection with deep sewer work. As a result of revaluing the pension fund, \$250,000 was rebated to employers in schedule 2. Schedule 1 employers were given the benefit of such readjustment in the form of reduced rates. Estimated payrolls for the year totalled \$411,000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000. In the 12 years since the Compensation Act came into existence the accidents reported totalled 567,930, and the amount paid out \$57,315,447. In the first three months ending Mar. 31, 1927, 16,121 accidents were reported to the Board, and payments totalled \$1,521,569.

Incidents. The King's Printer, Clarkson W. James, a popular and well-known official in the service, died suddenly Christmas Day, 1926. His post was temporarily filled by Deputy Prime Minister, Horace Wallis.

In May, 1927, Attorney General Price had before him what was said to be the first case of its kind in Canada, namely, the annulment by a Quebec Court, acting on the Civil Code of that Province, of a marriage solemnized in Ontario. The ground of annulment was that the groom, domiciled in Quebec, and a Jew, was a minor though over 18 years of age as required by Ontario law. The bride was a Baptist. It was held in Ontario that the marriage in all its details was such as to make it absolutely valid in the eyes of Ontario law. The main issue under consideration, apparently, was whether the courts of any Province had the right to rule upon the validity of the laws of another province. There were other points, and all of these the Attorney General's Department was investigating with a view to what action should be taken.

On Jan. 12, 1927, Mr William Donald Ross was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in succession to Colonel Henry Cockshutt. Born at Little Bras d'Or, N.S., June 20, 1869, Mr. Ross for some years had been a prominent figure in the financial life of Canada. Among the many offices held by him were those of: President of the North Mexico Power and Development Co., Ltd., Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Ltd., and of the Famous Players' Canadian Corporation, Ltd.

Ontario Government Appointments* 1926-27

Crown Attorney, Clerk of Peace, Local Master, Supreme Court, Simcoe.....	F. G. Evans.....	Orillia
Crown Attorney, Clerk of Peace, Renfrew.....	H. B. Johnson.....	Pembroke
Surrogate Judge, Dufferin.....	J. A. Scellen.....	
Crown Attorney, Clerk of Peace, Judicial District, Thunder Bay.....	W. E. Langworthy, K.C.....	Port Arthur
Police Magistrate of Cornwall, and United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	D. G. McDonell.....	Cornwall
County Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar, Carleton.....	G. L. Bray.....	Ottawa
Crown Attorney, Clerk of Peace, Bruce and <i>pro</i> <i>tempore</i> Surrogate Judge and Local Master.....	J. W. Freeborn.....	
Chief Coroner, City of Toronto.....	M. McL. Crawford, M.D.....	Toronto
Sheriff for Provisional District, Thunder Bay.....	N. Edmeston.....	Port Arthur
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	A. C. Lewis.....	Toronto
Judge, Juvenile Court, Perth, (Stratford and St. Mary's).....	J. A. Makins.....	Stratford
Local Registrar, Supreme Court, County Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar, Wentworth.....	A. G. Gardner.....	Hamilton
Local Registrar, Supreme Court, County Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar, Norfolk.....	H. P. Innes, K.C.....	Simcoe
Local Registrar, Supreme Court, County Court Clerk, Surrogate Registrar, Essex.....	W. B. S. Craig.....	Windsor
Member and Chairman of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.....	C. R. McKeown.....	
Director Colonization Branch, Dept. of Agriculture... .	G. A. Elliott.....	
Judge of Surrogate Court, Local Master, Supreme Court, Bruce.....	His Honour Judge W. G. Owens.....	
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Huron.... .	D. Holmes.....	Wingham
Registrar of Deeds, Leeds.....	A. W. Gray.....	Brockville
Local Registrar Supreme Court, County Court Clerk, Registrar.....	R. Johnston.....	Lucknow

* NOTE.—Appointments are for Counties unless otherwise stated.

Surrogate Court, Huron, Sheriff, Victoria.....	R. J. Patterson.....	Reaboro.
Local Registrar Supreme Court and County Court		
Clerk, Waterloo.....	C. C. Hahn.....	Kitchener
Provincial Sanitary Engineer.....	A. E. Berry.....	Toronto
Member and Chairman of the Liquor Control		
Board of Ontario.....	D. B. Hanna.....	Toronto
Member of Liquor Control Board.....	Hon. R. J. Manion, M.D.....	Fort William
Member of Liquor Control Board.....	S. McClenaghan.....	Ottawa
Police Magistrate, City of Belleville.....	C. W. Mikel, κ.c.....	Belleville
Inspector of Factories, Eastern Ontario.....	T. B. Angrove.....	Kingston
Magistrate, Stormont and Glengarry.....	J. C. Milligan.....	Cornwall
Magistrate of Dundas.....	R. McCormick.....	Winchester
Registrar of Deeds, East Durham.....	R. H. Hodson.....	Port Hope
Clerk of Surrogate, County High and Supreme		
Courts, Brant.....	H. J. Wallace.....	
Chairman Mothers' Allowances Commission.....	Dr. D. Jamieson.....	Grey South
Police Magistrate, Essex.....	Hugh R. Johnson.....	Essex
Police Magistrate, Carleton Place.....	Robert Patchell.....	
Surrogate Judge and Local Master, Supreme		
Court, Kenora.....	His Honour William A. Dowler.....	Sarnia
Surrogate Judge and Local Master, Supreme		
Court, Dufferin.....	His Honour John C. Moore	
Surrogate Judge, Kent.....	Herbert D. Smith, κ.c....	

Executive Council of Ontario

President of the Council and Minister of		
Education.....	Hon. George Howard Ferguson, κ.c., B.A., LL.B.	
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....	Hon. George Stewart Henry, B.A., LL.B.	
Attorney-General.....	Lt.-Col. Hon. William Herbert Price, κ.c., LL.B.	
Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Charles McCrea, κ.c.	
Minister of Health and Labour.....	Hon. Forbes Elliott Godfrey, M.B., L.R.C.P. & S.	
Secretary and Registrar.....	Hon. Lincoln Goldie.	
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. John Strickler Martin, B.A.	
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. William Finlayson, κ.c.	
Treasurer.....	Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith, M.D., C.M.	
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. John Robert Cooke.	
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Leeming Carr, M.B.	
Speaker of the House.....	Hon. W. D. Black.	

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister.....	Horace Wallis.
Deputy Minister of Education.....	A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....	George Hogarth.
Deputy Minister of Public Highways.....	R. M. Smith.
Deputy Attorney-General.....	Edward Bayly, κ.c.
Clerk, Executive Council.....	C. F. Bulmer.
Public Trustee.....	Kenneth Wright.
Superintendent of Insurance and Registrar of Loan	
Corporations.....	R. Leighton Foster.
Deputy Minister of Mines.....	T. W. Gibson.
Deputy Minister of Health.....	Dr. W. J. Bell.
Assistant Provincial Secretary.....	F. V. Johns.
Deputy Provincial Secretary.....	H. M. Robbins.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	W. Bert Roadhouse.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests.....	W. C. Cain.
Deputy Minister of Forestry.....	E. J. Zavitz.
Deputy Minister of Northern Development.....	C. H. Fullarton.
Finance Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer.....	F. Martin Turnbull.
Provincial Auditor.....	Gordon A. Brown.
Provincial Archivist.....	Col. Alexander Fraser, LL.D.
Solicitor to the Treasurer.....	John T. White, κ.c.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	Alexander C. Lewis.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

General Conditions; Leading Events

The upward tendency in business conditions which had begun in the previous year was further manifested in 1926-27. With restored general confidence, activity increased in all directions of the economic life of the Province. In this expansion the pulp and paper industry of Quebec led the way. The Port Alfred Corporation put into operation a new newsprint mill of 400 tons daily capacity; the Canadian International at Three Rivers added four machines, doubling its capacity; the St. Lawrence Valley Corporation added two machines at Shawinigan Falls; the St. Lawrence Paper Mills at Three Rivers added two machines; the Brompton Company at Bromptonville added one 100-ton machine; the Canada Paper Company at Windsor Mills added new chemical pulp equipment; the Ste. Anne Paper Mills were constructing a new mill at Beaupré; the Canadian International, a new 500-ton newsprint mill at East Templeton; the Anglo-Canadian Company had begun the erection of a 400-ton newsprint mill at Limoilou (Quebec City); the Mistassini Company, a new mill in the Lake St. John district, while Price Bros. added two machines to their Riverbend mill in the same district. Coincident with this manufacturing expansion there was also further development of the water-power resources of the Province. Alone among the larger industries, that of lumber made but little progress. The competition of the Pacific Coast, favoured by the cheap haulage through the Panama Canal, was one handicap. Another was the fact that the increasingly large forest areas required for the pulp and paper industry for the soft woods also, to a considerable extent, excluded the lumber companies from the hard woods in those areas. General manufacturing increased in volume, with the possible exception of the boot and shoe trade, owing to a strike. The late cold Spring of 1926 and heavy rains in August somewhat diminished agricultural production as compared with the heavy crops of the previous year, but the hay crop was up to the average and in consequence live stock raising and the dairying industry were successful, though the latter was injured in 1927 by the United States embargo on milk and cream due to an outbreak of typhoid in Montreal. The shipments in 1926 from the Province had amounted to nearly six million dollars.

The Labrador Boundary Case. This case, brought before the Privy Council, was the outstanding political event of the year. Both the Dominion and the Quebec Governments were represented at London by eminent counsel on the one side and Newfoundland

NOTE.—See page 358 for list of Members of Executive Council and Deputy Heads of Departments.

on the other, and in view of the importance of the matters at issue Premier Taschereau visited England in order to watch the case. On his return Dec. 6, 1926, *The Gazette*, Montreal, said:—

His principal purpose in crossing the Atlantic was to be present at, and to participate in, the presentation of Quebec's case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council respecting the Labrador boundary dispute. It is a matter in which the Premier, as head of the Province, has taken the keenest possible interest, and it is characteristic of him that he spared no personal effort to ensure a fair and clear presentation of the facts in dispute, to the end that the just claims of the Province should lack no support that could legitimately be given to them. The case was thoroughly prepared, was argued by eminent counsel, and now awaits the finding of the court. Whatever the outcome may be, the people of Quebec may rest assured that everything that could be done within the limits of legal procedure and administrative energy was done by the Premier and those associated with him.

(*The Gazette* also added): Mr. Taschereau's stay in London was marked by circumstances which attest his high personal reputation and the prestige which the Province of Quebec enjoys in the Old Country. The welcome extended to him was exceptional in scope and cordiality. During the whole of his stay on English soil he received nothing but the most impressive expressions of genuine good-will. At the same time, the Province had in Mr. Taschereau a worthy representative, and there can be no doubt that his visit and the terms of friendship which characterized his relations with public men and public bodies have enhanced the already high regard in which he and his Province have been held by British statesmen and the British people.

The decision of the Privy Council which followed in January, giving Newfoundland an immense area, including the Hamilton Falls and valuable forests, was a disappointment to the Province, but in general the public and press comments were marked by dignity. In the Legislature a resolution proposed by a private member, calling for the suppression of appeal to the Privy Council, was withdrawn at the request of the Premier, who spoke on the subject firmly and with dignity.

The Laurier Palace Theatre Fire and Other Incidents.

On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 9, 1927, there was a very large attendance of children at the Laurier Palace Theatre, Montreal, to see a moving picture. Smoke from a slight outbreak of fire led to panic in the building, and one of the front exits being closed, 78 children were crushed to death. Widespread public sympathy was at once aroused on behalf of the victims and their families and equally widespread indignation when it was asserted that there existed a large measure of civic neglect with regard to the carrying out of regulations concerning the picture-houses of the City in general. At the special *Requiem* service held at the Church of the Nativity, Hochelaga, on the following Tuesday, Archbishop Gauthier stated in his sermon that it was his desire that in the inquiries to be held thought should be taken not only for the material safety of the public, but also for their moral safety. He found the fact impressive that such a large proportion of the children at the theatre on Sunday had been there without the consent of their parents. The powers conferred upon the Royal Commission by the Legislature to inquire into the disaster were made wide and comprehensive, applying not only to all the circumstances of

the Laurier Palace Theatre, but to conditions existing at theatres and public places of amusement generally throughout the Province, as well as such questions as the opening of picture-houses on Sunday and the attendance of children at all times. Mr. Justice Boyer of the Superior Court, Montreal, was appointed Commissioner, and in May had begun to hold sittings.

A severe outbreak of typhoid in Montreal in the month of March, 1927, led to an embargo by Washington on all shipments of milk and cream from within a radius of 200 miles of Montreal. The western part of the Province in the vicinity of Montreal was that almost wholly affected by the embargo. The number of cases of typhoid in the City reached the thousands, and the deaths the hundreds. Efforts to trace the source of infection outside seemed to be fairly successful, and in consequence the embargo was partly lifted, but continued so far as any shipments from Montreal were concerned. On May 18, Dr. Lessard, head of the Provincial Board of Health, ordered the closing of two large dairy supply companies in Montreal, whose customers appeared to be those chiefly affected. The co-operation of the City Council with the Provincial Health authority was not at once obtained.

On May 18, 1926, the Government of the Province organized an expedition to Ungava to determine the potential forces of the McClean Falls. His Honour Hon. N. Pérodeau, Lieutenant-Governor, and Premier Taschereau visited Chicago to officially represent the Province at the Eucharistic Congress, and the Cardinal Archbishop Dubois of Paris and the Cardinal Archbishop Charost of Rennes visited Quebec July 1st. On June 24, an historical plaque in memory of the patriots of 1837 was unveiled at "La Place des Patriotes," Montreal. Monseigneur Marie Rouleau, Bishop of Valleyfield, was appointed Archbishop of Quebec on July 13.

A "drive" for funds for the English hospitals of the City of Montreal was organized in April, 1927, with Mr. J. W. McConnell as Chairman. The objective was \$4,000,000 and the sum obtained in a few days was \$4,735,000.

Among the notable deaths of the year were those of: Senator W. Mitchell, died on May 10, 1926; Hon. Martin Madden (Quebec West), Minister without Portfolio (June 1st); Major-General J. P. Landry, C.M.G., (July 5); Robert Stanley Weir, ex-Recorder of Montreal and author of the English version of "O Canada" (Aug. 20); Mgr. Paul Larocque, Bishop of Sherbrooke (Aug. 15); Jules Langlais, M.L.A. (Temiscouata) (Aug. 11), Senator L. A. David (Aug. 24).

The fourth Session of the sixteenth Legislature of the Province was opened on Tuesday Jan. 11, 1927, by the Chief Justice Sir François Lemieux, Administrator during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, in Europe. The Speech from the Throne expressed a welcome to Their Excellencies Viscount and Lady Willingdon to Canada,

The 1927
Session
of the
Legislature

assuring them that they had conquered the hearts of the people, and then referred to the satisfaction derived in the Dominion from the gradual overcoming of the economic crisis which it had suffered from after-war disturbance. Industry and commerce in Quebec had taken a new impulse. Confidence was reviving everywhere, and the Government was devoting itself to seconding the efforts of the people and assuming the necessary initiative. The Speech next dealt with the economic development at Lake St. John, and promised a tribunal to protect the rights of those who might have suffered from the flooding of the lands in that area in connection with the great dam erected for water power development, the sufferers to receive full indemnity, and the entire cost of the tribunal to be borne by the Government. New special aid to Education, Agriculture, Colonization and Railway development in the Rouyn district was promised.

Two vacant seats in the Legislature marked the opening Session: that of Hon. Martin Madden, member for Quebec West, and that of Mr. Jules Langlois, member for Temiscouata. Mr. Madden's place as Minister without Portfolio had been filled by Hon. J. H. Dillon, member for the St. Ann's division, Montreal. A notable absence from the Opposition benches was that of Hon. E. L. Patenaude, who had resigned to become the Conservative candidate in Jacques Cartier county in the Federal Election of 1926. On the first day of the Session, Mr. Ernest Tetreau, Conservative member for Montreal-Dorion, announced his severance from the leadership of Mr. Sauvé, but took the position of independent Liberal in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Sauvé claimed that Mr. Tetreau's action was unjustified, as the policy of the Opposition, previously approved by Mr. Tetreau, had undergone no change.

At this last Session before the Provincial General Election the Government legislation was chiefly of a formal nature, but the members of the Opposition placed many questions on the daily *agenda*, and debates arose on the Lake St. John flooding and other matters. Towards the end of the Session a resolution which had been put forward by E. Thériault (L'Islet), calling for abrogation of appeal to the Privy Council, was withdrawn at the request of the Premier after a brief debate. The award of the Privy Council in the Labrador Boundary Case—giving Newfoundland a large and valuable amount of territory which she had not claimed—had been a decided disappointment to the Province, but Mr. Taschereau maintained, however, that the Privy Council was an indispensable safeguard of the constitution and of the rights of the provinces in particular. In the Legislature the Government's general policy was sustained, and the Conservative press of the Province as well as the Liberal, commended the Government in having reduced the debt a million dollars from ordinary revenues; in planning to take over the maintenance of all improved roads; in arranging for the maintenance of larger forest reserves and providing further forest protection; in undertaking to subsidize a railway around the important Lake St. John district, and in rendering further aid to the rural schools.

In the debate on the Address, Premier Taschereau and Mr. Sauvé, leader of the Opposition, were at one in their views regarding the Imperial Conference and the danger of any constitutional change in the British North America Act which might affect provincial autonomy. Mr. Taschereau's declaration was: "I pray the men who direct our affairs at Ottawa, and I am sure that it is their view, to remember that the constitution which rules us must never be changed without the consent of the Province of Quebec and of each Province as expressed by its Legislature."

Speaking of the Liquor Act in the same debate, the Premier said:—"We risked the fate of the Government on this law. The law stands squarely to the forefront, and so does the Government, and the revenues derived have permitted us to emerge triumphantly from the disasters of the War, and to create resources which, in turn, have given birth to great works. At that time we were prophets, but in contradiction to the prophecies of those oracles who oppose us our prophecies have been realized. We said that not only would Quebec, the pioneer in this system, keep to that system, but that other provinces would follow us, and one by one British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta followed in our tracks, and only yesterday the pious Province of Ontario where bloom all the virtues, has broken with its past, and the public men of that Province, political friends of our adversaries, have sung the praises of our system as a solution of the problem. I will make another prediction. Some day our system will embrace the United States, where the greatest economists laud it and demand it."

On the subject of the development of water powers, the Premier referred to the consequent industrial developments, including a plant of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company being erected at Quebec City at a cost of over twenty millions, of another at Beaupré at a cost of five millions, of one of fifteen millions at Cap Rouge, of the Duke-Price and the Aluminium companies spending one hundred millions in the Lake St. John district, of an artificial silk factory at Drummondville costing seven millions, and the Canadian International Paper Company completing works to the value of one hundred and eleven million dollars. "In the last two years over three hundred millions had been invested by Canadian and American capital interests, which is five times the debt of the Province since Confederation."

On the same subject, Mr. Taschereau said: "I trust that within a short time the development of water powers, and especially that of Carillon, close to Montreal, will serve to supply the great metropolis with all the electric energy it needs for its marvellous development. I have confidence that this great industrial effort will keep our people at home by the creation of populous and active centres, stopping emigration, and as illustrated last year, bring back to us those who have left us, and create remunerative markets for our Province."

The successful results obtained by the special loan of fifteen millions which enabled the Banque d'Hochelega to amalgamate

with the Banque Nationale under the combined name of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, accomplished two years ago, were stressed by the Premier.

The Address was moved in the Legislative Assembly by A. E. Guillemette (St. Maurice), seconded by W. R. McDonald (Pontiac). In the Legislative Council the speakers on the subject were Hon. Philippe Paradis and Hon. Henry Miles. In the Assembly an amendment to the Address was defeated by a vote of 46 to 14.

In his capacity as Minister of Municipal Affairs, the Premier dealt early in the Session with the work of that Department in the matter of municipal borrowing. The Act of 1925 providing for inspection of the books of municipalities by inspector-auditors appointed by the Government had resulted in greater uniformity in bookkeeping, and had also enabled the Department to keep a closer watch over municipal affairs. This inspection had also been extended to the school municipalities. The amount of municipal loans authorized for the year ended June 30, 1926, was \$26,268,440 as against \$31,282,263 the previous year. School boards borrowed \$3,275,600 in the year, an increase of \$1,178,248. The Montreal Protestant Central Board borrowed \$1,400,000, needed to care for the Verdun Protestant schools.

On Jan. 18, a large delegation met the Premier at Montreal on behalf of Woman Suffrage. It was presented by Madame Joseph Mercure, Miss Idola Saint Jean and Mrs. E. T. Sampson, President of the Montreal Women's Club, and the Government was requested to present a Bill at the Session giving full franchise to the women of the Province. Mr. Taschereau expressed sympathy with the request, but stated that the matter was one that would have to be decided by his colleagues and the members of the Legislature and assured the delegation that the question would be submitted. This was done, but the proposal was voted down by a large majority.

The Budget Speech. Hon. J. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, delivered the Budget Speech on Jan. 25. He announced that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showed ordinary revenues of \$27,206,335, and ordinary expenditures (including \$1,000,000 for loan redemption) \$26,401,480, leaving a surplus of \$804,855. This was the thirtieth annual surplus in succession. The net funded Debt of the Province was \$54,426,557. With reference to the Public Debt the Treasurer said:—

In considering the Debt of the Province, there are important factors to remember, for one must not lose sight of the fact that in the column of liabilities are to be found such items as these: The Banque d'Hochelega (Banque Canadienne Nationale) debentures for \$15,000,000; loans from the Dominion of Canada *re* Workmen's Dwellings, \$7,342,600, etc. Such items could be taken out of the column of liabilities and placed by themselves, as in the one case the advance is guaranteed by the bank which is holding the bonds, and in the other case we have practically been acting as agent for the Federal Government which made the advance, and we hold the bonds of the municipalities which have received the money in exactly the same amounts. Experience has taught us that joint ventures of the kind are not satisfactory. In the first place the Province is placed in the position of a creditor, and its debt appears to be increased by the amount of the loan, and in the second place the debtor does not always recognize

the fact that the Province has acted as an agent, and is obliged to press for the payment of the full amount of the obligation which it has contracted towards the Federal Government. We hope there will be no further such joint ventures.

With reference to the sound position of the Provincial finances, Mr. Nicol stated that the payments to municipalities and on Government Roads, under the Good Roads Act of 1912, now amounted to \$40,388,083, of which no less than \$12,826,903 had been paid without borrowing, from the annual revenues. The total amount expended in 1897, when the Liberal Government came into power, on Education, Agriculture, Roads, Colonization, Public Works and Labour, was \$1,153,371. The amount paid for the same purposes in 1925-26 was \$14,935,025. The Provincial Treasurer informed the House that some two millions of dollars would be set aside during 1927 under the item of "Roads Maintenance," the finances being in such condition that this could be spent from ordinary revenues, without incurring the danger of a deficit. Referring to the Liquor Commission, Mr. Nicol said: "The Report of the Liquor Commission will shortly be laid before the House. It will show that the Commission have given the same careful attention to administration of the Liquor Act as obtained in the past, and that the prediction of our Premier and his fondest hopes have been realized. He prophesied that the Act 'would bring respect for the laws of our land, would foster sobriety and temperance and would bring to the exchequer large revenues which had hitherto gone to the individual.' It had done all this and more."

The Legislature was prorogued on Apr. 1st. Two outstanding Acts of the Session were: (1) the one by which the Government undertakes the cost of maintaining the improved roads of the Province, and (2) the Rural School Assistance Act, by which the Provincial Secretary is authorized to pay, from consolidated revenues, the whole cost of constructing a school in a colonization centre, when this cost does not exceed twelve hundred dollars, and in all other cases where the construction does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, pay to the extent of two-thirds of the cost. Other important Acts were as follows: providing for the construction of a road for vehicular traffic over the Quebec Bridge; providing a subsidy of six thousand dollars per mile for a railway of not more than 32 miles in the Lake St. John district; authorizing the guarantee of a loan not exceeding \$125,000.00 to be contracted by the City of Rivière du Loup for the relief of the victims of the conflagration of June 2, 1926; the appointment of a commission to deal with the losses by flooding in the Lake St. John district during the construction of the great dam: providing for the creation of a Royal Commission to inquire into the circumstances of the Laurier Palace Theatre, Montreal, and "certain other matters of public interest," including conditions of admittance to theatres and public halls, particularly as to children, prohibition of shows on Sunday and similar questions; while certain amendments were made to the Quebec Liquor Act, the Municipal Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Adoption Act. The Act in regard to Workmen's Compensation adopted in the Session of

1926, and which was to have come into force on Apr. 1st, 1927, was further suspended until Apr. 1st, 1928.

Provincial-Secretary and Registrar. The Report of the Hon. L. Athanase David for 1926 covered the various subjects and public institutions under the control of that Department, including hospitals for the insane, reformatory and industrial schools, night schools, schools of fine arts, technical schools, the School for Higher Commercial Studies, Hygiene, Archives, Statistics, Public Charities, and the Historical Monuments Commission. Progress was reported in most of the public institutions, those of an educational character showing increased attendance and public interest. Fifteen night schools were opened during the year with an enrolment of 5,034, an increase of 1,104 over that of the previous year. Nearly 300 students attended the classes of the School for Higher Commercial Studies, while 200 took the correspondence courses of the institution. The Director General of the Technical Schools of the Province, M. Augustin Frigon, mentioned the opening of the new Printing School at Montreal on Mar. 29, 1926, and the widespread appreciation it had received from the trade and employees. The Minister warmly commended the work of the Historic Monuments Commission and also that of the Provincial Archivist, M. P. G. Roy. Over 140 charitable institutions had now been recognized as "Public Charities" under the Act, and since September, 1921, the sum of \$4,928,519 had been distributed under the provisions of that Act.

The fourth annual Report of the Provincial Bureau of Health, under the control of the Provincial Secretary, was of exceptional interest. The Director of the Bureau, Dr. Alphonse Lessard, warned all students of statistics not to be misled if the figures for the deaths by infectious diseases, infancy and tuberculosis, appeared greater than those of the previous year. The increase was one of appearance only, and due to the much more complete and accurate returns received in 1926. The new system of registration inaugurated Jan. 1st, 1926, had resulted, with the co-operation of the clergy of all denominations, in obtaining more complete data than had been possible previously. The intense effort which began in 1923 in the fight against tuberculosis throughout the Province had undoubtedly decreased the ravages of that disease, and henceforth the statistics, based upon efficient registration, would soon show that the work of prevention and cure was making its effects felt. At the end of 1926, twenty dispensaries were in operation in the Province, discovering tuberculosis cases, bettering the sanitary conditions of the neighbourhoods and educating the people. Dr. Lessard made special mention of the effective assistance rendered to the public health by the Rockefeller Foundation, and stated that the Foundation had rendered financial assistance in the establishment of "County Public Health Units," on the basis of governmental and local co-operation.

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The Minister, Hon. J. E. Perrault, reported that 218 miles of new colonization roads

had been opened, 230 miles completed and 787 miles repaired. A number of colonization bridges and culverts had been constructed, making a total length of 12,422 feet. \$143,236 had been paid to settlers as clearing bonuses, and 32 colonization schools had been built. The co-operative fishing on the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleurs, under the direction of the Department, by ensuring that the fish were better prepared for market, had resulted in the command of better prices. In localities where there were no co-operatives the Minister granted bonuses to those who used the most care in slicing and washing codfish.

The colonization subsidies for the year amounted to \$935,000, with an additional \$4,000 to colonization societies. The Publicity and Colonization agent of the Department reported that 5,312 settlers' certificates were issued during the year, and that the population in the colonization districts had increased from 102,052 in 1920 to 128,662 in 1925. Mr. Theo. C. Denis, Superintendent of Mines, reported the mineral production for the year at \$23,824,912. This included 273,372 tons of asbestos, 6,156,029 pounds of mica, 16,044 tons of zinc and lead concentrates and 3,365,802 barrels of cement. Non-metallics had predominated so far in the annual production, but the Superintendent stated that with the active development in Western Quebec the "conditions point to a probability that before long the metalliferous products will equal, and perhaps exceed in value, the non-metallics."

Fisheries.* The value of production of the fisheries for the year 1926 was \$3,110,964, compared with \$3,044,919 in 1925. These totals represent the value of the fish marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The cod fishery is of chief importance, with a total marketed value in 1926 of \$1,408,516, or 45 per cent. of the total value of the fisheries production of the Province: dried cod was the main product, the quantity so prepared amounting to 172,099 cwt., valued at \$1,234,294. The lobster fishery was second in order of value, followed by herring, eels, salmon, mackerel, carp, smelts and pickerel. Cod, salmon and mackerel showed decreases in catch, while increases were shown for the other principal kinds.

The amount of capital represented by the vessels, boats, gear, piers, wharves, etc., used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, was \$2,054,832, compared with \$2,026,431 in 1925.

The number of men employed in the primary operations was 10,892, an increase over the preceding year of 181.

The capital investment of the establishments engaged in fish canning and curing operations was valued at \$711,704, compared with \$681,808 in 1925. The lobster canneries in operation numbered 57, the salmon canneries, 3, and the fish curing establishments, 34, a total of 94, compared with a total of 102 in the preceding year. Lobster canneries showed a decrease in number of 8, and salmon canneries a decrease of 1, while fish curing establishments increased by 1.

The establishments gave employment in 1926 to 1,118 persons and paid in salaries and wages, \$132,192, while in the preceding year the number of persons employed was 1,097 and the total amount paid \$140,018.

Department of Lands and Forests. Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of this Department, reported total revenues for the year ending June 30, 1926, of \$6,061,854, the principal items being "woods and forests" \$5,218,976; Hydraulic service (beach lots

*NOTE. Fisheries statistics are taken from a preliminary Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

and water-powers), \$275,464, and Quebec Streams Commission revenues, \$524,350. The expenditures amounted to \$1,389,783, the chief items being, surveys, \$355,000.; forest protection, \$422,123.; forest service and inspection of lands, \$330,000, and reforestation, \$67,500. The Hydroplane Service cost \$43,000 and a total of \$77,347 was expended on the Forest Rangers' School, Survey and Forestry School and the Paper-making School. The chief of the Forest Service, M. G. C. Piché, reported a vast expansion in the pulp and paper industry, but questioned if there was not some fear in this, not so much from exhaustion of the forest resources but from approaching congestion of the paper markets. He noted an increase in the production of "Alpha" chemical pulp, used in the manufacture of artificial silk, and advised attention to this rather than newsprint. The lumber industry continued to decline. Nevertheless, the total area of timber limits under licence increased during the year, and this in spite of the fact that 164 square miles had been transferred to the Department of Colonization. At the Berthier nursery 1,003,533 trees were shipped during the year, of which 891,248 were used for reforestation, and the remainder for ornamentation or for educational establishments. Fifty students of the Rangers' School were accommodated at the Berthier nursery. On Nov. 1st, 1926, there were 15,000,000 plants in stock. Reforestation continued in burnt lands and township forest reserves in different parts of the Province. Aerial surveys of the forests were continued. The report of the Hon. J. A. Tessier, Chairman of the Quebec Streams Commission, a branch of the Lands and Forests Department, showed that an immense amount of survey work had been accomplished with regard to many streams that are available for water-power. The flow of the St. Maurice River, from the Gouin Dam, was regulated to 16,500 cubic feet per second at Shawinigan. The flow of the St. François river was regulated to 1,500 second-feet above the normal flow. The revenues of the Streams Commission for the year were \$524,350.

Public Works and Labour. The Minister of this Department, Hon. Antonin Galipeault, reported an expenditure of \$1,474,179, upon the public works of the Province, and insurance premiums, \$35,633. Ten new bridges—iron, steel and concrete—were erected at different parts of the Province, and the photographs showed that artistic designs had been considered as well as utility. The number of bridges built by municipalities and subsidized by Government from 1908 to 1926 was 978. The provincial employment bureaus had placed 42,132 persons in positions in 1925-26, building operations and the erection of hydro-electric plants having absorbed the greater number. The one important labour difficulty was the shoe strike in the City of Quebec. An Arbitration Commission, composed of Hon. Justice Auguste Tessier, Chairman, C. A. Lamontagne for the employers, and Mr. Thomas Poulin for the employees, held twenty-one sittings, at which eleven witnesses were heard for the employers and twenty-four for the employees. After three deliberate sittings, the Commission did

not come to an unanimous decision, majority and minority reports being presented.

Department of Agriculture. A most notable feature of the annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron, was the expression of his gratification at the results obtained from the new Act respecting the payment for milk at the butter factories according to the fat content by test. The second year of the enforcement of that Act had resulted in an increase of over a million pounds of butter, or \$382,000 of extra profit for the farmers. Out of 1,653 dairy establishments only one had failed to conform to the Act. Cream grading had also increased shipments to the United States, thirty millions pounds being exported in 1925. The work of the agricultural demonstrators continued its usefulness, the staff consisting of 68 agriculturists, 12 assistant agriculturists, three assistant district inspectors and 42 office secretaries. These had assisted largely in promoting and organizing agricultural associations or farmers' clubs and in the usual local work of advice. Sheep and swine husbandry had been encouraged on a large scale; the sheep industry by means of large grants and loans through the Farmers' Clubs for improved breeds, and this had resulted in higher prices being obtained by the farmers. The campaign against cattle tuberculosis had been continued: 4,246 herds had been visited, 57,899 head of cattle tuberculinized and a general average of 7.45 per cent. were found affected with the disease. Beekeeping resulted in the production of 3,809,117 pounds of extracted honey, 381,247 pounds of honey in the comb and 66,110 pounds of wax. Two complete hives continued to be distributed to every newly formed Women Farmers' Club. There were 100 French-speaking clubs of this name with a membership of 6,225, and 80 Womens' Institutes aggregating 1,800 members. The disbursements of the Department for the year 1925-26 amounted to \$1,733,831.

The following table gives the field crops of the Province according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Field Crops, 1926

Crop	Area Acres	Yield per Acre Bushel	Total Yield Bushel	Average price per Bushel	Total Value
Spring Wheat.....	64,000	17.1	1,094,000	\$1.75	\$1,915,000
Oats.....	1,856,000	26.8	49,741,000	0.64	31,834,000
Barley.....	124,000	23.5	2,914,000	1.02	2,972,000
Spring Rye.....	12,500	15.9	199,000	1.59	316,000
Peas.....	38,000	15.6	593,000	2.52	1,494,000
Beans.....	14,600	17.5	256,000	2.71	694,000
Buckwheat.....	154,000	22.8	3,511,000	0.98	3,441,000
Mixed Grains.....	115,000	27.0	3,105,000	0.86	2,670,000
Flaxseed.....	2,500	11.2	28,000	2.45	69,000
Corn for husking.....	30,400	30.5	927,000	1.41	1,307,000
Potatoes.....	159,000	92.3	14,676,000	1.40	20,548,000
Turnips, Mangolds, etc.	34,000	145.3	4,940,000	0.57	2,816,000
Hay and Clover.....	4,153,000	1.35	5,607,000	11.72	65,714,000
Alfalfa.....	22,200	1.95	43,000	7.50	323,000
Fodder Corn.....	88,000	7.96	700,000	4.50	3,150,000

The 1927 Annual Meeting of the Quebec Women's Institutes took place on June 16 at Macdonald College. The following officers were elected for 1927-28: Honorary President, Mrs. F. S. Lusk, Luskville; President, Mrs. J. B. LeBaron, North Hatley; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. D. Rodger, Cowansville, and Mrs. W. J. Fowler, Fort Coulonge; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Abbie S. Pritchard, Wyman; Convenors of Departments: Agriculture, Mrs. F. S. Browne, Lennoxville; Child Welfare, Mrs. C. E. Petch, Hemmingford; Education and better schools, Mrs. W. Rexford, Ayer's Cliff; Home Economics, Mrs. H. P. Amm, Beechgrove; Immigration, Mrs. George Pye, Inverness; Legislation, Miss Alice Dresser, Richmond; National Events, Mrs. M. C. McQuat, Cowansville; Canadian Industries, Miss E. Lefavre, Canterbury; Publicity, Mrs. G. G. McCurdy, Lennoxville. Resolutions asking for the admission of women as members of school boards, women's suffrage, and the co-operation of all the Institutes in local Diamond Jubilee celebrations were passed.

Department of Roads. Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, reported that out of the 31,281 miles of roads in the Province, 3,099 miles were main trunk highways, 9,523 miles were of the second category, or those which afford communication between two or more villages and towns, and 18,659 miles were of the third class or of purely local interest. By January 31, 1926, 6,820 miles of the three categories were permanently improved, and the construction work carried on during the year brought the figure up to 7,500 miles of improved roads. In 1926, 59 per cent. of the regional and municipal roads of the Province were maintained under Government control.

Quebec Liquor Commission. The fifth Annual Report (1925-26) of the Commission showed a net profit of \$5,546,490. The sale of spirits increased by 25,763 gallons over the previous year, and wines increased 168,369 gallons. Comparisons with several years showed that, on the whole, the consumption of hard liquors had decreased, compared with that of wines. The total sales of the year amounted to \$19,018,299. The Commission held that the improvement of hotel accommodation throughout the Province was within the scope of its duties, and by the discretion vested in it in regard to granting and withholding permits for the sale of wine and beer exercised a controlling power in this connection. The efforts of the Commission were directed during the year especially towards the improvement of the rooms and catering service of the hotels. Also to sanitary conditions, water system, fire protection, linen, bedding and general cleanliness. The Report concluded with statistical tables in regard to criminal offences and drunkenness which showed that substantial decreases had followed the adoption of the Liquor Law in the Province.

Department of Education. With the publication of the English version of the Revised Statutes of 1925 at the end of that

year, the words "public instruction" were replaced throughout by the one word "education," as the more correct and convenient translation of the French words "instruction publique." In his annual Report for 1925-26, presented to the Legislature by the Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, the Superintendent of Education, Hon. Cyrille F. Delège, reviewed the educational events of the year and expressed satisfaction particularly with the results obtained from the revised course of study for the Roman Catholic schools adopted by the Catholic Committee in 1923; increased attendance of pupils in the two extra years added to the primary elementary schools, and the growth of the schools aided by the Superior Education Fund. The statistics showed that the number of pupils attending the Catholic schools, under control and independent, was 516,036, with an average attendance of 408,498. The corresponding figures for the Protestant schools were 72,378 and 55,378. The total number of lay teachers in all schools under control was 11,170, of whom but 943 were without diploma. In addition, a total of 9,415 clergy, brothers and nuns were engaged in teaching. The total expenditures by the Government for Education was \$3,771,317, while the contributions of school municipalities and independent institutions amounted to \$25,209,251. The average salary of female teachers in the rural Catholic elementary schools was \$281, and in the Protestant rural elementary schools \$523. C. J. Magnan, Inspector-General of the Catholic Schools, in his report to the Superintendent, strongly urged that the Minimum Salary grants would be more effective in raising the rural salaries higher if based upon the average salary in each municipality, instead of upon the *minima* now prescribed. Too many boards were satisfied in merely reaching the required *minima*. During the year the Protestant Committee held public meetings in different centres of the Province in the interest of rural school consolidation.

McGill University. The enrolment of students at McGill University for the session of 1926-27 was 2,772. The new Arts Building was completed in the Autumn of 1926. A prominent event of the year was the gathering of graduates of the University from different parts of Canada and the world in the second week of October, 1926. Sir Arthur Currie presented each of the visiting graduates with a volume specially prepared for the occasion, and reviewed the work accomplished in carrying out the building programme since 1920. In March, 1927, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, presented the University with twenty-six medals for annual competition in the various faculties and departments. The Lieutenant-Governor was the oldest graduate of McGill who was present at the conferring of the LL.D. degree upon His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General, in the Autumn of 1926. The following also received the LL.D. degree in 1926: Frederick Gault Finley, M.D., C.B., Emeritus Professor of Medicine, McGill; Rev. Frederick George Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Quebec; Samuel John Willis, M.A., Superintendent of Education, Victoria, B.C. Among the changes of staff during the year were: T. R. Parsons, M.A., appointed Assistant Professor of Medical Research; H. D. Brunt, Ph.D., promoted to Associate Professor of English, Macdonald College; G. S. H. Barton, M.S.A., made Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Macdonald College; Clive H. Carruthers, M.A., promoted to Associate Professor of Classics; W. T. Waugh, B.D., M.A., made Kingsford Pro-

fessor of History and Chairman of the Department; R. R. Thompson, C.A., promoted to Associate Professor of Accountancy; W. L. Graff, Ph.D., appointed Assistant Professor of German; A. N. Shaw, D.Sc., promoted to Professor of Physics; A. M. Thompson, Ph.D., to be Associate Professor of Classics; W. L. G. Williams, Ph.D., to be Associate Professor of Mathematics; Richard P. D. Graham, M.Sc., promoted to be Professor of Mineralogy; John J. O'Neill, Ph.D., promoted to be Associate Professor of Geology.

Miss E. M. Cartwright, who in 1906 took charge of the physical education of women at McGill, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the McGill School of Physical Education in 1912, resigned early in 1927, her resignation to take effect at the end of the Session. In March 1927, the University appointed Wilbert J. McBride, General Manager of the Old Dominion Company of Globe, Arizona, as successor to Dr. John Bonsall Porter in the chair of Mining Engineering. In March also Dr. E. W. Archibald, Professor of Surgery and Director of the Surgical Department of McGill, left for England to receive the honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. An event of the year was the presentation to the University of two annual scholarships of the value of five hundred dollars each, to the first male candidate entering in Latin and Greek and to the highest male candidate in Mathematics, the donor being Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Chancellor of the University. In commenting upon the encouragement that the gift offers to those desiring to maintain old-time culture, *The Gazette*, Montreal, said that "the competitive scholarship opens the way to higher education in terms of dignity and comfort, and the gifts now made by Mr. Beatty will serve this most worthy purpose in addition to re-affirming the educational principle which the Chancellor has at heart."

On April 9, 1927, Dr. G. R. Lomer, Librarian of the University, announced that McGill, through the co-operation of the Carnegie Institute of New York, had established a permanent library school, and stated that the school would be opened in October, simultaneously with the McGill Faculty of Arts, and continued throughout the academic year. Two-thirds of the funds were contributed by the Carnegie Corporation. While summer schools in library work had been in existence in Canada this was the first establishment of a full course in the academic year. A full-time instructor in book cataloguing and other branches of library science would be employed. Owing to overcrowding a limit of 375 was set by the University as the number of entrants to the Arts Course of the University for the first year, a ruling of six years before having limited the number of entrants to the first year of Medicine to 125. Senior matriculation was also adopted as necessary for entrance to the Faculty of Science. On Feb. 22, 1927, the Moyse Travelling Scholarships, founded by Lord Athelstan in memory of the late Charles E. Moyse, dean of the Faculty of Arts, were announced, the scholarships, two in number, were to be tenable each for one year, and of the value of \$1,500 each. Those receiving them would be required to take advanced studies, preferably at British or other European universities. One of the scholarships was to be awarded for distinction in literature and the other in subjects under the heading of Pure and Applied Science. At the Annual Convocation held on May 27, 1927, the first recipients of the Moyse Travelling Scholarships were announced: Allan Brockway Latham and Kathleen Goodwin Pinney. Mr. Latham was to study economics in London; Mrs. Pinney was to continue work in biology in London and Plymouth. At this Convocation the following received the Honorary degree of LL.D.: Hon. Mr. Justice Gonsalve Desaulniers, President of the Alliance Française of Montreal; Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President of the University of Toronto; W. de M. Marler, B.A., D.C.L., Professor Emeritus of Notarial Law in McGill; Sir George Newman, K.T., K.C.B., M.D., D.S.L. (Durham), LL.D., James Thomason Shotwell, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of History in Columbia College, and Major J. Jeakins.

The University of Montreal. The total number of students in all faculties during 1926-27 was 5,379. During the year two appointments to the staff were made: Dr. Pierre Masson of the Université de Strasbourg (France), as Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Dr. Téséphore as Director of Studies in the Faculty of Medicine. His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, Governor-

General, was given the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Rev. Canon Charrier of the University was invited to give ten lectures on French Canadian Literature and Art at the Sorbonne, Paris. In September the Congress of French-speaking physicians of North America took place at Montreal, and was attended by ten delegates from medical institutions and societies of France. The foundation of the Institut Scientifique Franco-Canadien, by the co-operation of the Provincial Government, the Government of France and the University of Montreal, resulted during the year in important visits from four distinguished scientists who gave courses of lectures at Montreal and Quebec. These were: Professor Etienne Gilson (Sorbonne, France), Professor C. Delepine (Université de Lille), Professor Booz (Université de Strasbourg), and Professor Jean Brunhes of the Collège de France.

Laval University, Quebec. Total enrolment for the year 1926-27 was 5,630. Honorary degrees conferred during 1926-27 were: that of LL.D. upon H. E. Lord Willingdon; that of M. D. on Dr. Antonin Clere, Paris; Dr. Raymod Grègoire, Paris; and that of Litt. D. on Sir Robert Falconer, Toronto.

L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. The School of Higher Commercial Studies—affiliated to the University of Montreal—had a registration of 650 in the year 1926-27, of whom 110 followed the regular day courses, 245 the evening courses and 295 the correspondence courses. Among the regular day students 17 graduated in May, 1927, 15 obtaining the degree of "Licentiate in Commercial Science" and 2 the degree of "Bachelor in Commercial Science."

The University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The enrolment at the University in 1926-27 was 108 men and 34 women. S. Read, M.A., (McGill) was appointed lecturer in the Department of Modern Languages and M. Home, M.Sc., (McGill) lecturer in Physics. At a special Convocation on Jan. 28, 1927, the Honorary degree of D.D. (*jure dignitatis*) was conferred upon the Very Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, B.Litt., (Oxon), then Dean of Quebec and later elected Bishop of the Anglican diocese of Calgary.

The annual Convocation was held Thursday, June 16, 1927, and the Honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Chancellor of McGill University; Rev. Francis H. Cosgrove, M.A., B.D., Provost of Trinity College, Toronto; Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., President of the Bank of Montreal; and Hon. Jacob Nicol, M.L.A., Provincial Treasurer of Quebec. The Chancellor of the University, F. E. Meredith, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., presided.

Loyola College, Montreal. The enrolment at this college in 1926-1927 was 406. A new administration building on the extensive grounds of the institution on Sherbrooke Street West, completed in 1927, marked another step in its growth since the modest foundation of Loyola in 1846. The new building is a free treatment of the Tudor and Early Renaissance type, adapted to modern requirements. It is five stories high, with a centre tower of Montreal and Indian limestone projecting two stories above the roof. A parapet at the top of the tower forms a promenade from which an extensive view of the city is to be seen.

Lower Canada College. The enrolment in 1926-27 was 200 boarders and day scholars, with a staff of 12 Masters. An appointment of the year was that of Rev. A. C. Muller, B.A., London. The school won the Governor-General's Trophy for the best Cadet Corps, and fifteenth place in the Imperial Challenge competition. His Excellency the Governor-General visited the school during the year.

Macdonald College. This institution at Ste. Anne de Bellevue is a component part of McGill University which confers the degrees given in Agriculture and Household Science. During the year 1926-27 the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro was affiliated with Macdonald College. Dr. F. C. Harrison resigned as principal in 1926, and the following appointments were made during the year: W. H. Brittain, M.S., in Agr., Ph.D., Professor of Entomo-

logy and Zoology to succeed the late Professor William Lochhead; J. E. Lattimer, Ph.D. (Wisconsin), Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics — a new appointment. In the Faculty of Agriculture there were 19 students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies, of whom 2 were women; in the B.S.A. course, distributed through the four years, there were 58 students, of whom one was a woman. In the Diploma course (two years) there were 43 students; 7 Partial Students; 46 English Boys' Farm Practice Extension Students, and 129 attended the January and February Short Courses, 11 of these being women. In the School for Teachers—the Normal school conducted by Macdonald College under the regulations of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education—there were 201 students. In the school of Household Science there were 4 students in the Fourth Year (B.H.S.), 5 in the Third Year, 10 in the Second Year of Institution Administration and 18 in the First Year. 28 students attended the Homemakers Course, 28 the Short Courses in Household Science, 1, the Pupil Dietician and 1, the Student Worker classes. At the Summer School for Rural Improvement (1926) there was an attendance of 118.

The Presbyterian College, Montreal. At the annual Convocation, at which also was celebrated the College Diamond Jubilee, held on April 12, 1927, in the David Morice Hall a large number of prizes and bursaries were awarded by the Eastern division of the Women's Missionary Society, the Governors of Morrin College and individual donors, the Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Frank Baird, M.A., Pictou, Nova Scotia, the Rev. George H. Donald, M.A., Montreal and the Rev. Hugh Munroe, B.A., Cornwall, Ontario. The Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at a Special Convocation held in June, 1926, was conferred upon Rev. Robert Leitch Tweedle Ballantyne, Riverfield, Que.; Rev. Malcolm Arthur Campbell, Montreal; Rev. Robert James Douglas, B.A., New Westminster, B.C.; Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., Toronto; Rev. Robert Johnston, M.A., of New Glasgow, N.S., and Rev. Isaac Adams Montgomery, B.A., of Kensington Church. Enrolment for 1926-27 was reported as 51. The Rev. F. Scott Mackenzie, M.A., Ph.D., was inducted to the chair of Systematic Theology and Apologetics.

United Theological College. The Convocation of this Institution was held in Emmanuel Church, Montreal, on Apr. 14, fourteen students receiving their diplomas, five as bachelors of divinity and two as doctors of divinity by examination. The principal, Rev. Dr. James Smythe, presided, and the annual address was given by Rev. John Bevan, of London, England, temporarily in charge of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

The Franco-Canadian Institute. This Institute, created by the co-operation of the Governments of France and the Province of Quebec with the University of Montreal, for the purpose of establishing an exchange in scientific knowledge between the two countries, was formally organized on June 2, 1926, with Dr. L. J. Dalbis, Professor of Biology of the University of Montreal as Chairman, and Mr. Edouard Montpctit and Mgr. Piette, Rector of the University, as members of the Executive Committee.

The Provincial General Election of 1927. On Apr. 19, 1927, a General Election was announced by Mr. Taschereau, with nominations on May 9 and voting on May 16. In his first *Manifesto* the Premier reviewed the work of the Administration during the seven years of his leadership. Among other things he referred to the fact that a total of twelve million dollars in surpluses had been obtained in the period; that grants to welfare institutions had increased from \$75,000 a year to \$1,125,000; that altogether five millions had been distributed to these institutions and that great hospitals were arising throughout the Province; that the Government had richly endowed three great universities and twenty-four classical colleges, founded schools of fine arts, paper and

forest-guardian schools, as well as several trade and normal schools. After increasing the colonization loan from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 the forest domain had been separated from that of colonization, bonuses granted for land-clearing, 3,000 miles of colonization roads built, as well as 750 steel bridges. The Government had also taken over the entire cost of the maintenance of all improved roads in the Province. The standing of the Parties at dissolution was 64 Government and 18 Opposition, three of the total number of 85 seats being vacant by deaths. The four weeks of electioneering were marked by great activity on both sides, the Government being most active in Montreal in order to win back some of the seats lost there in 1923. Mr. Sauvé, leader of the Opposition, complained of the date of the Election and the shortness of the notice, criticized the Government in connection with the flooding losses at Lake St. John, accused it of special sympathy with the larger capital interests, and announced that if his Party were not successful this time he would resign the leadership. As several Conservatives had declined re-nomination on presumed grounds of dissatisfaction with his leadership, the Opposition entered the struggle under some discouragements. On nomination day 12 Liberals were elected by acclamation: Argenteuil (G. Dansereau), Beauce (J. H. Fortier), Bonaventure (P. E. Coté), Iberville (L. Lamoureux), L'Islet (E. Theriault), Lotbiniere (Hon. J. N. Francoeur), Magdalen Islands (Hon. J. E. Caron), Montmorency (Hon. L. A. Taschereau), Montreal, St. Ann's division (Hon. J. H. Dillon), Pontiac (W. R. McDonald), Shefford (W. S. Bullock), Wolfe (Dr. J. P. O. Lemieux). Including the acclamation of Hon. Mr. Dillon, the Government won back six of the Montreal seats lost in 1923, the other five being: Laurier (Dr. E. Poulin), St. Henry (Hon. L. Leduc, Minister without Portfolio), St. Lawrence (J. Cohen), St James (I. Vautrin), Mercier (Dr. A. Plante). The net result of the Election was: Government, 74, Conservative, 9, Liberal Ind., 1, Labour Opposition, 1.

Widespread comment in the press of both parties, from coast to coast, described the result as not only "desirable" and a "foregone conclusion," but attributed it to Mr. Taschereau's sound and practical administrative qualities as well as to the acknowledged success of his general policy. It was also generally pointed out that the Opposition had not succeeded in offering any vitally constructive policy that would afford a rallying cry with the electorate, such as might ensure an Opposition victory. The Premier's statement after the Election was as follows :

May 16, 1927, marked one of the greatest victories of the Liberal party in this Province. Before such an evidence of confidence, we have the right to feel proud, to rejoice, and to enjoy lively satisfaction. The result constitutes a smashing approval of the policy we have followed since the last popular consultation, a policy of progress, of initiative, of sane administration tending to the union of the best elements of our people. Violent, hostile and unjust criticism has not been wasted. The electorate answered for us, and with their common sense, their calm and reflected judgment, the people have rendered prompt justice towards these calumnies. Their verdict consoles and avenges us for

all that we will try to forget. This attitude on the part of the electorate teaches an important political lesson. The Conservative party is stronger than is indicated by the ballot. But the people, who realize their responsibilities, who read and who understand, had enough of the campaign of personalities, of defamation and of minor incidents, which aid in no wise the development of a country. No longer do they believe people who see all in black, in apostles of ruin and in bankruptcy, and in false prophets who unceasingly preach that everything is going wrong. They did not believe in the catastrophe. This is the reason that a large number of Conservatives rallied to our sides. They see in our Party and in our Government a programme which was the sense of reality, and a constant and determined movement towards practical, useful and progressive ends. Mr. Sauvé ignored all of these, and only offered a programme of denials to the people. The remarkable success which has crowned our work obliges us to redouble our efforts in order that we may be worthy of the confidence which has been tendered us. . . . Let us forget the aftermath of the battle so that we may courageously resume work. Our Province is only at the beginning of an era of marvellous progress which is reserved for it. Let us work together so as to secure its realization.

In conclusion of his statement, Mr. Taschereau referred to a certain part of the press opposed to him, in these words:

Then the good press, too often unjust as regards us, should finally see that between them and us the people have pronounced judgment, a judgment which should make them understand that the infallibility they assume is rather slightly acknowledged by the immense majority of the Catholic and French-Canadian element of our Province.

Mr. Sauvé, in his statement, said in part:

The result has profoundly surprised me. It is not the expression of popular sentiment, but rather the consequence of a frightful organization. Elections are carried out in discouraging conditions, with inconceivable exigencies. It is becoming more and more difficult to fight freely for the people against the trusts which control the wealth and business of our Province. Our hope lies in well-informed youth.

On May 27, Mr. Sauvé announced that he would withhold his resignation from the leadership of the Conservative Opposition until such time as a Party caucus might be held to deal with the question.

Union of Quebec Municipalities. The 1926 Annual Convention of this Association was held on board the Canada Steamship Company's boat, *Richelieu*, in a trip from Montreal to Chicoutimi during the second week of June, 1926. The members visited the extensive aluminum works in course of erection at Arvida, four miles from Chicoutimi, and the power plants on the Saguenay River. The Convention adopted resolutions recommending the codification of all laws related to municipal government, completion of circular improved highways connecting all the municipalities of Lake St. John and Chicoutimi with the principal cities of the Province, and the enactment of a law by which all rural mayors of the Province would be elected every two years, in the same year. The election of officers for the next year resulted as follows: Hon. Patron, Hon. L. A. Taschereau; Hon. Presidents, Mayor Méderic Martin, M.L.C., Montreal; Mr. Emile Vinck, Senator of Brussels, Belgium; Hon. First Vice-Pres., Dr. V. Martin, Mayor of Quebec;

Hon. Second Vice-Pres., Mayor Arthur Bettez, Three Rivers; Hon. Third Vice-Pres., Mayor J. E. Edwards, Sherbrooke; President, Mayor Joseph Beaubien, Outrement; First Vice-Pres., Alex. Thurber, M.L.A. Longueuil; Second Vice-Pres., W. P. McLagan, Westmount; Third Vice-Pres., J. A. A. Leclair, Verdun. The Directors elected were: James Ballantyne, Montreal West; Ald. Léon Trépanier, Montreal; P. E. Boivin, Mayor of Granby; J. P. Dupuis, Mayor of Verdun; W. A. Moisan, Mayor of Drummondville; J. D. Hamel, Mayor of Magog; Ald. J. A. A. Brodeur, K.C., Montreal; Mayor J. E. Demers, Levis; Mayor Dr. L. J. Moreault, Rimouski; Mayor Augustin A. Legault, Maniwaki; Mayor L. J. Levesque, Bagotville; Mayor Achille Menard, St. Basile le Grand; Mayor Joseph Versailles, Montreal West; Mayor L. J. Desbiens, Chicoutimi; Secretary-Treasurer, Mayor T. D. Bouchard, St. Hyacinthe.

Nearly four hundred citizens of the Province of Quebec took part in the annual voyage and discussions of the Union of Quebec Municipalities in June, 1927. The boat trip included the Thousand Islands, Prescott, Toronto, St. Catharines, Niagara, Hamilton, and Rochester, N.Y. Premier Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau accompanied the members a large part of the way. The governmental and civic receptions in Ontario were of a most cordial nature, and received warm appreciation from the press of Quebec province.

In the course of a speech delivered at a civic dinner tendered the delegates in Toronto, Mr. Taschereau said :

So far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, she will stick to Confederation as long as it lives. You may be sure that the Province of Quebec will stick to the British tie and the British connection as long as the British Empire shall endure. The Mother Country may feel sure that she has no more faithful subjects, none who realize more than we do the advantages of the British Constitution and the British tie. The British flag has given us liberty, and the British flag does not interfere with our national aspirations. We are satisfied with that flag, and it will remain ours.—(*The Globe*, Toronto, June 16, 1927.)

Eleven resolutions were passed by the Union, of which the following are those of general importance. One asked the Government to extend progressively and rapidly the establishment of the county units of sanitary control; another, that the law regarding municipal loans be amended to the effect that authorized loans should not only have the signature of the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, but also the seal of the Department; another approved the working of the inspection of the accounts of municipal and school corporations by the inspector-auditors of the Department of Municipal Affairs, but asked that this inspection be undertaken not merely when applied for by the corporation, but also when the Department deemed it necessary; another asked for a revision of the Municipal Code, on account of the many amendments since 1918. "Town Planning" was also approved, and the Government was asked to establish a special branch in this connection. The election of officers resulted as follows :

Patron : Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister ; Honorary President, Hon. Méderic Martin, Mayor of Montreal ; First Honorary Vice-President, Dr. V. Martin, Mayor of Quebec ; Second Honorary Vice-President, M. Arthur Bettez, Mayor of Three Rivers ; Third Vice-President, J. K. Edwards, Mayor of Sherbrooke ; Executive Committee : Messrs. Joseph Beaubien, President of the Union ; Alexander Thurber, First Vice-President ; P. W. McLagan, Second Vice-President ; J. A. A. LeClair, Third Vice-President ; Damien Bouchard, Secretary-Treasurer. The following were appointed Directors : Messrs. James Ballantyne, P. E. Boivin, J. P. Dupuis, W. A. Moisan, J. D. Hamel, L. J. Levesque, Joseph Versailles, L. P. Desbiens, L. E. Forget, Cleophas Blouin, R. Madore, Dr. J. E. Guibord, Léon Trépannier, W. Lebrun, and M. Laurin.

The Executive Council of Quebec.

Prime Minister, Attorney General, and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. L. A. Taschereau.
Provincial Secretary and Registrar.....	Hon. L. A. David.
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. Jacob Nicol.
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. Edward Caron.
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. H. Mercier.
Minister of Public Works and Labour.....	Hon. Antonin Galipeault.
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.....	Hon. J. E. Perrault.
Minister of Roads.....	Hon. J. L. Perron.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Emile Moreau.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Lauréat Lapierre.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Joseph Henry Dillon.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Alfred Leduc.
Speaker of Legislative Council.....	Hon. Adelard Turgeon.
Speaker of Legislative Assembly.....	Hon. J. N. Francoeur.

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Attorney-General.....	Charles Lanctot, K.C.
Assistant Provincial Secretary.....	C. J. Simard.
Assistant Treasurer.....	A. P. B. Williams.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....	J. A. Métayer, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Labour.....	Louis Guyon.
Superintendent of Education.....	Hon. Cyrille F. Delâge, LL.D. Lionel Bergeron.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	J. A. Grenier, B.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests.....	F. X. Lemieux.
Deputy Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.....	L. A. Richard.
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Oscar J. Morin, K.C.
Clerk of the Executive Council.....	A. Morisset.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	R. Campbell, K.C., D.C.L.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	L. P. Geoffrion, LL.B., K.C.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The
Maritime
Rights
Movement ;
Its Progress
in 1926-27

With the appointment by the Dominion Government on Apr. 7, 1926, of a Royal Commission to inquire fully into the various aspects of the "Maritime Rights" question, definite progress was made towards the solution of problems which had agitated the three eastern Provinces for several years.* The Commission, which became known as the Duncan Commission, was composed of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Beckenham, Kent, England (Chairman); Hon. W. B. Wallace, Judge of the County Court, District No. 1, Province of Nova Scotia, and Prof. Cyrus Macmillan, McGill University, Montreal. Joint secretaries in the persons of Alvin F. Macdonald, Editor-in-chief of *The Halifax Chronicle*, and Prof. Norman M. Rogers, of Acadia University, Wolfville, were first appointed, but on July 10, following the accession of the Conservative Government at Ottawa, Orders-in-Council were passed cancelling these appointments and substituting the name of F. Maclure Sclanders, Commissioner of the Saint John Board of Trade, as sole Secretary of the Commission.

Sir Andrew Duncan arrived in Canada early in July and proceeded to Ottawa, where, with his colleagues, several days were spent in collecting information from Federal Government departments. The Commission then repaired to Halifax and, after holding several private sessions, commenced public hearings on July 21. The case for Nova Scotia was opened by Col. E. C. Phinney, counsel for the Province, who spent three days, July 21, 26 and 27, in elaborating the argument for better terms and readjustments, under the following heads: (1) historical survey prior and subsequent to Confederation, with analogous comparisons; (2) provincial subsidies; (3) Canadian public domain; (4) transportation and freight rates; (5) coal and steel industries; (6) port development, export trade and transcontinental railways; (7) fisheries; (8) colonization and (9) Maritime representation in the Dominion House of Commons. It was Col. Phinney's contention that "adequate adjustments can be found within the four corners of Confederation" for the disabilities under which Nova Scotia was languishing.

On July 28, F. C. Cornell, freight-rate expert for the three provinces, was examined on transportation aspects of the problem. One of his main contentions was that the deficit charged against the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways was due in

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1925-26, page 395, for steps leading up to the appointment of the Commission.

large measure to the low rates into the Maritime Provinces enjoyed by shippers in other parts of the country. He advocated establishment of a differential basis of rates on domestic traffic, lower in the case of westbound than of eastbound traffic. The following day several witnesses appeared, including A. H. Brittain, Managing Director of the Maritime Fish Corporation, who presented the needs of the fishing industry ; R. H. Williams, of Simpson, Roberts Co., Halifax, who discussed the lobster fishing industry ; Dr. M. Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture and Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, who advocated restoration of the federal grant for agriculture discontinued in 1923 ; Hon. F. B. McCurdy, former Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, who pointed out the difference in economic interests between the Maritime and Central Provinces, and suggested as a remedy for the economic ills of Nova Scotia, "a lower revenue tariff, with greater control over her trade and fisheries"; and Hance J. Logan, ex-M.P. for Cumberland, who declared in concluding his testimony that "if nothing is done, then we have only one alternative, namely, retiring from the Dominion and setting up a free and independent Parliament, loyal to the Throne of England, to work out our destiny as a new British Dominion in close relationship with Newfoundland and the Islands of the British West Indies."

The Commission then moved to Saint John, where it held sittings on Aug. 2, 3 and 4. Among those who made representations at this point were Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, who presented the case for his Province, asking particularly that the Valley Railway should be taken over by the Canadian National Railways and urging a greater use of Canadian ports, increased subsidies and lower freight rates ; Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture, who asked for the restoration of the federal agricultural grant and protested against Western harvest excursions ; Hon. J. A. Murray, Superintendent of Immigration, who sought a greater degree of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial departments of agriculture ; A. N. McLean, President of Connors Bros., sardine packers, who asked for better protection and lower freight rates ; W. S. Fisher, former President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who stressed the importance of increased port facilities ; Dr. Murray Maclaren, M.P., and Angus McLean, President of the Bathurst Co., Limited.

At Charlottetown on Aug. 6, Hon. J. D. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island, in presenting the case for the Island Province, asked for an increased Federal subsidy. He was followed on Aug. 7 by Frederick B. McKay, who discussed the canal systems of Upper Canada, the national parks, the geological survey and protection for the oyster fisheries. From Charlottetown the Commission went to Sydney, returning to Halifax where further public hearings were held on Aug. 12-13. On this occasion representations were made, among others, by W. E. Rundle, General Manager of the National Trust Co., receivers for the Dominion Iron and

Steel Co., who discussed the needs of the steel industry ; Clifford L. Baker, on behalf of the League for the Economic Independence of Nova Scotia ; F. P. Jones, President of the Canada Cement Co., who attributed most of the blame for Maritime ills to tariff tinkering, and Hon. F. B. McCurdy, who appeared for a second time, and was closely examined by Sir Andrew Duncan. On Aug. 16 the Commission held a brief session at Amherst, at which D. W. Robb, of the Robb Engineering Co., was the principal witness, and, after a sitting in Bathurst, N.B., on Aug. 22, proceeded to Ottawa. In the intervals between public hearings, informal sessions had been held with Boards of Trade in a number of cities and towns, and visits had been paid to many districts in the Provinces in order that the Commissioners might make themselves personally acquainted with general conditions, and with the views of persons engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The Commission arrived in Ottawa on Aug. 23, and spent the day in conference with Government officials, leaving at night for Winnipeg. Here they held informal conversations with the grain shipping interests and others. They arrived back in Montreal on Aug. 30, and on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1st held public meetings, at which Sir Henry Thornton and other C. N. R. officials gave evidence. Sept. 2 and 3 were spent in private conference with railwaymen and manufacturers, after which the Commissioners went to Ottawa and commenced the preparation of their Report. This was completed and submitted to the Government on Sept. 23.

The Report was not made public until it had been tabled in the House of Commons at the opening of Parliament on Dec. 10. In the meantime, unofficial summaries had appeared, notably one in *The Financial Post*, Toronto, on Oct. 22, and these had formed the basis of a certain amount of comment. Premier Rhodes, of Nova Scotia, and other public men, protested vigorously against the delay in publication of the official Report, and on Nov. 4 *The Herald*, Halifax, charged that "the pigeon-holing of the Duncan Report is exactly what the enemies of Maritime Rights want." The Report, however, contained matter which brought general satisfaction to the Maritime Provinces. Its principal recommendations were as follows :

- (1) Twenty per cent. decrease in railway freight rates, to take effect immediately on all traffic which originates and terminates within the Atlantic division of the Canadian National Railways (including export and import traffic by sea from and to that division), the same reduction to apply to the Atlantic division portion of rates on traffic originating in that division but destined to points outside, the Dominion Government to bear the cost of such relief.
- (2) Pending revision upwards of Federal money grants, the payments of yearly money grants from the Dominion as follows : Nova Scotia, \$875,000 ; New Brunswick, \$600,000 ; Prince Edward Island, \$125,000.
- (3) An additional car ferry or special freight boat between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, and a general survey of railway conditions on the Island with a view to ascertaining what is needed to improve them. Some measure of capital expenditure will be necessary to overcome present difficulties Improved wharfage and storage facilities should be built by the Federal Government
- (4) That the ports of Halifax and St. John each be placed

under a harbour commission. (5) The appointment of a deputy minister to deal with fisheries entirely. (6) A bonus on steel when Canadian coal is used in its manufacture, the bonus to be calculated on the basis of the drawback now paid on imported coal used in the manufacture of steel. (7) A tribunal 'to inquire into circumstances surrounding the St. John and Quebec Railway with power if they are satisfied that the circumstances justify it to arrange terms and conditions on which this railway should be taken over by the Government.'

A chorus of approval greeted the findings of the Commission. In a statement issued on Dec. 11, Premier Rhodes said, "It is to be regretted that recommendations touching our basic industries did not go further. At the same time, we realize that we must accept or reject the Report as a whole, and inasmuch as in general terms it does apply many remedies and indicates others, we give it our hearty endorsement." Premier Baxter was also quoted as saying: "On the whole it is very satisfactory, if the recommendations are carried out." An analysis of the Report was prepared by Col. Phinney, counsel for Nova Scotia, who concluded that: "the fight for Maritime Rights has not only been fully justified, but the position substantially fortified by the findings of the Duncan Royal Commission, after a most searching investigation and inquiry." F. C. Cornell, who had handled the freight rates side of the case, declared that "the benefits to the shippers of Nova Scotia are so large that it is impossible even to hazard a guess as to the amount of saving, but it reaches well into the millions at a conservative estimate." *The Herald*, Halifax, had meanwhile been collecting opinions from different parts of the Province, and in publishing some of these on Dec. 13, said: "From all parts of the Province come evidences of the satisfaction with which the people of Nova Scotia have received the Duncan Report. Again and again it is repeated that the Report is a complete vindication of the Maritime Rights campaign, and the demand is as wide as the Province that the findings and recommendations of the Report must be translated into definite, effective and prompt action by the Federal authorities."

Newspaper comment was voluminous, the press of the Maritime Provinces being practically a unit in its approval of the Report, though some papers contended that it did not go quite far enough. On the whole, however, the opinion was general that, if the recommendations made in the Report were adopted, better days would dawn for this part of Canada. A significant editorial appeared in *The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, on Dec. 15. This pointed out that the issue was national, not partisan. "So far as the Maritimes are concerned," it declared, "Liberals and Conservatives stand together behind the Duncan Report, and for such action by Parliament as will make the terms of that Report effective. It is their desire that in the consideration of this matter at Ottawa, party lines for the time be obliterated." This unity of spirit was evidenced at the fifth annual banquet of the Saint John Commercial Travellers' Association on Dec. 29, when Premier Baxter, of New Brunswick (Conservative), and Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General (Liberal), appeared together and made a strong appeal for

a united front. At this time Dr. Veniot stated that while it was impossible to say just what action the Government would take, it could safely be said that every effort would be made to bring its recommendations into effect.

The next important incident was the appearance on Jan. 25 of a lengthy statement by Premier Rhodes, in reply to certain editorials which had appeared elsewhere in Canada, opposing the recommendations with respect to freight rates. His main point was that the Dominion Government was not being asked to subsidize freight rates, but only to reassume obligations which had been borne by the whole of Canada prior to 1912. Fears that opposition to the freight rates recommendations might become serious prompted the Maritime Board of Trade to take action on Jan. 31, and telegrams were sent to each of the 38 Boards of Trade in the Maritime Provinces suggesting that they make immediate representations to Premier King and their representatives in Parliament urging the vital necessity of favourable action. Tentative arrangements were also made by several of Boards of Trade for sending a delegation to Ottawa in the event of any doubt continuing to exist as to the carrying out of the full terms of the Report. These fears, however, proved groundless, for on Mar. 18, Premier Mackenzie King presented a statement in the House of Commons outlining the proposals of the Government, and these conceded the majority of the recommendations contained in the Report.*

The announcement of Government policy was received with great satisfaction in the Maritime Provinces, and again the eastern press was filled with statements, interviews, and editorials expressing gratification with the outcome of the long struggle for the recognition of Maritime Rights. The comment of Premier Baxter, of New Brunswick, may be taken as typical of these utterances, when he said (*Saint John Telegraph-Journal*, Mar. 21), "The result is a complete vindication of the attitude taken by public men in the Maritime Provinces during the last few years. It is a complete refutation of statements made by some people who claimed that the whole movement was simply political. . . . The biggest thing in connection with the whole matter is that the action taken demonstrates the real unity of Confederation."

Maritime Co-operation. The Premiers of the three Maritime Provinces were in conference at various times during the year to consider problems of mutual interest. On Nov. 11, 1926, they were together in Montreal attending a conference on immigration, at which were present representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian National Railways and the Hudson's Bay Co., and Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization. At this conference substantial progress was made in reaching a basis of understanding as to colonization measures to be adopted for the Maritime Provinces. Immigration and colonization plans also formed the main subject of a conference held by the three premiers at Moncton on Dec. 13, though other matters were also discussed at this meeting.

The policy of harmonizing the text books of the three Provinces was advanced at conferences held by the Maritime Text Book Committee. Committees

*NOTE.— See Federal Section, pages 74-82, for a résumé of Premier King's statement and of the legislation enacted by Parliament.

of teachers and educational experts had for some time been examining the books and preparing reports on the possibility of their standardization. A conference took place at Halifax on Feb. 3, 1927, attended by Dr. H. F. Munro, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia; Dr. W. S. Carter for New Brunswick; H. H. Shaw for Prince Edward Island, and others, when some progress was made. At a subsequent conference in Fredericton on Mar. 17, the principle of having similar text books was definitely adopted, and a joint committee was named to make selections of suitable texts.

The movement to concentrate the principal Maritime universities in one centre under a college federation scheme sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York received further attention. It was discussed at a conference of Corporation officials and University heads held in Halifax on July 15, 1926, those present including Dr. Frederick Keppel, President; James Bertram, Secretary, and Morse Cartwright, Assistant to the President of the Corporation, and Presidents Mackenzie, Dalhousie; MacPherson, St. Francis Xavier; Patterson, Acadia; Moore, King's; Trueman, Mount Allison, and Paton, Memorial College, Newfoundland. There were also present, Chancellor Jones, University of New Brunswick; Dr. Burke, Deputy Minister of Education, Newfoundland; Brother Culhane and Rev. Dr. Phalen, St. Mary's College, Halifax, and Dr. Borden, Chairman, Board of Regents, Mount Allison University. No definite announcement was made as to the result of the conference. On July 16, the three officials of the Corporation visited Sackville and discussed the situation with representatives of the Board of Regents of Mount Allison University. At this time it was stated that so far only King's College, formerly of Windsor, had joined with Dalhousie University in Halifax, and that prospects for further federation and the necessary action to qualify for the \$3,000,000 grant of the Carnegie Corporation were only fair. (*The Halifax Chronicle*, July 16, 1926.)

An important statement on the University federation situation by Dr. George J. Trueman, President of Mount Allison University, appeared in *The Herald*, Halifax, on Dec. 4, 1926, following a report that the Board of Regents of that University had, on Nov. 25, been considering a new plan. Dr. Trueman traced the history of the federation movement, showing that the original scheme of the Carnegie Corporation involved the union of all the Universities in the Maritime Provinces and their location in Halifax as colleges of one large University. When the question had come before the Regents of Mount Allison in 1922, the principle of federation had been approved, but the Universities of Acadia, New Brunswick, and St. Francis Xavier had disapproved the plan. At the conference in July between representatives of the Carnegie Corporation and Mount Allison University, it was represented by the latter that the refusal of the three universities to enter the federation had created a new situation and placed the old plan on the scrap heap. This was admitted by the representatives of the Corporation, who asked Mount Allison to outline a new scheme. A committee considered various forms of federation and reported to the Board of Regents on Nov. 25. The report recommended that the Universities remain as at present, but confine their work to undergraduate studies in arts and pure science, uniting with Dalhousie University in Halifax to establish a graduate university with faculties in medicine, law, dentistry, etc. Mount Allison's willingness to enter such a federation, said President Trueman, would be conditional on getting sufficient financial support to enable her to round out her equipment and adequately pay her professors, and on the establishment of a first-class graduate university in Halifax. The report was discussed by the Board of Regents, its principle was accepted, and it was passed on for further action to the new Board taking office in January.

The Maritime Library Association met in Truro, N.S., on Oct. 12, 1926, and adjourned its meeting until Oct. 28, when it was held in Wolfville, N.S. A resolution was adopted deploring the absence of free public libraries in the Maritime Provinces, and urging the administrations of the three Provinces to take forward steps promptly to cure this defect in educational methods. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. C. Milner, Wolfville; Vice-Presidents for N.B., W. S. Fisher, Saint John and Judge Henson, Moncton; for N.S., Dr. A. H. MacKay, Dartmouth and Senator Stanfield, Truro; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. M. K.

Ingraham, Acadia University, Wolfville; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lawrence, Saint John.

Business men of the Maritime Provinces were united in the Maritime Board of Trade. This body, as explained by the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* (Nov. 25, 1926), "has never been able to function as it should because only a small number of the Boards of Trade in the three Provinces became affiliated with it and because its Executive was never provided with sufficient funds to carry on effectively between annual meetings." At the Annual Meeting on Nov. 23 at Truro, N.S., it was suggested that a new body should be formed, but after discussion it was decided to continue to operate through the present medium, and a resolution was passed calling for the appointment of a Committee to study the desirability of reorganization. L. W. Simms, Saint John, incoming President; Col. E. C. Phinney, Halifax, Vice-President; Angus McLean, Bathurst, ex-President, and F. Maclure Sclanders, Saint John, Secretary, constituted the Committee.

The first steps towards the formation of a Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange were taken at a joint meeting of the N. B. and N. S. Exchanges in Amherst early in Nov., 1926, and this was definitely accomplished at a meeting in Moncton on Feb. 18, 1927, when it was decided to apply for a Dominion charter. It was also decided to procure a warehouse at Truro for candling eggs. W. H. Anderson, Port Elgin, N.B., was elected President, and H. R. Brown, Pugwash, N.S., Vice-President. A. R. Jones, Saint John, who had been in charge of the N. B. Exchange, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

Another forward step was also taken at Moncton on Mar. 9, 1927, when farmers representing livestock marketing clubs that handled in 1926 products to the value of almost \$325,000, formed the Maritime Co-operative Livestock Marketing Board. It was agreed to locate the head office in Moncton, and to take in all the local clubs in the Maritime Provinces, selling their products through a central agency. The following directors were elected: New Brunswick, Nicholas Godin, Elm Tree; George Whalen, Sussex. Nova Scotia, Patrick Cormier, Point Cross; A. O. Jesse, Port William; William A. Gunn, River John. Prince Edward Island, Arthur Roberts, Winslow; W. H. MacGregor, Central Lot 16.

Livestock breeders were united in The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, which held its Annual Meeting in Amherst on Jan. 12, 1927. Several addresses were delivered, and A. E. Trites, Salisbury, N.B., was re-elected President. Vice-Presidents were: W. E. B. Tait, Dorchester, N.B.; W. A. Flemming, Truro, N.S., and J. F. Roper, Charlottetown, P.E.I. F. L. Fuller, Truro, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incidents of the 1927 Session of the Legislature When the second Session of the 38th General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia was prorogued on Mar. 11, 1927, it held the distinction of being the shortest session of the Legislature on record, its work having been completed in 38 days. The total number of Bills introduced was 191, as compared with 156 at the first Session. Of these few were of a controversial nature, and the business of the Province was transacted with expedition. The Premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, met the House with 38 supporters and with an Opposition composed of three Liberals, under the leadership of Hon. William Chisholm. During the year, the Attorney-General, Hon. J. C. Douglas, had resigned office, and his seat in Cape Breton East, to contest Antigonish-Guysboro in the Federal General Election. He had been succeeded as Attorney-General by Hon. William Lorimer Hall, k.c., Halifax, who was elected on Aug. 30 by acclamation in Queen's County. The second seat in Queen's County had meanwhile been vacated by the resignation of Frank J. D. Barnjum, and this seat, together with that in Cape Breton East, was unrepresented during the Session of the Legislature.

The Legislature was opened with customary ceremonies on Feb. 2 by His Honour, James Cranswick Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters :

(1) Welcome to the legislators ; (2) greetings to the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon ; (3) the abundant harvest and improvement in employment in coal mines ; (4) steps taken to promote the agricultural and industrial interests of the Province ; (5) assistance to the N. S. Tuberculosis Commission ; (6) state of the fishing industry ; (7) progress of the mining industry ; (8) appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of mental defectives ; (9) highway development ; (10) educational conditions ; (11) re-establishment of the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax ; (12) adjustment of taxation of Government railways ; (13) progress of hydro-electric development ; (14) steps to abolish Legislative Council ; (15) proposed legislation ; (16) inadequate representation at Ottawa in the House of Commons ; (17) the Public Accounts ; (18) the Duncan Commission ; (19) freight rates.

The motion to adopt the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Howard A. Rice (Guysboro), and seconded by J. L. P. Robichau (Digby). Hon. William Chisholm followed, attacking the Government on its financial record and

describing the Speech as "one of the most barren, dry and uninspiring documents I ever read." Premier Rhodes replied on Feb. 3, defending the Government's record and indicting the financial methods which had prevailed before his Administration had come into power. The debate was concluded on Feb. 4, and the motion adopted without division.

The Public Accounts, tabled on Feb. 8, were presented in a new form, similar to the system adopted in British Columbia. They showed revenue for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1926, of \$5,744,574, and expenditure, \$6,327,042. Adding sinking fund instalments of \$269,995, the total deficit was \$852,463. Total liabilities were shown as \$42,517,713, and total assets, \$16,085,056. The net debt representing land, buildings, roads, bridges, equipment, etc., and revenue deficits, was \$26,432,657.

The Budget Speech was delivered by Hon. Mr. Rhodes on Feb. 24. After stating that he had estimated a deficit of \$1,155,023 for the previous year, the Premier reminded the people that there had been a continuous series of deficits dating back at least to 1915, and probably farther. Fortunately the estimated deficit had been improved upon and the actual deficit was \$852,463. The difference was largely due to the fact that they had received two years' taxes from the C. N. R., and succession duty receipts had been unexpectedly increased. Actual expenditure had also been \$96,000 less than the estimate. Expenditure for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1927, was estimated at \$7,133,146, or \$438,822 more than the estimate for the previous year. Estimated increased revenue was \$481,512. Mr. Rhodes here explained that the whole of the estimated increase in expenditure and more was accounted for by the legislation and administrative acts of their predecessors. In this connection he mentioned sums required for highway maintenance and the Provincial Treasurer's Department, and the necessity of starting a sinking fund for some \$23,309,746 long term bonds. The three items referred to amounted to \$447,044. The estimated deficit for 1926-27 was \$1,005,338, as compared with \$1,155,023 in the previous year; \$1,180,866 in 1924-25, and \$1,741,139 in 1923-24. With the anticipated increase in the Federal subsidy of \$875,000, they would be within \$130,000 of meeting the deficit. Mr. Rhodes devoted the balance of his Report very largely to a review of the Duncan Report, and concluded :

The effect of the provisions of that Report will be of lasting benefit to this Province, but the greatest benefit of all, in my judgment, will be this, that it will turn the thoughts of the people of this Province from their ills, real or imaginary, because of their having been a portion of Confederation, and that they will realize that they have their full opportunities within Confederation, and that the future of the Province lies with themselves. I myself not only look forward to the future with hope, but with absolute confidence, and I believe a vast improvement will be given to business in this Province as a result of the stimulus imparted to its citizens. I have the hope that this will be the last time in many years that a Provincial Treasurer will be called upon to budget for a deficit, and that, on the other hand, he might have an opportunity, as I certainly would

seek, of being able to lighten a portion of the burden of taxation upon the people of this province at the earliest possible moment. I think that should be our goal. If we start upon the road of lightening taxation we will then still give more impetus to the prosperity which I expect to see brought about.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes was followed by Hon. Mr. Chisholm, who pointed out that the Government had started the fiscal year with a clean sheet after the auditors had balanced the books and put everything in order. They had been voted a million dollars more money than the previous year, but had ended with a deficit of \$852,463 in spite of the fact that the revenue had exceeded the estimate by nearly \$500,000. The request now was for \$500,000 more than last year. He wanted to know why these increases were needed, and said they could not be blamed on a previous administration. Prior to the election the Government party had denounced wastefulness and extravagance, and made promises of economy. "The people are being sadly disillusioned as to the great business Government we have," he declared.

The Budget debate was concluded on Feb. 25, the only speakers being G. C. Nowlan (King's), who defended the Government's record, and Premier Rhodes, who replied to the charges of Hon. Mr. Chisholm. The Premier remarked that the increase in expenditure only seemed bigger because the people of the Province for the first time had been told the whole truth about the Public Accounts. For every dollar of increase by way of administrative costs, he guaranteed that he could show a dollar saved in respect to the useless expenditure of the previous Administration.

The position of the Legislature with respect to the liquor question was defined on Mar. 1st, when a 6-hour debate, participated in by 15 speakers, took place on a resolution introduced by J. F. Mahoney, one of the Halifax members, to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, there should be enacted legislation substituting for the Nova Scotia Temperance Act a system of Government control of liquor. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Mahoney, Smith, Aucoin, Rehfuss, O'Handley and Robichau, and opposed by Messrs. Nickerson, Caldwell, Farnham, Rice, Nowlan, Giffin, and H. T. MacKenzie. At a late hour Premier Rhodes introduced an amendment that, as the electors had not had an opportunity of expressing their views, no fundamental change in legislation affecting the liquor traffic should be made at present. The amendment was supported by Hon. Mr. Chisholm, and was carried without division. The Nova Scotia Temperance Act also figured in three measures that were brought before the House. The first of these was introduced by Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General, and aimed to amend the Liberty of the Subject Act by striking out Section 8, which, it was claimed by opponents of the Bill, would have the effect of depriving those convicted under the Temperance Act of any appeal from an unfair decision. The attack on this Bill was led by J. F. Mahoney, who moved in Committee that paragraph (1) of the Bill (repealing Section 8 of the Act) should be deleted. His motion was defeated on Mar. 4 by

20 to 4. A further attempt to defeat the Bill was made on Mar. 10, but it passed the Committee by a vote of 22 to 6. However, when the House was prorogued on the following day, it had not received third reading. Mr. Mahoney himself had a Bill before the House providing that, in the case of a man found with liquor in his possession in a place other than his private dwelling, a magistrate might use his discretion in applying the otherwise arbitrary fine of \$100 and costs, and also providing for a right of appeal, which at present was denied by the N. S. Temperance Act. This measure was given a three-months' hoist on Mar. 8 by the Law Amendments Committee on a vote of 9 to 8, and was so reported to the House. The third Bill was introduced by E. R. Nickerson, and received the same fate. It provided drastic amendments, including one making it a *prima facie* evidence of guilt when an inspector met any obstruction in searching a house where liquor was believed to be offered for sale.

The Assembly carried a Bill, identical with one that had been thrown out at the previous Session by the Legislative Council, concerning the tenure of office of public servants. The Bill was attacked by Hon. William Chisholm, on the ground that it was introducing the spoils system, but it received third reading on Feb. 17, and was sent up to the Council. The latter returned it on Mar. 3, with an amendment rendering its operation applicable only to those receiving their appointments after the passing of the Act and not, in any case, to those holding judicial or *quasi*-judicial positions. The Assembly at its sitting on Mar. 4 voted non-concurrence in the amendment, and no arrangement having been reached prior to prorogation, the Bill was not enacted.

Just before the Session concluded, Premier Rhodes introduced a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to correct the error in computing the unit of representation whereby Nova Scotia's Federal representation was reduced to fourteen, instead of fifteen members. Mr. Rhodes contended that, when the last Census was taken, there was inadvertently included in the population of Quebec 13,644 people who resided in territory added in 1898, and which by the Act of 1912, was not to be included when determining the unit of population. Because of this, Nova Scotia had been deprived of a member. The resolution was seconded by Hon. William Chisholm, and carried unanimously.

An incident of the closing day of the Session, which created somewhat of a sensation, was the introduction by J. F. Mahoney of a motion striking out of the Public Accounts an estimate for a \$1,000 increase in the salary of A. S. Barnstead, Deputy Provincial Secretary. This led to a considerable debate, in which several members participated. The motion was defeated on a vote of 24 to 10, the three Liberal members voting with the Government.

Among the more important measures enacted at the 1927 Session were the following: An Act to amend and consolidate the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which covered in a very thorough

way all features of mine regulation ; a somewhat similar law governing metalliferous mines and quarries ; an Act to establish a training school for mentally defective children ; an Act to provide for the organization of The Fishermen's Federation of Nova Scotia ; a general revision of The Mines Act ; a revision of The Agriculture Act with respect to agricultural societies, exhibitions and dairying ; and an Act raising the gasoline tax from 3 to 5 cents a gallon.

Position of the Legislative Council. Further steps were taken in 1926-27 by the Government of Hon. E. N. Rhodes to secure the abolition of the Legislative Council.* A reference was made to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia following the 1926 Session of the Legislature to ascertain whether the Government had the power to appoint members to the Council in excess of twenty-one, and whether the members held their appointments at the pleasure of the Provincial Government. The case was argued before the Supreme Court on July 12-13, 1926, C. B. Smith, K.C., appearing for the Government, and Stuart Jenks, K.C., for the Legislative Councillors. The Court rendered judgment on Oct. 23, Chief Justice R. E. Harris and Justice J. A. Chisholm upholding the contention of the law officers of the Crown in Nova Scotia that the membership could be increased and that the Councillors held office at the pleasure of the Provincial Government, and Justices H. Mellish and W. F. Carroll dissenting from this view. The effect of the judgment was to leave the question at issue where it was before submission to the Court. The Government immediately sought leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and this was granted on Nov. 16.

A fresh incident in connection with the Government's relations with the Legislative Council occurred shortly before the opening of the 1927 Session of the Legislature. Premier Rhodes at this time wrote to Hon. Jason M. Mack asking for his resignation as President of the Council. To this Mr. Mack replied that, as there was considerable doubt as to the legal power of the Government to dismiss him, in the circumstances he did not think it in the public interest to resign. This unfortunate controversy between the Government and the President of the Council was brought to a sudden end by the death of Hon. Mr. Mack on Jan. 18. Appointment of Hon. F. P. Bligh, one of the two Government supporters in the Council, to the position of President followed.

The Government announced in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature on Feb. 2, that it would re-introduce the Bill for the abolition of the Council which had been rejected by that body at the 1926 Session. This was done by the Premier himself on Feb. 8. Second reading of the Bill was carried on division on Feb. 10, Hon. William Chisholm moving its rejection and Premier Rhodes speaking in its support. Third reading was secured on Feb. 15, and the Bill was sent to the Council. The

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1925-26, pages 407-408, for an account of the action taken at the 1926 Session of the Legislature.

Council took no action until Mar. 11, the final day of the Session, when it killed the Bill without debate.

The stated case of the Government in the matter of the abolition of the Council came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London on July 18. Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, appeared for the Government, and Stuart Jenks, K.C., for the Legislative Councillors. Argument was concluded on July 19, and Their Lordships reserved judgment.

The British Empire Steel Corporation. The year 1926-27 witnessed the taking of further important steps in connection with what might be termed the rehabilitation of Nova Scotia's great consolidation of coal and iron industries, the British Empire Steel Corporation. On July 2, 1926, the National Trust Co., Toronto, had been appointed receiver and manager for the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Limited, one of the constituent companies, and throughout the year the affairs of this Company were administered by the Trust Company. The next important development was an application made by the National Trust Company on Mar. 15, 1927, before Mr. Justice Chisholm, in the Supreme Court, Halifax, for leave to petition for the winding up of both the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Dominion Steel Corporation. This action precipitated a legal contest which was fought out in the courts of Nova Scotia with great intensity and attracted widespread interest.

As a first move in Opposition, the Directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company met in Montreal on Mar. 16 and adopted a resolution urging "that the present application be refused and that nothing be done that might embarrass the Company in negotiations now in progress for the betterment of its conditions." The resolution added that, should the application not be refused, it should at least be postponed (a) until a meeting of Besco shareholders was held and the matter submitted to them for consideration, and (b) until pending negotiations were concluded. R. M. Wolvin, President of the Corporation, thereupon called a meeting of first preferred shareholders for Apr. 12; of second preferred and common shareholders for Apr. 13; and a special general meeting of all shareholders for Apr. 14.

The following day, Mar. 17, Mr. Justice Chisholm heard counsel in the National Trust's application and intimated that a decision would be rendered speedily. This was handed down on Mar. 21, and an order was issued authorizing the Trust Co. (a) to apply for an order for the winding-up of the British Empire Steel Corporation and the appointment of a liquidator; (b) to purchase a share or shares of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited; and (c) to apply for an order for the winding-up of the Dominion Steel Corporation and the appointment of a liquidator. Having thus won the first round, the National Trust Co. promptly took action, and on Mar. 26 made application before Mr. Justice Chisholm for winding-up orders, naming the Royal Trust Company as liquidator in each case.

The hearing of the application for the winding-up of Besco opened in Halifax on Apr. 1st. A distinguished array of counsel appeared for the contending parties, the National Trust Co. having as its senior counsel, Glyn Osler, K.C., Toronto, and the Corporation, I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., Toronto. The only witness to be examined was R. M. Wolvin, who was subjected to an exhaustive examination and cross-examination lasting two days. Argument followed and the case was concluded on Apr. 4. Proceedings at once commenced in the application for the winding-up of the Dominion Steel Corporation and these lasted until Apr. 6, when Mr. Justice Chisholm announced that decision would be reserved on both applications.

Pursuant to the call of President Wolvin, first preferred shareholders of Besco met in Montreal on Apr. 12, and were informed by him that a complete plan of reorganization would be submitted in due course. A resolution was adopted approving the action of the Directors in opposing the application of the National Trust Co. for a winding-up order, and the appointment of a committee to deal with reorganization plans was ratified. Similar action was taken by the

second preferred and common shareholders on Apr. 13, while at the special general meeting of the Corporation on Apr. 14, a resolution was passed, with the National Trust Co. dissenting, endorsing the action of the Directors.

On Apr. 18, Mr. Justice Chisholm handed down his decision in the application for the winding-up of the British Empire Steel Corporation. The application was dismissed, the Judge stating that "In the situation so far as it has developed, I am unable to see any sufficient reason calling for the interference of the Court in the affairs of the Company on the ground that justice and equity require it." No decision was, however, rendered at this time in the application for the winding-up of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

Progress was now being made in laying plans for reorganization, as promised by President Wolvin, and on June 7 documents were filed in the Supreme Court, Halifax, detailing the "scheme of arrangement" which had been approved at meetings of shareholders' committees and directors of the Corporation held on June 1st. The plan called for the extinguishment and cancellation of the outstanding capital stock and the substitution of shares of no par value, to be exchanged as follows: 7 per cent. First Preference—Each of the 80,321 to be extinguished and cancelled, and three and one-half shares without nominal or par value to be issued to the holder *in lieu* thereof; 7 per cent. Second Preference—Each of the 573,500 shares to be extinguished and cancelled, and one-tenth of a share without nominal or par value to be issued to the holder *in lieu* thereof; Common—Each of the 244,500 shares to be extinguished and cancelled, and one-thirtieth of a share without nominal or par value to be issued to the holder *in lieu* thereof. The scheme further proposed that the 505,500 unissued common shares of the Corporation should be converted into an equal number of no par value shares which, with the issue of an additional 494,500 shares, would provide a total share capital of 1,000,000 no par value shares. An order was issued by the Court convening separate meetings of the three classes of shareholders in Halifax on July 11 to consider the scheme.

The scheme of reorganization having been announced, both the Wolvin interests and the National Trust interests commenced a vigorous campaign to secure support for their respective positions. This took the form largely of lengthy statements in the press and circular letters to shareholders. The Trust Co. charged that the plan was aimed to switch control from the second to the first preferred shareholders, while Mr. Wolvin declared that the Trust Co. was more interested in the bonds of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. than in the interests of Besco shareholders. Two incidents of the campaign were the announcement on June 29 that W. J. Hinphy and James Pow, Chairmen respectively of the first and second preferred shareholders' committees, had endorsed the stand of the National Trust Co, and the offer of Mr. Wolvin on July 5 to resign should the shareholders adopt the plan in order that the reorganization might be carried through smoothly.

Meetings of the three classes of shareholders were held in Halifax on July 11 and, after a brief session, were adjourned until July 12. At that time it was announced that the scheme of reorganization had failed of endorsement by the second preferred shareholders, but had received the support of the first preferred and common shareholders. Mr. Wolvin pointed out, however, that while the scheme had not received the 75 per cent. majority required by law, yet it had been supported by a majority of each class of shares or a total plurality of 116,000 shares. In view of this he appealed to the Trust Co. to abandon its efforts to force the Dominion Steel Corporation into liquidation. Senator C. P. Beaubien also made a vigorous appeal for co-operation, and had just concluded when the somewhat dramatic announcement was made that Mr. Justice Chisholm had handed down a decision allowing the application of the Trust Co. for the winding-up of the Dominion Steel Corporation. The formal order for the winding-up of the Corporation and for the appointment of the Royal Trust Co. as liquidator was granted by Judge Chisholm on July 15 on motion of counsel for the National Trust Company. It was further ordered, however, that all proceedings under the order be stayed and the order suspended pending the hearing of an appeal from his Lordship's judgment by the Supreme Court *en banc*.

An attempt had also been made during the year to place the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Limited, another of Besco's constituent companies, in the

hands of a receiver. At its Annual Meeting on July 9, 1926, a loss for 1925 of \$1,488,100 had been reported, and payment of bond interest and sinking fund due July 1st had been postponed. This led to the appointment by the bond and debenture holders of a protective committee, acting for whom the Eastern Trust Co. on Sept. 14 applied before Mr. Justice Carroll in Halifax for the appointment of a receiver and manager. After the usual hearing, the Judge dismissed the application. The Trust Co. entered an appeal, but on Dec. 31 the decision of Mr. Justice Carroll was upheld by the Full Bench. The Trust Co. had also sought to meet the situation by issuing a writ in the Supreme Court applying for foreclosure of the first mortgage trust deed. The Company responded by informing the Montreal Stock Exchange that money to meet the bond interest had been deposited in the paying bank. So far as Scotia was concerned a much improved position was revealed in the annual report for 1926, presented at the annual meeting in Halifax on Mar. 31, 1927, though it had not been found possible to meet bond and debenture interest due Jan. 1st.

Affairs of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the coal producing subsidiary of Besco, were showing much improvement. At the 1926 Annual Meeting held in Montreal on Dec. 13, R. M. Wolvin, the President, referred to the much better relations with labour which existed, spoke of the efficient state of mine equipment and operation, and stated that production was running at maximum capacity. He predicted that 1926 figures would show further marked progress. The 1927 Annual Meeting took place on Apr. 12, and was largely of a routine nature, though featured by an encouraging address by Mr. Wolvin.

**Natural
Resources ;
Agriculture,
Etc.**

The Report of the Department of Natural Resources for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, was presented by Hon. J. A. Walker, Minister of the Department, and covered a wide range of activities. The Department was organized under an Order-in-Council of July 16, 1925, and at the 1926 Session of the Legislature amendments and additions to the Statutes were passed, giving the Minister supervision, direction and control of all matters relating to Agriculture, Land Settlement, Industrial Development, Public Health, Vital Statistics, and the collection and dissemination of all facts and statistics relating to the agricultural, industrial and other resources of the Province.

The acreage under field crops in 1926 was 712,028, and the principal yields were 3,849,000 bush. of oats, 5,191,000 bush. of potatoes, 6,544,000 bush. of turnips, and 844,000 tons of hay. The value of the field crops was estimated at \$22,648,500. There were in the Province 55,471 horses, 304,884 cattle, 288,458 sheep, 45,343 swine, and 828,123 poultry. The number of pigs sold or killed during the year was 67,170. Of importance during 1926 was the work of the Agricultural Inquiry Committee of the Legislature, which held 33 sittings and prepared a comprehensive report containing numerous recommendations for the improvement of the agriculture of the Province. Progress was also made in organizing to secure restricted areas for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Agricultural Inquiry Committee, an Agricultural Extension Service was formed in May, 1926, for the purpose of organizing agricultural work in rural communities and carrying directly to the farmer the latest information covering crop production, livestock development, co-operative marketing, etc. Several agricultural representatives were appointed, who did useful work in getting districts organized. On June 7, 1926, the first agricultural demonstration train to travel over the Province left Truro, covered 1,743 miles, made 68 stops, had 45,775 visitors, and distributed over 100,000 bulletins and leaflets.

The Dairy Division reported 27 creameries in operation, with a production of 4,764,807 pounds of butter, 31,357 pounds of cheese, 1,042,464 qts. of ice cream, and 369,198 qts. of sweet cream, of a value of \$2,635,852. The Poultry Division reported that in 1926 more attention had been given to poultry than in previous years, important developments being the organization on July 21 of an egg and poultry exchange for the Province and the holding of egg-laying contests.

There were in Nova Scotia in 1926, 190 agricultural societies, with membership of 6,273 and total subscriptions of \$19,078. There were also 9 county associations and 92 Women's Institutes, with membership of 2,692. The number of boys' and girls' swine clubs was 21, with a membership of 650.

The Department did much useful publicity work. In February, 1926, it took over the Nova Scotia Publicity Bureau and by means of advertising, photographs and literature did much to make the Province better known. Space was taken for Nova Scotia exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Other work of the Department included the appointment of Prof. A. E. Flynn of the N. S. Technical College as development engineer to investigate industrial opportunities in the Province; the organization of an Honorary Advisory Development Council, with associate advisory boards on apple growing and marketing, on beef cattle industry, on fish industries, etc.; preparation of a number of resource maps and arrangement of a survey to determine the extent of home markets for food and agricultural products.

Agricultural Organizations. The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association held the most successful Annual Meeting in its 63 years of existence in Kentville, Dec. 6-8, 1926. It was notable because of the presence of Aaron Sapiro, well-known exponent of co-operative marketing, whose address on the subject was a feature of the gathering. Decisions reached were to investigate co-operative marketing as outlined by Mr. Sapiro; to reduce by a grafting-out process the large number of varieties of apples grown; to request the Federal Department of Agriculture to investigate the possibilities of packing and canning and to take up the question of changing the grades of apples. William J. Spurr, Melvern Square, was elected President; Miss Susan Chase, Port Williams, Vice-President, and Eric C. Leslie, Woodville, Secretary.

On Dec. 10, Hon. J. A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources, announced the appointment of William A. Middleton, B.S.A., Manager of the Mildmar Apple Orchards, Vernon, B.C., as Provincial Horticulturist, and Professor of Horticulture at the N. S. Agricultural College. Shortly after, Mr. Walker stated that Prof. Middleton and Eric Leslie, Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, had been appointed a commission to make an inquiry into all phases of the marketing of the apple crop, and that they would go at once to England. Messrs. Middleton and Leslie made an exhaustive Report, which was published on Apr. 7. Many changes were recommended, chief among them being the establishment of a co-operative selling organization. As a result, an apple marketing inquiry committee was appointed on Apr. 29. This consisted of Major L. F. Burrows, Secretary, Canadian Horticultural Council, Ottawa (Chairman); Eric Leslie, Secretary; F. W. Bishop, President, United Fruit Companies, Limited; W. J. Spurr, President of N. S. Fruit Growers' Association; Stafford Aiken, Falmouth; A. S. Banks, Waterville; George Wilson, Curry's Corner, and Prof. Middleton. 19 sessions were held between Apr. 26 and May 3, and many witnesses were examined and on June 15 the recommendations of the Committee were published. The crying need, it was stated, was for greater and closer co-operation.

The United Fruit Companies, Limited, held their 14th Annual Meeting in Kentville, on June 28, 1927. It was featured by the introduction of a motion expressing want of confidence in the management. This, after a heated debate, was defeated. F. W. Bishop, Paradise, was re-elected President for the 12th time; Vice-President, E. H. Johnson, Wolfville; Secretary, K. L. Pineo, Kentville, and Manager, Albert E. MacMahon.

The Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia held its 14th Annual Convention in Truro, Jan. 19-20, 1927. Reports were presented by the Dairy Superintendent, the Inspector and Instructor of Creameries, the Cream Grading and Testing Inspector, the Dairy Promoter, and the Inspector of Dairying, and several addresses on dairying topics were delivered. It was resolved to appoint a committee to investigate the possibilities of co-operative marketing to revise the constitution and by-laws and to oppose the Canadian-Australian Treaty so far as butter was concerned. J. Howard MacKichan, Cleveland, was elected President, W. R. Kinsman, Dayton, Vice-President, and W. A. McKay, N. S. Agri-

cultural College, Secretary-Treasurer. At the annual banquet, the Premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, was the principal speaker.

The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association met in Annual Convention in Truro, Jan. 25-27, 1927, and was opened by Hon. J. A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources. The three days were crowded with addresses and reports bearing on the agricultural problems of the Province, and a series of resolutions was adopted looking to the strengthening of the agricultural societies, county farmers' associations and the Provincial body, and asking the Department of Natural Resources to work in the closest co-operation with them; urging the Federal Government to adopt the Duncan Report; and providing for the appointment of a standing committee to study rural education problems. Officers elected were: President, W. A. Fillmore, Amherst; 1st Vice-President, H. Eadie, Antigonish; 2nd Vice-President, W. L. Cook, Yarmouth; Secretary-Treasurer, H. R. Brown, Pugwash.

The Nova Scotia Poultry Association held its 14th Annual Meeting in Truro on Jan. 25, 1927. It was decided to arrange an exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress in Ottawa in July. Officers elected were: President, Charles McKeen, Westville; Vice-President, John L. Pineo, Kentville; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. J. P. Landry, Truro.

The Nova Scotia Fox Breeders' Association met at Bridgewater on Feb. 8, 1927, passed resolutions disapproving the payment of a ranching tax, licence charges for buying domesticated foxes, and the \$100 tax on outside fur buyers, and elected 9 Directors. The Directors appointed Dr. E. A. Randall, Truro, President; A. L. Davidson, Middleton, Vice-President, and E. M. MacDougall, West Gore, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fisheries. The total value of the Nova Scotia fisheries in 1926, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was \$12,510,885, an increase over 1925, of \$2,297,106. All of the principal kinds of fish showed increases in quantity caught, except mackerel, and all excepting mackerel, hake and cusk and pollock showed increases in market value. The value of cod was \$4,578,153, an increase of \$817,320; of lobster, \$3,386,416, an increase of \$371,453, and of haddock, \$1,671,039, an increase of \$536,712. There were 16,315 persons employed in primary operations and 3,812 in the canning and curing plants. The amount of capital represented by the steam trawlers, vessels, boats, nets, seines, traps, piers, wharves, etc., was \$7,979,774, and by the fish canning and curing establishments, \$4,087,213. The number of plants was 246, of which 132 were lobster canneries, 7 clam canneries, 2 miscellaneous fish canneries, 101 fish curing plants and 4 plants for the manufacture of fish oil and meal.

An important event occurred on Feb. 14, 1927, when the School of Fisheries, the first of its kind in Canada, opened at the Fisheries Experimental Station, Halifax. Among the studies to be taken up were the canning and pickling of fish, the processing of dry fish and refrigeration, and it was stated that the opening of the School marked a new era in the development of Nova Scotia fisheries.

At a meeting of the N. S. Deep Sea Fishery Association in Yarmouth on Apr. 20, 1927, a resolution was passed commending the Federal Government for its proposal to appoint a Deputy Minister of Fisheries, urging that the appointee be a person with practical knowledge of the industry, and that his appointment from Nova Scotia be given serious consideration; also, endorsing the proposal to spend \$100,000 "to assist in the conservation and development of deep sea fisheries and the demand for fish," and suggesting that a large proportion of this sum be expended in advertising to extend markets.

Lands and Forests. The Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, was presented by the Minister, Hon. W. L. Hall. The Chief Forester, Otto Schierbeck, stated that owing to the dryness of the season, there was an increase in the number of forest fires. 177 fires occurred, burning over 3,189 acres. The cost of fighting fires was \$4,570, and the estimated damage \$2,579. Up to 1926 the fire protection was mostly in the hands of voluntary fire rangers, but in that year a permanent ranger service was

organized and the Province divided into 10 districts, each in charge of a chief forest ranger, with 61 sub-rangers and 560 voluntary rangers. A start was also made in 1926 at reforestation. The interest of the Boy Scout Association was enlisted, 3,000 acres were set aside for the purpose, and a forest nursery was established at Lawrencetown. The Report also contained a review of the game situation in Nova Scotia, indicating that while deer were increasing, all other game animals were on the decrease. The total number of big game licences issued in 1925 was 5,714, and in 1926, 7,676.

Mines. The Report on the Mines of Nova Scotia for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, was made by Col. the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines. The general mining situation showed improvement over the preceding year. In the main industry of coal mining the output amounted to 5,652,314 tons, as against 3,288,321 tons for 1924-25, and there was almost three times as much coke produced. The number of men employed at the coal mines was 11,914, as against 11,652, but the number of man days worked increased from 1,688,744 to 2,764,135. There was an increase from 1,284,803 to 1,849,419 tons in the quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia, and an increase from 807,505 to 1,981,724 tons in shipments to the St. Lawrence markets. While gold production only amounted to 1,351 ozs., a decrease of 175 ozs., interest in this industry was reviving, two independent surveys had been made and several companies were carrying on extensive prospecting work, some with gratifying results. The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 607,116 tons, an increase of 135,942 tons over the previous year. There was also an increase in the production of salt from 6,249 to 7,985 tons. During the year the death occurred of Thomas J. Brown, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines. He was succeeded by Norman McKenzie.

The Provincial Secretary. A Report respecting the work of the Provincial Secretary's Department for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, was made on Dec. 1st, 1926, by Arthur S. Barnstead, Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. This showed that 104 companies had been incorporated as compared with 99 the previous year; that 1,289 companies paid their registration fee under the Domestic, Dominion and Foreign Corporations Act; that the number of associations incorporated under the Act to Facilitate the Incorporation of Farmers' Fruit, Produce and Warehouse Associations was 3, bringing the total to 105; that one company was incorporated under the Rural Telephone Act, making a total of 217; that 4 companies were organized under the Act to Facilitate the Incorporation of Owners of Vessels in the Fishing Industry, making a total of 43; that one Fishermen's Co-operative Society was incorporated; that 627 companies paid \$655,506 under the Provincial Revenue (Corporations) Act, and that under the Act respecting insurance agents, certificates of authority were issued to 1,281 resident and 4 non-resident agents. The Departmental Revenue totalled \$880,785.

Health. The Report of the Provincial Health Officer, A. C. Jost, M.D., for the year ending Sept. 30, 1926, was made to the Minister of Natural Resources. It indicated that the health of the Province had on the whole been such as to be a source of satisfaction. The number of births was 11,605, and of deaths, 6,424. Of the deaths 489 were due to cancer and 637 to tuberculosis. The number of infant deaths was 784, or at the rate of 67.5 per thousand living births, the lowest rate yet attained. The Province escaped any epidemic of unusual proportions except influenza, which was present to a somewhat unusual extent. During the year there was carried to a successful conclusion the attempt to gather into one organization all the provincial forces which might be of avail in the effort to diminish tuberculosis losses, and the support which the new Tuberculosis Commission received was most gratifying.

Vital Statistics. The Report of the Deputy Registrar General, A. C. Jost, M.D., was for the calendar year, 1925. The number of births was 11,400, or 21.76 per 1,000 of population; of marriages, 2,964 or 5.85 per 1,000 of population, and of deaths, 6,045, or 11.53 per thousand of population. The urban

death rate was 12.47, and the rural 10.83. Of the total, 14.67 per cent. were of persons under one year of age. 580 died from tuberculosis, 365 from pneumonia, 540 from cancer, 240 from Bright's disease, and 224 from influenza. 26 were killed in automobile accidents.

Mental Defectives. On Nov. 15, 1926, the Provincial Government appointed Hon. W. L. Hall, K.C., Attorney-General (Chairman); Prof. S. H. Price, Ph.D., King's College, Halifax; Miss Mary Baxter, Children's Aid Society, Sydney; John W. McKay, K.C., Municipal Treasurer of Pictou County, and George H. Murphy, M.D., Halifax, with Ernest H. Blois, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Halifax, Secretary, to be a commission to inquire into the situation with respect to mentally deficient persons in the Province. The Commission secured and studied a great volume of evidence and made a survey under the direction of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. It made its Report on Jan. 27, 1927, and this was tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 18. Numerous recommendations were offered, including the appointment of a Provincial psychiatrist, establishment of a provincial training school, compulsory establishment of auxiliary classes, travelling mental hygiene clinics, etc. It was found that the percentage of mental deficient among children of school age was approximately 3 per cent. Among the adult population probably more than six-tenths of one per cent. were mentally deficient.

Humane Institutions. The Report on the Humane Institutions of the Province for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, was made to the Minister of Public Works and Mines by the Inspector, A. C. Jost, M.D. This showed a total registered admission for the year of 17,465 persons, of whom 4,680 were admitted to provincial institutions, 11,757 to local hospitals, 485 to Grace Maternity Hospital, and 543 to county poor and insane asylums. To the N. S. Sanatorium, 219 patients were admitted, and 58 re-admitted; 425 were treated and 269 discharged.

Penal Institutions. Dr. Jost was also Inspector of Penal Institutions, and reported that commitments numbered 1,862, as against 1,803 the previous year. Of 1,589 prisoners committed, 20 were under 16 years of age, 28 were 16, 36 were 17, 47 were 18, 53 were 19, 216 were from 20 to 24, 367 were from 25 to 29, 211 from 30 to 34, 200 from 35 to 39, 154 from 40 to 44, 107 from 45 to 49, 62 from 50 to 54, and 88 over 55.

Municipal Statistics. Comparative tables of statistics respecting the various cities, towns and municipalities in Nova Scotia for 1926 were presented by Arthur S. Barnstead, Deputy Provincial Secretary. There were 2 cities, Halifax and Sydney, 43 towns and 24 municipalities. There were altogether 113,984 ratepayers on real and personal property, and 28,609 on poll tax only. Total net assessment was \$165,681,347; receipts, \$11,336,181; expenditures, \$11,156,353; assets, \$40,081,014, and liabilities, \$34,751,182.

Power Commission. The 7th Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, being for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, was presented by Hon. J. F. Fraser, Chairman, and Hon. J. F. Cahan, Commissioner. It covered the first complete year's work of the new Commission, which had been appointed Aug. 4, 1925. Much of the Commission's attention was directed to the settlement of various matters left over by the previous Commission, and included the regularizing of the financial organization and the securing of amendments to the Power Commission Act to adjust anomalies and regularize procedure. Construction work for the year included the building of two additional storage basins in connection with the Sheet Harbour System to enable the Commission to deliver an additional 7,000,000 k.w. hours of electrical energy per annum to the A.P.W. Pulp & Power Co., Limited, at Sheet Harbour; provision for a complete new 330 h.p.—250 K.V.A. generating unit to meet increased demand on the Mushamush System, and provision for the erection of a complete electric light and power distributing system serving the villages of Hopewell and Eureka in Pictou County. The St. Margaret's Bay System generated 19,069,250 k.w. hours, of which 18,607,000 k.w. hours were delivered to the Nova Scotia Tram-

ways and Power Co. for distribution in Halifax. The Mushamush System delivered 379,528 k.w. hours, as compared with 286,568 k.w. hours in 1925. The Sheet Harbour System generated 31,436,820 k.w. hours, as compared with 16,262,427 k.w. hours in 1925. Up to Sept. 30, 1926, the Commission had received from the Provincial Treasurer on account of loans, \$4,465,000. Against this it showed plant assets of \$4,334,416, and work in progress, \$220,113. Sinking fund and depreciation reserves aggregated \$346,591.

Highways. The ninth Report of the Department of Highways, being for the year 1926, was made by Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways. The 1926 Session of the Legislature having adopted the recommendation of the then Provincial Highway Board that the Board be abolished, administration of the highways was placed under the Minister. Provision was made for the appointment of an assistant Minister, and Hon. J. F. Cahan became associated with the work of the Department. Capital expenditures for 1926 amounted to \$381,977, of which \$314,721 represented expenditures on highways, \$11,011 on gravel pits, and \$56,244 on machinery. The expenditure on maintenance account was \$1,609,741. For 1927 an expenditure of \$1,319,190 was recommended on maintenance account and \$392,793 for fixed charges, a total of \$1,711,983. During 1926 the Motor Vehicles Branch was administered by the Department of Highways. To give the Department greater control over the operation of motor vehicles, each operator was required to obtain an operator's licence. On Dec. 31, 1926, there were 25,569 cars registered, an increase over 1925 of 13¾ per cent. A record was kept at various points of cars entering the Province, and it was found that 5,425 came from the United States and 7,673 from other Canadian provinces. The gasoline tax of 3 cents a gallon netted \$206,496. Commencing Jan. 1st, 1926, the schedule of fees was placed on a weight basis and the fees lowered. Between Apr. 1st and Dec. 31, there were 181 accidents, 260 people were injured and 27 killed.

Board of Public Utilities. The Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, was submitted by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Provincial Secretary. The Commission consisted of John U. Ross, R. T. MacIlreith, and P. R. Colpitt. During the year investigations were made and valuations of plant and equipment arrived at in the case of the Antigonish Electric Co.; Gaspereaux River Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited; Edison Electric Light & Power Co., Limited; Oxford Electric Light & Power Co., Limited, and the Avon River Power Co., Limited. The work of valuing the plant and property of the Yarmouth Light & Power Co., Limited, was also before the Board. A number of applications under the Motor Carrier Act were made and certificates issued, and many questions concerning rates were dealt with.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The present Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915, and became effective Jan. 1st, 1917. In the 10 years to Dec. 31, 1926, 66,572 accidents in the industries within the Board's jurisdiction were reported. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependents was \$5,227,605, and the amount at the end of 1926, required for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, was \$4,745,669. There were in 1926, 107 fatal and 7,089 other accidents reported. This was 1,426 more than in 1925, and the cost showed an increase of over \$230,000. Fatal accidents increased from 48 to 93. A fairly accurate idea of industrial conditions might be obtained from a comparison of the total amount of wages paid out in 1926. These amounted to \$44,836,413, or about \$4,200,000 more than in 1925. The payroll of the coal mining industry increased from \$11,448,094 to \$16,744,069. At the end of 1926, the persons receiving compensation in the form of a monthly pension were: widows, 390; children under 16, 845; dependent mothers, 67; dependent fathers, 41; workmen disabled for life, 623. V. J. Paton was Chairman of the Board; F. W. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman, and John T. Joy, Commissioner.

Education. Educational affairs in Nova Scotia entered upon a new phase in 1926-27. After a period of service extending over a third of a century, Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, retired at the end of the 1925-26

school year, and was succeeded by Dr Henry F. Munro. The latter, in presenting the Report of the Department for the year ended July 31, 1926, submitted a brief survey of the state of education in the Province. The number of school sections was 1,768 ; of teachers, 3,320, and of pupils enrolled, 112,391. The expenditure in 1925 was \$3,704,940, and the value of school property, \$8,694,495. Of the schools, 1,506 were classed as rural, 217 as village, and 45 as urban. Of the teachers, 276 were male, and 3,044 female ; 1,947 were professionally trained, and 1,373 were untrained. Of the pupils, 60,288 were in rural and village schools and 52,103 in urban schools ; 100,433 were in common school and 11,948 in high school grades. Of the annual expenditure, \$653,734 was provincial aid ; \$523,738 came from the municipal fund, and \$2,393,155 from sectional grants. The total *per capita* expenditure on education was \$6.94, which was less than all other provinces except Prince Edward Island. The average teacher's salary for all classes of licence in 1924 was \$650.

There was announced on Sept. 20, 1926, by the Superintendent of Education an arrangement between the Department of Education and the Universities of Acadia, St. Francis Xavier, and the federate University of Dalhousie-King's, under which the latter would undertake to train students in professional teachers' courses, upon the completion of which the Department would grant teaching licences of the class designated "A" (superior first). This plan superseded the previous plan under which candidates had been required to pursue a further course at the Normal College at the end of the academic term before qualifying for licences.

The Annual Convention of the Teachers' Union was held in Halifax, Apr. 15-16, 1927. It was reported that the membership was 1,193, with 24 local unions, and a decision was reached to ally the Union with the Canadian Teachers' Federation at once. The making of an educational survey of the Province and the holding of an "education week" were recommended to the Department of Education. Officers elected were : President, F. G. Morehouse, Amherst (re-elected) ; Vice-President, J. A. D. Goode, Truro ; 2nd Vice-President, Miss B. Fry, Halifax ; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Laura S. Martin, Amherst (re-elected).

Acadia University. The enrolment of students at Acadia University, Wolfville, 1926-27, was 467. During the year a new wing was added to Whitman Hall, the College Women's residence ; a new dining hall seating 600 students, was erected, and a central heating plant capable of heating seven buildings was installed. Changes in the staff included the appointment of D. S. Fansler, Ph.D., as Professor, and A. L. Strout, M.A., as Assistant Professor of English, and D. G. Davis, M.A., D.Paed., as Professor of Education and Dean of the School of Education. R. H. Wetmore, Ph.D., retired from the staff to become Assistant Professor of Biology at Harvard University. The 89th Convocation was held on May 25, 1927, and was marked by the graduation of the largest class in the history of the institution. The Honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, Chicago, Ill. ; Rev. Gordon Chester Warren, Fredericton, N.B. ; Rev. Henry Rosebrook Boyer, Saint John, N.B. ; and Rev. Owen Nott Chipman, Yarmouth, N.S. ; that of D.Sc., upon Horace Greeley Perry, Wolfville, N.S. ; that of D.Litt., upon Florence Ayscouth, St. Andrews, N.B. ; and that of M.A., upon Alfred Thomas Hewitt.

Dalhousie University. The total enrolment of students in 1926-27 was 748. At the 63rd Annual Convocation on May 17, 1927, 182 students were graduated, of whom 103 were in Arts and Sciences, a record class. The Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Eliza Ritchie, Halifax, an early graduate. During the year Prof. H. F. Munro resigned from the Chair of Government and Political Science in order to accept the position of Superintendent of Education for the Province. S. D. Pierce, B.A. (McGill), B.C.L. (McGill), was appointed temporary lecturer in these subjects for the session of 1926-27. Six new governors were added to the Board of Governors on May 3 to fill vacancies. These were Hon. J. C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia ; Hon. W. B. Wallace, Judge of the County Court ; G. MacGregor Mitchell, of G. P. Mitchell & Sons ; J. C. Stewart, President of the Imperial Publishing Co. ; W. McT. Orr, President of the Richmond Paper Co., and J. L. Hetherington, of John Tobin & Co., all of Halifax.

University of King's College. The enrolment of students in 1926-27 was 67, including 11 women. During the year a campaign was held to raise \$400,000 for a Building and Endowment Fund in order to qualify for a \$600,000 grant offered by the Carnegie Foundation. Up to Nov. 15, 1926, subscriptions amounting to \$334,443 had been secured from 6,200 subscribers, and the time for obtaining the additional amount required was extended to Jan. 1st, 1928. Commencing on May 11, 1926, the University celebrated the 125th anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter to King's College by King George III. on May 12, 1802. A service was held in All Saints' Cathedral, at which the special preacher was Ven. Archdeacon Frederick George Scott, of Quebec. Encaenia Day took place on May 12. The Honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Archdeacon Scott, and on Rev. H. W. Cunningham, Rector of St. George's Church, Halifax.

Pine Hill Divinity Hall. After the formation of the United Church of Canada on June 10, 1925, negotiations were entered into to bring about a union of the Theological Department of Mount Allison University, Sackville, and the Presbyterian College, Halifax. On Mar. 29, 1926, representatives of the two colleges met, and it was agreed that the union should be effected under the temporary name of "The United Church Theological College, Pine Hill, Halifax." The arrangement was confirmed by the General Council in June, 1926, and in October the union was consummated. It was decided that the name should be changed to Pine Hill Divinity Hall. The Faculty comprised Rev. Clarence Mackinnon, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal and Professor of Church History and Practical Theology; Rev. W. Gladstone Watson, B.A., D.D., Professor of Hebrew, and O.T. Exegesis; Rev. James W. Falconer, M.A., D.D., Professor of N.T. Greek and Exegesis, and Rev. John Line, M.A., S.T.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Philosophy of Religion. At the first convocation in St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, on Apr. 20, 1927, twelve members of the graduating class received diplomas and certificates; the degree of B.D. was conferred on four and the Honorary degree of D.D. on Rev. Peter Bryce, Toronto; Rev. Frederick William Walleit Desbarres, B.A., Sackville; Rev. Donald Macdonald, B.D., Port Hastings; and Rev. Alexander Francis Robb, B.A., Korea. During the year 1926-27, 26 students were taking the regular course in Divinity and 22 other students were pursuing the Arts course.

St. Francis Xavier University. Thirty degrees were conferred at the joint Commencement exercises of the University and the Mount St. Bernard Ladies' College at Antigonish on May 11, 1927, six being Master of Arts, 21 Bachelor of Arts and 3 Bachelor of Science. The President Rector of the University, Rev. H. P. MacPherson, D.D., announced the appointment of Prof. Bourdin, of L'École Normale Supérieure, Paris, as Professor of French, in place of Prof. Bonno, who had gone to the University of California. He also announced the inauguration of a School of Commerce, in charge of James Macdonald, graduate of St. Francis Xavier, and of the Harvard School of Commerce. The address to the graduates was delivered by Rev. James M. Gillis, Editor of the Catholic World, New York.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College. The 1925-26 enrolment in the Degree and Farm Course was 67. During the year it was decided to affiliate with Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and on Mar. 21, 1927, a meeting was held in Halifax of the Associate Committee on Agricultural Education of the Honorary Advisory Development Council to synchronize the work of the two institutions. H. Barton, Dean and Principal of Macdonald College, was present, and as a result of the conference, courses at Truro were so arranged that students, who first studied at Truro, might enter Macdonald College without loss of time.

Other Provincial Organizations. The Nova Scotia Social Service Council in Annual Session at Truro on Apr. 21, 1927, adopted resolutions praising the Government for facilitating the more effective enforcement of the Temperance Act by appointing D. K. Grant as Inspector-in-Chief; expressing approval of its action in resisting efforts to have introduced "reactionary legislation"; asking the Attorney-General to enforce more strictly the law against

gambling and seeking an amendment of the law dealing with agricultural societies to prevent immoral and indecent shows, gambling, games of chance, etc. Officers elected were : Honorary President, His Honour J. C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia ; President, Rev. Hamilton Wigle, D.D.; General Secretary, Rev. H. R. Grant, D.D.

The Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities, with a membership of 64 out of the 69 municipalities in the Province (which, it was claimed, constituted a record for the American continent), held its Annual Meeting in Halifax, Aug. 25-27, 1926. Numerous practical addresses were delivered and 12 resolutions were considered. Of these the most important was one urging the Provincial Government to establish a municipal department, which would audit the books of the municipalities and supervise and control debenture issues and sinking funds. Officers elected were : President, J. MacNeill, Municipal Clerk, Cape Breton ; 1st Vice-President, D. W. Mackay, Mayor of Liverpool ; 2nd Vice-President, G. E. Romkey, Warden of Lunenburg ; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Roberts, Town Solicitor, Bridgewater.

Steps were taken in 1926-27 to re-establish the Provincial Exhibition, Halifax. On Nov. 9, the Provincial Government announced the appointment of a Nova Scotia Exhibition Commission, composed of Hon. J. A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources ; Prof. W. Saxby Blair, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Kentville ; W. S. Thompson, North Sydney ; Harry D. Bide, Amherst, and John Little, Yarmouth. Representatives were also named by the City of Halifax and the Farmers' Association. At an organization meeting on Nov. 24, Hon. Mr. Walker was elected President, and Mayor J. B. Kenny, Halifax, Vice-President, with M. McF. Hall, Halifax, Secretary, and it was decided to proceed with plans for holding the Exhibition in August or September, 1927. Owing to delays, however, it was agreed at a meeting on Mar. 18, 1927, not to hold the Exhibition until 1928, but meanwhile to proceed with the erection of buildings.

Executive Council of Nova Scotia

Premier and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, P.C.
Minister of Public Works and Mines.....	Col. the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington
Attorney-General.....	Hon. William Lorimer Hall
Minister of Highways.....	Hon. Percy Chapman Black
Minister of Natural Resources.....	Hon. John Archibald Walker
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. Frederick Fraser
Minister without Portfolio.....	Capt. the Hon. John Flint Cahane
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. B. A. LeBlanc, M.D., C.M.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. W. N. Rehfuess, M.C., C.M.
Speaker of the House of Assembly.....	Hon. Albert Parsons

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council.....	Arthur S. Barnstead
Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines.....	Norman McKenzie
Deputy Attorney-General.....	Frederick F. Mathers
Assistant Minister of Highways.....	Capt. the Hon. J. F. Cahane
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources.....	Col. Robert Innes
Superintendent of Education.....	Henry F. Munro, M.A., LL.D.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Incidents of the Session of 1927

Opened on Mar. 10, and prorogued on Apr. 21, 1927, the second Session of the 9th Legislature of New Brunswick was one of the shortest in the history of the Province. In all 93 Bills were introduced, of which 86 were given the Royal assent and became law. Conspicuous among them was an Act to regulate and control the sale of intoxicating liquor and repeal the Intoxicating Liquor Act of 1916. This measure proved to be the most outstanding legislation of the Session, though several other Bills of importance were enacted.

The Premier, Hon. John B. M. Baxter, K.C., met the Legislature with the strength of his following unimpaired, despite the holding of three By-elections, there being at the time 37 Conservatives and 11 Liberals in the House. The first By-election was due to the death of F. L. Potts, one of the members for the City and County of Saint John, H. Colby Smith (Cons.) being elected by acclamation on Dec. 4, 1926; the second, to the resignation of Hon. P. J. Veniot, Liberal leader and member for Gloucester, to contest a seat in the Federal General Election, resulting in the return by acclamation on Dec. 11 of Clovis T. Richard (Lib.); and the third to the death of John Lewis Peck, one of the members for the County of Albert, who was succeeded by Conrad J. Osman (Cons.), elected by acclamation on Feb. 22, 1927. The transfer of Hon. Mr. Veniot to the Federal arena had left the Liberals without a leader, and at a meeting of Opposition members and defeated candidates at Moncton on Jan. 19, 1927, it had been decided to leave the choice of a House leader to the members of the Legislature and defer the selection of a permanent leader until a Provincial Convention was held. At a caucus of Liberal members of the House on Mar. 10, Hon. A. Allison Dysart (Kent), who had been Speaker of the 8th Legislature, was elected House leader.

The Session was opened with the usual formalities by His Honour William F. Todd, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters :

(1) Death of John L. Peck ; (2) welcome to Lord Willingdon, Governor-General ; (3) celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation ; (4) the Duncan Report ; (5) position with respect to the Valley Railway ; (6) progress of Grand Falls development ; (7) investigation of conditions in the lumber industry ; (8) tourist travel ; (9) progress in agricultural development ; (10) immigration efforts ; (11) administration of highways ; (12) care of feeble-minded ; (13) favourable state of finances ; (14) provisions

to be outlined for sale of intoxicating liquor ; (15) completion of consolidation and revision of the Statutes.

The moving and seconding of the resolution to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was undertaken by Arthur R. MacKenzie (Charlotte) and Conrad J. Osman (Albert). The debate was resumed on Mar. 15, when Hon. A. A. Dysart, Opposition leader, made a general attack on the Government, charging laxity in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act, lack of preparation and effort in presenting the Province's case to the Duncan Commission, failure to grant relief from taxation, hostility to public ownership of hydro-electric power, and the handing over of the Grand Falls power to American financial kings for exploitation. Mr. Dysart was followed by Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, President of the Executive Council, who dealt particularly with Maritime claims, but took occasion to charge the Opposition leader with making a political football of the Prohibition question by avoiding a declaration as to his position in the matter of liquor control. The debate was concluded on Mar. 16, Clovis T. Richard (Gloucester) speaking first on behalf of the Opposition, and Hon. Mr. Baxter winding up for the Government. The Premier's speech was most comprehensive and ended with an interesting reference to the liquor question. He recalled that the existing Prohibition Act had been adopted in 1916 as a war-time measure without being submitted to a vote of the people. The only real effort to enforce the Act, he claimed, had been since his Government had come into power. Last year \$86,000 had been spent for the absurd purpose of watching the Province's own vendors, some of whom had the interest of private gain as opposed to public responsibility. He wanted to see a system—he did not know what it was going to be—that would take the element of private gain out of every feature of the business. Whatever system was adopted, there was no use in submitting it to the people by a name. "Give the people a practical demonstration," he said, "and after that let them say whether they want it or not." The Premier also dealt with the Duncan Report, urging a separation of the question from politics ; explained the Grand Falls situation, and spoke of the hopeful outlook for immigration. The Address was then adopted.

The Budget Speech was delivered by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. Antoine J. Leger, on Mar. 18. After outlining what he described as "the list of noticeable improvements in the Province" since the Government came into power, Mr. Leger took up the financial position of the Province. For the year ended Oct. 31, 1926, total estimated revenues had been \$3,695,771, and total ordinary expenditures, \$4,395,205, or an estimated deficit on income account of \$699,884. Ordinary revenues had actually amounted to \$4,382,655, or \$686,884 more than the estimate ; and ordinary expenditures to \$4,444,178, or \$49,973 more than the estimate. The deficit was accordingly \$61,523, which included the deficit on the Valley Railway. Excluding the Railway account there had been a surplus of \$236,834. Mr. Leger pointed out that,

while compelled to pay \$403,574 in interest alone, more than their predecessors had paid in 1925, they had been able to cut down the deficit to \$61,523, and maintain progress in the various services throughout the Province.

Capital expenditures for the year amounted to \$1,923,924, made up of Saint John and Quebec Railway, \$155,537; Electric Power Commission, \$175,357; bridges, \$192,100; roads, \$1,348,132; vocational buildings, \$52,797. Bonded obligations were increased by \$2,980,000, as follows: University of New Brunswick building, \$25,000; vocational building, \$80,000; liabilities of 1925, as provided by Act of 16 George V., Chapter 38, \$2,792,000; Electric Power Commission, \$250,000, less bonds redeemed, \$167,000. The bonded debt at the end of the year was \$35,325,909, and the net debt \$33,736,939. The total Public Debt amounted to \$37,068,979. For 1926-27, Mr. Leger estimated revenues at \$4,160,524 and expenditures at \$4,831,841, giving an estimated deficit on income account of \$671,317.

The Budget debate lasted for several days, and was not concluded until Mar. 30. Thirteen members, including Premier Baxter and three members of his Cabinet, spoke in support of the Government, and ten members, including A. A. Dysart, spoke in opposition. The debate was featured by the introduction on Mar. 25, by J. E. Michaud (Madawaska) of an amendment to the motion to go into supply, the purport of which was to express the appreciation of the Legislature to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and his Cabinet for the appointment of the Duncan Commission and for having adopted its recommendations, and asking assurance from the Provincial Government that the money coming to the Province as a result would be used for the benefit of the people. On Mar. 30, following a closing speech by the Premier, this amendment was negatived on a vote of 34 to 11, and the main motion carried by the same plurality.

The Legislature had meanwhile been awaiting with keen interest the introduction of the promised legislation on the control of liquor. The first step was taken at the evening session on Apr. 6, when Premier Baxter moved for leave to introduce and give first reading to a Bill entitled, "The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927." In doing so he recalled that in 1916 he had introduced the existing Intoxicating Liquor Act, and declared emphatically that it had produced neither prohibition nor respect for law. While there was difference of opinion in the Government ranks regarding the new Bill, a majority had decided upon the course to be pursued. In explaining the provisions of the new Bill, which introduced a system of Government control of the sale of liquor, he pointed out that it provided inescapable penalties not only for the bootlegger, but for the man who patronized him. After a three-hour debate the motion was put and carried by 27 to 20. Nine Government supporters voted against the motion, while the eleven Opposition members, though not all opposed to the principle of the measure,

contended that the Government had no mandate to deal with the question, and also voted against the motion.

Second reading of the Bill was moved on Apr. 7, and this again provoked considerable discussion. Hon. Mr. Dysart, after declaring that a mandate was lacking and that the Government were pledged by pre-election promises to a vigorous enforcement of the existing Act, moved an amendment, setting forth these views and concluding "that this Bill be not now read a second time." Premier Baxter replied and moved an amendment to the amendment that the Bill be read a second time. The House divided on the amendment to the amendment, which was adopted on a vote of 26 to 18. An analysis of the vote showed that two Government supporters who had voted for the Bill on first reading were absent; that Gordon Grant (York), who had voted against the Bill on first reading had changed over to its support, and that one of the absentee Conservatives was paired with a Liberal. The Bill went into Committee on Apr. 8, and passed through this stage with only minor amendments. It was given third reading on Apr. 19 with the understanding that there was a division in the House, those who opposed the Bill in the earlier stages still opposing it, though no formal vote was taken. It was provided by an amendment made on the last day that the sections constituting the control Commission should go into effect on the passing of the Act, but that the rest of the Bill should not come into force until proclaimed. The Commission, as appointed by the Government, was composed of Rev. R. G. Fulton, pastor of Centenary United Church, Saint John, Chairman; E. R. Teed, Woodstock, Deputy Chairman, and F. J. Robidoux, Shediac. Mr. Fulton announced that he would retire from the ministry at once and take up his headquarters in Fredericton.

An important enactment of the 1927 Session was an Act incorporating the Petitcodiac Tidal Power Co. The Bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Leger on Mar. 31, and given second reading on Apr. 4. It was considered by the Corporations Committee on Apr. 6, when Matthew Lodge, Moncton, chief spokesman of a delegation from the County of Westmoreland, explained the nature of the undertaking. The estimated cost was \$32,000,000, and the development would produce between 100,000 and 200,000 h.p. New York financiers had expressed willingness to finance it, and what they wanted was enough public-spirited citizens to raise \$100,000 for the surveys necessary to advance the project sufficiently for financiers to take hold. Sir Henry Thornton had promised to have a survey made relative to the electrification of the C. N. R. from Saint John to Halifax. The Committee named a sub-committee to confer with the promoters. There was considerable discussion of the Bill and eventually it was re-drafted. As finally approved on Apr. 20, the incorporators were given the power to proceed immediately to form their company, carry on preliminary surveys and prepare plans. These plans, before actual work of development was commenced, were to have the

approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and the company was given until Jan. 1st, 1929, to make application for this approval. In this form the Bill received third reading.

There was tabled on Apr. 13 the Report of a Royal Commission appointed on Oct. 4, 1926, to inquire into conditions affecting the lumber industry of the Province. The Commission was composed of Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, a Justice of the Supreme Court and F. C. Beatteay, a practical lumberman. Later George A. Stone, representing Labour, was added, when consideration was given to the bearing of the Workmen's Compensation Act on the industry. Sessions had been held at Fredericton, Campbellton, Bathurst, Chatham, Moncton, and Saint John, and some 48 witnesses had been examined. It was found that the long lumber industry was in a state of depression, largely as a result of world conditions, but that the pulp and paper industry was in a flourishing condition. Figures were quoted to show the loss on operations, and it was recommended that the scale be revised to meet new conditions. The Commission also recommended an extension of existing Crown land leases, a fixed rate of stumpage for 5-year periods ranging from \$1.75 for poplar to \$3 for spruce per 1,000-feet, and a \$2 rate for hardwood. A number of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were also recommended.

As an interlude to the business of the Session, the legislators went to Saint John on Apr. 1st as guests of the Board of Trade and the C. P. R. The day's events included a luncheon on board the C. P. R. liner *Montrose*, visits to the plants of T. S. Simms & Co., Limited, and the Atlantic Sugar Refining Co., Limited, and a dinner at the Admiral Beatty Hotel. The speakers on this occasion were L. W. Simms, President of the Board of Trade, who presided; Premier Baxter, Hon. A. A. Dysart, and Rev. James Dunlop.

Agriculture. The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended Oct. 31, 1926, was submitted by the Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture. The yield of the principal field crops was: oats, 5,118,000 bush.; buckwheat, 941,000 bush.; potatoes, 6,090,000 cwts.; turnips, 2,589,000 cwts.; hay and clover, 813,000 tons. The estimated number of livestock was: horses, 53,159; cattle, 224,462; sheep, 156,616; swine, 71,568; poultry, 806,513. There were 18 creameries in operation, with 2,875 patrons and with a production of 1,416,355 lbs. of butter valued at \$508,169, and 163,980 gallons of ice cream valued at \$243,663. There were 22 cheese factories, with 591 patrons and a production of 1,059,257 lbs. of cheese valued at \$181,487.

Consideration was given during the year to the possibility of canning or dehydrating the cheaper grades of apples, and arrangements were made for experiments on New Brunswick fruit at Ottawa. A preliminary survey of the growing and shipping of blueberries was made in the Summer, and in November a display

of New Brunswick apples was made at the Quebec Apple Show in Montreal.

Under the head of elementary agricultural education, a large number of projects were carried on, the total, including home plots, school beautifying, school gardens, poultry plots and school fairs, being 10,573 in which pupils from 251 districts participated. Nine new branch Women's Institutes were organized and two new agricultural societies. The latter were divided into 5 groups, and a representative of the Department placed in charge of each group.

Agricultural Organizations. The N. B. Seed Growers' Association, organized in 1925, held its Annual Meeting in Fredericton on Dec. 13, 1926, heard addresses from Peter Stewart, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, and Dr. F. Wahlen, Chief Seed Analyst, Ottawa, and elected D. R. Embleton, Douglas, President; David McLeod, Lincoln, Vice-President, and T. P. Hetherington, Fredericton, Manager.

The N. B. Farmers' and Dairymen's Association met in Woodstock, Jan. 18-20, 1927. The President, Austin Taylor, Salisbury, stated in his review that, while the year had been more or less trying, results had not been altogether disappointing, and some progress had been made. Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture, spoke enthusiastically of agricultural development and declared that New Brunswick was capable of producing livestock that could compete with animals produced anywhere in Canada. During the Convention several valuable addresses were delivered, and numerous resolutions were adopted. A. E. Raymond, Woodstock, was elected President; John Wood, Bloomfield, Vice-President; Mederic Chaisson, Rogersville, 2nd Vice-President; Austin Taylor, Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary, and A. J. Gaudet, St. Joseph, Recording Secretary.

The N. B. Sheep Breeders' Association, meeting at the same time, elected H. W. Rogers, Woodstock, President; G. A. M. King, Sussex, Vice-President; James Bremner, Fredericton, Secretary-Treasurer. The N. B. Poultry Exchange elected, President, W. P. Anderson, Port Elgin; Vice-President, Theo. Roy, Petit Roches; Secretary-Treasurer, F. Leslie Wood, Fredericton. The N. B. Dairymen United elected: President, George Whalen, Sussex; Vice-President, W. B. Pearson, Collina; Secretary, J. R. Sutherland, Sussex.

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the N. B. Fruit Growers' Association was held in Fredericton, Feb. 10, 1927. A membership of 230 was reported, with finances in excellent shape. A resolution was adopted recommending that the various clauses of the Duncan Report be put into effect. Officers elected were: President, H. A. Slipp, Southampton; Vice-President, C. Gordon Sharpe, Woodstock, and Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Turney, Fredericton.

Interesting conferences were held during the Winter between representatives of agricultural organizations and Saint John business men to consider means of stimulating the agricultural industry. The first of these took place on Dec. 17, 1926, and was of a preliminary nature. The second was held on Feb. 9, 1927, when plans were laid for a general conference in March, and the third on Mar. 22, 1927, when upwards of 60 farmers met members of the Board of Trade and discussed various problems of importance to the agricultural community.

The 14th Convention of the N. B. Women's Institutes was held in Fredericton on June 18, 1926. Resolutions were passed supporting any and all measures for the improvement of the condition of feeble-minded children; approving legislation affecting the distribution of the estates of intestates, the maintenance of deserted wives and children and illegitimate children; asking for more hospital accommodation for the tuberculous poor; and that only textbooks of Canadian or British authorship be chosen for use in public schools. Mrs. John Harvey, Fredericton, was elected President, and Mrs. Herbert Read, Stonehaven, Secretary.

Lands and Mines. The 66th Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Mines for the year ended Oct. 31, 1926, was submitted by Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines. This showed that the lumber cut amounted to 271,478,329 superficial feet. Of this 135,931,805 s. feet was spruce; 19,306,010 s. feet spruce (undersized permits); 14,446,186 s. feet pine, and 57,816,436 s. feet fir. Less than 9,000,000 feet of budworm spruce and fir was salvaged, as against 28,000,000 feet in the previous year. The salvaging of fire-killed lumber amounted to 12,000,000 feet, as compared with 21,000,000 feet in 1925. A total of 65 forest fires occurred; of these 52 per cent. were extinguished before extending beyond one acre, and only one fire spread beyond 1,000 acres. The total area of Crown land burned over was 9,562 acres. The policy of supervised brush burning was continued, and excellent progress was made by the railways in reducing damage from fires occurring from the right-of-way. The regulation requiring registration for forest travel was continued in force. Fire prevention publicity was generally conducted and two successful conferences were held in Fredericton in the interests of better fire prevention. One steel look-out tower was erected at Bronson, north of the Transcontinental Railway. Re-seeding experiments on burned-over land, made possible by the 3-year grant from the Research Council, were continued during 1926 by Dominion forestry officials in co-operation with the Province.

Non-resident game licences to the number of 1,219 were issued, or 204 more than in 1925. This included big game, salmon, trout, 3-day fishing and bird licences. The number of local hunting licences was 9,719, or 159 less than 1925. An amendment to the Game Law, made in 1926, requiring local hunters to report the number of game killed, proved successful in securing more accurate statistics. 1,381 moose and 6,094 deer were reported killed.

While natural gas, oil and gypsum showed a greater production in 1926, there was a decrease from 184,102 to 152,837 tons in the output of coal, due mainly to labour troubles in the Minto coal fields. The production of crude oil amounted to 203,410 gals., and the value of gas to \$128,152. The total amount of gypsum quarried was 63,408 tons as compared with 57,961 tons in 1925.

The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association was held in Fredericton on Apr. 20, 1927. Officers elected were: President, C. W. Alden, Saint John; Vice-President, Stanley Douglass, Fredericton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. Anderson, Saint John.

Education. The Annual Report of the schools of New Brunswick for 1925-26 was submitted on Jan. 27, 1927, by W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education. The number of schools (2nd term) was 2,300; teachers, 2,525, and pupils 75,091. The total number of different pupils in attendance during the year was 80,769. An approximate estimate of the total expenditure for public school services (not including grants to the schools for the

blind and deaf and dumb) was \$2,901,328, of which \$2,263,081 was voted at annual school meetings, etc.; \$213,066 came from county school funds, and \$425,180 was disbursed by the Education Office from provincial funds.

On Apr. 9, 1926, Lord Beaverbrook announced in London that he had decided to offer 25 travelling scholarships to high school teachers of New Brunswick as an experiment, affording that number an opportunity to travel in Great Britain during the Summer. Lord Beaverbrook had resided as a boy in Newcastle, N.B., and been educated in the public schools of that town. The party, under the leadership of Mr. Justice O. S. Crockett, of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, crossed the Atlantic in July and returned in August. They were afforded exceptional opportunities to visit points of interest in the British Isles and meet noted people, as the personal guests of Lord and Lady Beaverbrook.

At a conference of the school inspectors of the Province with W. S. Carter, LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education, and Hedley V. B. Bridges, LL.D., Principal of the Normal School in Fredericton, on Dec. 30, each inspector reported on his district, and there was a discussion of district difficulties, schools unvisited by inspectors, districts without teachers, physical training, etc.

The Annual Meeting of the N. B. Teacher's Association was held in Moncton on Apr. 15, 1927. Principal H. B. V. Bridges, Campbellton, President, tendered his resignation, as he was leaving the profession in June, but was asked to remain in office until the end of his two-years' term. A resolution was adopted expressing the hope that the New Brunswick Government would at as early a date as possible, provide some sort of pension scheme for teachers engaged in vocational work, who were not regularly licensed in New Brunswick. Principal W. McL. Barker, Moncton, was Vice-President and Principal Charles T. Wetmore, Rothesay, Secretary.

Mount Allison University. The year 1926-27 as reviewed by the President, George J. Trueman, at the Convocation ceremonies on May 17, 1927, was from most points of view unusually satisfactory. Attendance was large, health mainly good and the graduating class the largest in the history of the University. At this time Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: LL.D. upon Hon. F. B. Black, Sackville; Rev. Frank P. Day, Swarthmore, Pa.; Dr. Reginald R. Gates, London, England; Senator Clifford W. Robinson, Moncton; D.D. upon Rev. Charles W. Wright, B.D., Westfield, N.J. The Annual Meeting of the Regents was held on Apr. 18, 1927, with Dr. B. C. Borden, Chairman, presiding. Officers elected for the next quadrennium were: Chairman, R. C. Tait, Shediac; Secretary, Norman T. Avard, Joggins; Treasurer, Prof. S. W. Hunton, Sackville. All reports presented were of a favourable nature, indicating that excellent work was being done. On June 8 the official opening of the Mount Allison Memorial Library took place, with an appropriate dedication service, attended by Hon. W. F. Todd, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and other distinguished citizens.

University of New Brunswick. Enrolment for 1926-27 was 247. At the opening of the autumn term Robert Pugh, M.A. (Oxon), was appointed to the chair of Modern Languages in succession to Dr. G. H. R. O'Donnell, resigned, and H. B. Hachey, a graduate of St. Francis Xavier and McGill, to the

chair of Physics. The chief event of importance during the year was the launching of the Half Million Dollar Endowment Fund campaign, the plan having been formulated by the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, one of the older graduates of the University, about one-half of the objective being on hand or pledged. The Encaenial Exercises of the University were held on May 12, 1927, when degrees were conferred on 24 graduates in Arts, 5 in Law, 3 in Engineering, and 2 in Forestry. One degree of Master of Science was conferred in course, and degrees of D.Sc., *Honoris Causa*, were conferred on two members of the Faculty, John Stephens, M.A., M.A.I., Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Drawing, and Adam Cameron, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Chemistry. During the Exercises emphasis was laid on the fact that the year 1927 marked the 100th anniversary of the erection of the Main Building; it was also announced that the Memorial Building was practically clear of debt.

Fisheries. The value of the production of the fisheries of New Brunswick in 1926, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was \$5,325,478, compared with \$4,798,589 in 1925. The sardine fishery was of chief importance, with a catch of 171,637 bbls., and a total marketed value of \$1,172,490. The pack amounted to 217,592 cases, valued at \$980,474. The catch of lobsters amounted to 59,611 cwts., with a marketed value of \$1,135,664. The amount of capital represented by all equipment used in catching and landing the fish was \$3,841,518, and the number of persons employed was 9,024. The amount of capital invested in fish curing and canning establishments was \$1,424,066. The number of such establishments was 189 and employees numbered 2,420.

Public Works. The 72nd Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ended Oct. 31, 1926, was presented by Hon. D. A. Stewart. It dealt principally with work on highway construction and maintenance. During the year the Highway Department was entirely reorganized and divided into 7 districts, each under a District Highway Engineer, with B. H. Kinghorn, Chief Highway Engineer. The patrol system was extended to cover 1,278 miles of main and 332 miles of secondary trunk highways. A large number of road signs were also erected. The road system of the Province was divided into (a) main trunk highways, 1,260 miles; (b) secondary trunk highways, 2,700 miles, and (c) branch or by-roads, 6,900 miles. Work done on main trunk highways in 1926 consisted of 58.3 miles of full gravel and 85.6 miles of light gravel. Expenditure totalled \$661,102. The Department also spent \$788,222 on secondary trunk roads; \$214,980 on branch roads; \$231,258 on ordinary bridges; \$270,746 on permanent bridges, and \$252,527 on road patrol. The total expenditure on all works was \$2,599,182. The Motor Vehicle Branch reported a registration in 1926 of 19,412 automobiles, and 1,853 trucks.

Electric Power Commission. The 7th Annual Report of the N. B. Electric Power Commission for the year ended Oct. 31, 1926, was submitted by the Commissioners, E. A. Reilly (Chairman), A. D. Ganong, J. D. Palmer, F. J. Robidoux, and E. A. Schofield, with A. R. Carter, Secretary. The properties under the control of the Commission were well maintained. Extensions were completed to connect the Commission's system with the N. B. Power Company's plant at Saint John and to supply the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., Fairville, the village of Havelock, the town of Shediac, and the district between Moncton and Shediac. Saint John, Sussex and Moncton, where power was sold wholesale, reported 11,494 customers, as compared with 10,854 in 1925. In addition, the Commission distributed direct to 1,301 customers, an increase of 172. The quantity of power generated was 21,494,900 k.w.h., and 1,250,400 k.w.h. were purchased from the N. B. Power Company. The amount of energy required to serve the Commission's regular customers increased from 15,539,300 in 1925 to 19,813,700 k.w.h. in 1926. The total deficit on the Southern system was reduced from \$43,614 in 1925 to \$36,126 in 1926, and on the Northern system from \$11,890 to \$7,480.

Vital Statistics. The 9th Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Minister of Health was submitted by George G. Melvin, M.D., D.P.H.

It contained the vital statistics of New Brunswick for 1925, which showed 10,949 births, 2,908 marriages, and 4,960 deaths, or a rate of 27.1, 7.2 and 12.2 per 1,000 of population respectively. The birth-rate increased slightly over 1925, and, except for Quebec, was the highest in Canada. On the other hand, the death rate was also, next to Quebec, the highest in Canada.

Miscellaneous Incidents. An event of very great importance to the Province occurred on Aug. 10, 1926, when a ceremony to mark the inauguration of construction work at the Grand Falls power site on the Saint John River took place. Development was being undertaken by the St. John River Power Co., a subsidiary of the International Paper Company, which had been incorporated in April, 1926. It consisted of a dam at the head of the Falls, a tunnel under the town of Grand Falls, and a 60,000 h.p. generating station at the lower basin. Proceedings commenced with a luncheon attended by 600 persons, after which Premier Baxter pushed the button which exploded a charge of dynamite in the rocky gorge of the river. Among those present were His Honour W. F. Todd, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; Sir Douglas Hazen, Chief Justice; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier, and members of his Cabinet; and A. R. Graustein, President of the International Paper Co., New York.

Provincial Fire Marshal H. H. McLellan reported to the N. B. Fire Prevention Board on Feb. 3, 1927, that there had been 851 fires in 1926, involving a property loss of \$1,679,411, and an insurance loss of \$1,173,897. All figures showed improvement over 1925.

On Mar. 12, 1926, the Royal Commission appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into a strike of miners at the Minto Coal Company's mines, completed its inquiry, and on Mar. 26 the strike was settled by the acceptance of the Commission's proposals. The Commission was composed of S. E. R. Teed, Woodstock, Chairman; George A. Stone, Moncton, and Luke S. Morrison, Fredericton.

The Union of N. B. Municipalities held its 19th Annual Convention in Saint John, Oct. 27-28, 1926. Several excellent addresses were delivered, among them being: "Municipal Homes and Old Age Pensions," by Dr. Roy B. Liddy, Professor of Philosophy, Mount Allison University; "The Practical Side of the Feeble-Minded Question," by Dr. Mabel Hannington, Medical Inspector of Schools, Saint John; "The Relation of New Brunswick to the Maritimes," by J. D. McKenna; "Council-Manager System of Government for New Brunswick," by M. J. Rutledge, Town Manager, Woodstock; "Town Management," by Arthur I. Anglin, formerly of Harvard University, and "Taxation Methods," by Dr. W. C. Keirstead, Professor of Philosophy and Economics, University of New Brunswick. Resolutions were adopted asking for a commission to make a thorough survey of the school system of the Province; approving a Bill establishing a system of arbitration in disputes between municipal districts and favouring greater financial aid for the University of New Brunswick. Officers elected were: President, Mayor Graham, St. Stephen; Vice-President, Councillor A. T. LeBlanc, Shediac; Secretary-Treasurer, J. King Kelley, k.c., Saint John.

The 14th Annual Convention of the N. B. Federation of Labour was held in Fredericton, Mar. 22-24, 1927. Consideration was given to various matters affecting the interests of labour, and on Mar. 24 delegates submitted resolutions adopted to the Provincial Government. These included certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act; re-drafting of the Factories Act along the lines of the Ontario Act; appointment of a commission to study existing labour legislation in Canada; legislation to make the findings of the Board of Public Utilities final, and not subject to appeal; establishment of Old Age Pensions; protection of highway crossings; development under public ownership of all remaining water powers, etc. Officers elected were: President, J. E. Tighe, Saint John; 1st Vice-President, R. Nickerson, Moncton; 2nd Vice-President, G. Crawford, Fredericton; 3rd Vice-President, S. Burns, Fredericton Junction; Secretary-Treasurer, G. R. Melvin, Saint John.

Much interest was aroused in the auction sale on Apr. 7, 1927, in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fredericton, of 17 fishing leases on the Restigouche River and vicinity. The sale attracted many wealthy sportsmen, and the

Province realized \$75,500 a year for the 5-year period involved, as compared with \$16,000 a year at the preceding sale. The highest price paid was \$12,800 for a 20-mile stretch in the Kedgwick River.

Announcement was made on Apr. 22, 1927, by Premier Baxter, that a Bureau of Provincial Information had been established and would commence to operate on May 1st, under the direction of J. D. Black, a newspaperman of 20 years' experience and recently news editor of *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton.

An outstanding demonstration of the unity of the people of New Brunswick was given on June 15, 1927, when at a complimentary dinner tendered by the Saint John Board of Trade to Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General of Canada and former Premier of the Province, and Hon. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O., Minister of National Defence, the Maritime Province representatives in the Federal Cabinet, the toast to the guests of honour was proposed by the Premier, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, a political opponent, who declared that political allegiances must be severed when questions of the well-being of New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces were at stake.

Executive Council of New Brunswick

Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. John B. M. Baxter, K.C.
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Clerk.....	Hon. Antoine J. Leger.
Minister of Lands and Mines.....	Hon. Charles D. Richards
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. David A. Stewart
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Lewis Smith
Minister of Health and Labour.....	Hon. Henry I. Taylor, M.D.
President Executive Council and Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Leonard P. D. Tilley, K.C.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. E. Albert Reilly, K.C.
Speaker of the House of Assembly.....	Hon. J. Leonard O'Brien

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Clerk of Executive Council.....	Miles B. Dixon
Deputy Attorney-General.....	T. Carleton Allen, K.C.
Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....	Robert Bayley
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.....	G. H. Prince, B.S.F.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....	B. H. Kinghorn
Secretary of Agriculture.....	Harvey Mitchell
Superintendent of Education.....	W. S. Carter, M.A., LL.D.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The 1927
Session
of the
General
Assembly

On Mar. 15, 1927, His Honour Frank R. Heartz, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, opened the Fourth Session of the 40th General Assembly of the Province. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters: (1) welcome to the members of the Assembly; (2) farewell to the departing Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy; (3) welcome to the new Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon; (4) proposed visit to the Island of the Vice-Regal party; (5) celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation; (6) economic and industrial improvement in 1926; (7) recommendations of the Duncan Report; (8) prosperity of agriculture; (9) progress of co-operative marketing; (10) high quality of dairy products; (11) improvement of dairy herds; (12) increase in the number of Women's Institutes; (13) measures to be taken to develop fruit industry; (14) advancement of technical education; (15) encouragement of fisheries; (16) improvement of professional qualifications of teachers; (17) adoption of uniform text books; (18) continuance of programme of road improvement; (19) effort to secure additional grant under Canada Highways Act; (20) organization of patrol system; (21) improvement of secondary highways; (22) measures to be submitted; (23) annual reports to be presented; (24) Public Accounts to be placed before the Members; (25) prayer for Divine guidance.

The motion to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was introduced on Mar. 16 by W. Chester S. McLure (Cons.), 5th District of Queen's, and seconded by Howard J. MacDonald (Cons.), 5th District of King's. The Leader of the Opposition, A. C. Saunders (Lib.), 2nd District of Prince, followed, and delivered a criticism of the lack of tax relief provided; of the claiming of credit by the Government for obtaining the Railway Grant and Duncan Report; and of the Premier's action in announcing his liquor policy at a banquet and not referring to it in the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Saunders continued his arraignment of the Government on Mar. 17. The Premier, Hon. J. D. Stewart (Cons.), 5th District of King's, replied *seriatim* to the charges of the Opposition Leader, and with regard to his announcement of the Government's policy on the liquor question, said that he had yet to learn why a proposition, which had no effect on the business of the Session, should be placed in the Speech. Others who participated in the debate were Hon. A. F. Arsenault, Minister without Portfolio and member for the 3rd District of Prince; W. R. Dennis (Lib.), 2nd District of Prince, and Hon. Dr. W. J. P. McMillan, Minister without Portfolio, 5th District of Queen's.

The Budget Speech was delivered on Mar. 30 by Premier Stewart. He pointed out in opening that, while the Government in Prince Edward Island had to bear expenditures which in other provinces and parts of the Empire were carried by the municipalities, and while the cost of government in a small area was proportionately heavier *per capita* than in a large one, yet the cost *per capita* in Prince Edward Island compared favourably with other parts of the Empire. He then instituted a comparison between the expenditures made during the four years of the Bell Government's term of office, and the three years that his own Government had been in power, claiming that the former had increased the liabilities of the Province by \$516,031, while his Government had only increased them by \$325,511. The Premier then reviewed the Public Accounts for 1926. These showed total ordinary revenues of \$747,060; receipts on account of highway improvement, \$110,181; gasoline tax unexpended, \$5,012; interest on sinking fund investments, etc., \$19,766; total, \$882,021. Total ordinary expenditure amounted to \$724,958; capital expenditure, \$708; highway improvement, including credit balance of \$569, \$110,181; sinking funds, \$35,486; total, \$871,334. After outlining proposed expenditures for 1927, the Premier announced tax reductions as follows: automobile registration fee, from \$5 to \$2.50; land tax, 20 per cent.; income tax, increased exemption from \$500 to \$750 for unmarried and to \$1,000 for married persons. He also promised further reductions in the next Budget.

Mr. Saunders followed. He claimed that had the Government not received the \$80,000 C. N. R. property tax, there would have been a deficit of \$74,714, and he proceeded to show that deficits were increasing annually. The Budget debate was continued until Apr. 8, many Members taking part, and this proved to be the most important feature of the Session.

An interesting incident was the introduction on Apr. 11 by Jeremiah Blanchard (Lib.), 1st District of Prince, seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, of a resolution recording the thanks and appreciation of the Province for the generous treatment accorded by the Liberal Government at Ottawa in connection with the Railway Grant and Duncan Commission. The resolution was defeated by 18 to 3.

The Assembly was prorogued on Apr. 12, the Lieutenant-Governor giving the Royal assent to 31 measures.

The Election of 1927. A General Election was held in Prince Edward Island on June 25, 1927. At the previous General Election in 1923, there had been returned 25 Conservatives and 5 Liberals. Three By-elections were held on Jan. 14, 1926, the first in the 5th District of Prince caused by the appointment of the sitting member, Creelman McArthur, to the Senate of Canada; the second in the 3rd District of King's by the resignation of Hon. John A. McDonald, Minister of Public Works; and the third in

the 4th District of Prince by the death of Hon. Albert P. Prowse. Members elected were respectively George D. Pope, Hon. H. Frank McPhee, and Norman McLeod, giving the Conservatives 26 and the Liberals 4 members. During the Federal election campaign of 1926, Hon. J. H. Myers, Minister of Agriculture, resigned to contest a seat in Queen's County. He was defeated, but was not re-appointed to the Provincial Government, and Premier Stewart took charge as Acting Minister of the Department. This seat remained vacant during the legislative Session of 1927.

The campaign may be said to have commenced when at a banquet in his honour tendered by the Charlottetown Conservative Club on Mar. 15, the day of the opening of the Legislature, Premier Stewart announced that he would submit to the people as a plank in the platform of his Party, the repeal of the Prohibition Act and the enactment of a law based on the principle of Government Control of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This issue became the dominating feature of the campaign. The following were the chief planks in Premier Stewart's platform : (a) to continue to press the Island's claims against Canada and to reduce taxation upon obtaining further financial relief ; (b) improvement of secondary roads and general support of all measures for maintaining the highways ; (c) to bring back Prince Edward Islanders ; (d) to investigate water power possibilities ; (e) Government Control of the sale of liquor.

Mr. Saunders, the Liberal Leader, also advocated further pressing of the Island's claims and reduced taxation ; the payment of an equitable portion of the Railway Grant to Charlottetown, and the incorporated towns in which railway property was situated and, with respect to Prohibition, a more strict enforcement of the existing law and a reduction in the sale price of liquors for medicinal purposes, to be followed in July, 1929, by a plebiscite.

The campaign was waged with much intensity. In opposition to Premier Stewart's Government Control policy, the Temperance Alliance brought in a considerable number of outside speakers, including Rev. Dr. Murdoch MacKinnon, Toronto ; Mrs. Gordon Wright, President of the Canadian W. C. T. U. ; Rev. John Coburn, Assistant Secretary, Social Service Department, United Church of Canada ; Rev. Archibald Sutherland, Fredericton, General Secretary of the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance, and Mrs. H. P. Newcombe, Halifax. Recognizing the important part played by the women's vote in the contest, the Conservatives brought to the Island, Mrs. Howard Fallis, Peterboro, Vice-President of the Ontario Conservative Association.

At the nominations on June 18, each Party entered a full *quota* of candidates, sixty in all. The result of the balloting on June 25 was almost a complete reversal of the 1923 Election, the Liberals winning 24 seats and the Conservatives holding only 6 seats. The successful candidates were as follows :

KING'S COUNTY

District	Councillor	Assemblyman
1st.....	H. D. McLean (Con.).....	Dr. A. A. McDonald (Con.)
2nd.....	Jas. P. McIntyre (Lib.).....	H. H. Cox (Lib.)
3rd.....	Dr. Grant (Lib.).....	John Mustard (Lib.)
4th.....	Bruce Butler (Lib.).....	John A. Campbell (Lib.)
5th.....	Hon. J. D. Stewart (Con.).....	P. A. Scully (Lib.)

QUEEN'S COUNTY

1st.....	W. F. A. Stewart (Lib.).....	Peter Sinclair (Lib.)
2nd.....	B. W. LePage (Lib.).....	Angus McPhee (Lib.)
3rd.....	David McDonald (Lib.).....	Russell Clarke (Lib.)
4th.....	George S. Inman (Lib.).....	J. J. Larabee (Lib.)
5th.....	Hon. Dr. McMillan (Con.).....	W. Chester S. McLure (Con.)

PRINCE COUNTY

1st.....	H. Gordon (Lib.).....	J. H. Blanchard (Lib.)
2nd.....	W. H. Dennis (Lib.).....	A. C. Saunders (Lib.)
3rd.....	H. A. Darby (Lib.).....	Hon. A. F. Arsenault (Con.)
4th.....	W. M. Lea (Lib.).....	Horace Wright (Lib.)
5th.....	Lucas R. Allen (Lib.).....	J. F. McNeill (Lib.)

Agriculture. The year 1926 was one of great encouragement. Hopes of the seed-time were more than generously fulfilled in the form of an abundant harvest, characterized by a quality of rare excellence. Owing to unfavourable weather, seeding was late in commencing, but details of seeding were well performed and germination and growth were generally satisfactory. The acreage sown to grain showed a decrease compared with the previous year, but the estimated yield was greater by upwards of 200,000 bushels. Pasturage conditions were excellent, and the flow of milk was maintained at a high level. Corn production, owing to the lateness of planting and the coolness of the weather during the growing season, experienced an off year. Root crops yielded less than an average crop but the potato crop from the standpoint of both quantity and quality was one of the best in the history of the Province. The area sown was almost 1,000 acres greater than in 1925, and the production exceeded that of 1925 by at least 500,000 bushels. Prices were highly remunerative.

The Report of the Department of Agriculture, as submitted by Hon. J. D. Stewart, Acting Minister, gave the following estimate of the area, yield and value of the field crops in 1926 :

Crop	Area in Acres	Yield	Value
Spring Wheat.....	31,238	562,000 bush.	\$ 835,000
Oats.....	160,590	5,564,000 "	3,282,000
Barley.....	5,235	172,000 "	163,000
Peas.....	162	3,000 "	7,500
Buckwheat.....	2,868	84,000 "	74,000
Mixed Grains.....	21,642	783,000 "	598,000
Potatoes.....	34,891	4,603,000 cwt.	5,992,000
Turnips, etc.....	10,334	2,086,000 "	1,472,000
Hay and Clover.....	251,977	429,000 tons	4,641,000
Fodder Corn.....	756	3,800 "	15,000

A great measure of activity was in evidence in the livestock industry. The swine industry made steady progress, and the number of hogs sold through co-operative agencies increased. The returns from the poultry flocks were encouraging. Statistics of livestock showed :—horses, 34,370 ; cattle, 114,704 ; sheep, 83,437 ; pigs, 49,711 ; fowls, 760,844.

There were 22 creameries in operation which produced 1,842,141 lbs. of butter of a gross value of \$653,232, and 20 cheese factories, which made 2,002,855 lbs. of cheese, of a gross value of \$318,903.

The interest in the Women's Institute Branch was well maintained, upwards of 20 new branches having been organized, and a great volume of valuable work performed. The number of branches was 133.

Various Island agricultural organizations held their Annual Meetings in Charlottetown about Mar. 1st, 1927. The first of these was the P. E. I. Dairy Association, which met on Feb. 28. In his presidential address, W. J. Gibson contrasted the production of 1899, when the Association was formed, with that of

1926, showing that the output of butter had increased from 722,000 lbs. of a net value of 14.5 cents per lb. to 1,842,141 lbs. of a net value of 34 cents. Numerous addresses were delivered and the following Directors were elected: Queen's County, W. J. Gibson, Marshfield; J. P. Simmons, Charlottetown; J. H. Simpson, Bay View; King's County, John McKinnon, Bear River; John A. Dewar, North Perth; Prince County, Roy E. McLean, Lot 16, and C. M. Howett, Kensington.

The Potato Growers' Association met the next day with over 500 in attendance. The keenest interest was shown in the work of the organization. Several valuable addresses were delivered and informative discussions held on problems of the industry.

On Mar. 2 at a combined meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute and the Swine Breeders' Association, approval was given to the formation of the Maritime Marketing Board. Officers elected by the Directors of the Institute were: President, R. A. Proffitt, Prince County; Vice-President, W. W. Crosby, Queen's County; Secretary, C. E. McKenzie. Officers of the Swine Breeders were: President, Peter Brodie; Vice-President, W. J. Gibson; Secretary, A. W. Peterson.

The P. E. I. Egg and Poultry Association met on Mar. 31, 1927. Total amount of eggs marketed in 1926 was stated to have been 1,129,442 doz., and the average price for all grades, 28.86 cts. per doz. The number of members increased from 3,536 to 3,702. Directors elected were: Prince County, W. B. McLellan, J. A. Thompson, Fulton Simpson; Queen's County, J. R. Munn, E. Howatt, J. J. McGillivray, John McLean; King's County, J. E. Dingwell, R. G. McLaren, J. W. McLean.

The Annual Meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association was also held on Mar. 3. The President, W. H. McGregor, presented a report on the progress of the industry. The two vacancies on the directorate were filled by the election of Joseph Dunbar, Prince County, and Oliver Saunders, Queen's County.

Fisheries. The value of the production of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island in 1926, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was \$1,427,072, as compared with \$1,598,119 in the previous year. The principal item of production was lobster, which showed a catch of 66,502 cwt., as compared with 78,570 cwt. in 1925. The average price per case of canned lobster was \$30, compared with \$28 in the previous year. 2,916 men were employed in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, and 1,564 in canning and curing operations, both of which showed a decrease from 1925.

Public Works. The Report of the Department of Public Works, which was concerned with the care of public buildings, county courts, gaols, ferries, roads and bridges, was submitted by Hon. H. F. McPhee, Minister of Public Works. It showed an ordinary expenditure in 1926 of \$244,359, and a capital expenditure of \$708. In connection with the highway improvement programme, H. H. Shaw, Provincial Engineer, stated that no new projects had been submitted for Federal aid. The largest part of the work was done in building steel and concrete bridges and culverts and in surfacing various weak stretches of road with gravel. The programme, in accordance with the Canada Highways Act, was practically completed. It included approximately 850 miles of road, of which projects covering 780 miles of county roads and 5 miles of roads through towns had been built at a cost to the Department of \$1,492,975, and on which the Federal aid amounted to \$537,581.

Falconwood Hospital. This Provincial institution was governed by a Board of Trustees, of which the Premier, Hon. J. D. Stewart, was President. Reporting for 1926, the Medical Superintendent, V. L. Goodwill, M.M., C.M., stated that there were in residence at Jan. 1st, 155 men and 153 women, a total of 308. During the year 43 men and 26 women were admitted and 2 men were re-admitted, a total of 69. The total number under care and treatment was 198 men and 179 women. There were discharged or removed by death 46 men and 27 women, and the year closed with 152 men and 152 women, a total of 304. An event of

the year was the burning on June 28 of the main tower, as a result of being struck by lightning.

Education. Statistics with respect to the schools of Prince Edward Island in 1926 were furnished by H. H. Shaw, Chief Superintendent of Education, in his Annual Report submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor. These gave the following particulars: Number of school districts, 479; number of schools in operation, 471; number of departments, 614; enrolment of pupils, 17,324 (boys, 8,764; girls, 8,560); average daily attendance, 11,823, or 68.2 per cent. of the enrolment; number of teachers, 616 (male, 142; female, 474); government expenditure on schools, \$283,022; district expenditure, \$171,649; expenditure per pupil enrolled, \$23.82; expenditure per pupil in attendance, \$35.01. There were held in 1926, 53 school fairs, participated in by 264 schools with 17,432 exhibits made by 5,860 pupils.

A number of courses were offered in connection with the Technical Education Act and total enrolment was 657. The chief feature during the year was the establishing of evening classes for the advancement of workers in their daily occupations. The numbers anxious to take this course far exceeded expectations. The success of the night school conducted at Georgetown, which was among the first to be established, had a wide influence on the extension of this work.

The Annual Convention of the P. E. I. Teachers' Federation took place in Prince of Wales College Hall, Charlottetown, May 4-6, 1927. In addition to the address of the President, E. J. Hodgson Morrisey, which reviewed the year's work, addresses were delivered by H. H. Shaw, Chief Superintendent of Education, on "Changes of Text Books"; Rev. Fr. James A. Cloran, c.s.s.r., on "Ideals in Teaching"; Miss Jean Browne, National Director of the Junior Red Cross of Canada, on "Ideals in Public Health"; Dr. S. N. Robertson and Lloyd W. Shaw.

At the 73rd annual Commencement of St. Dunstan's University, on May 26, 1927, 22 students graduated in Arts and were addressed by Hon. W. J. McMillan, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S. The following appointments to the staff were made during the year: Rev. Gavan Monaghan, Ph.D., Professor of Scholastic Philosophy; Charles McGillivray, B.Sc., Professor of Biology; Rev. Urban Gillis, B.A., Assistant Professor of Latin and History; Rev. Clarence Pitre, B.L., Assistant Director of the Commercial Department;

Other Reports. As Acting Registrar-General, Hon. J. D. Stewart reported that in the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, there had been 1,127 births, 976 deaths, and 406 marriages. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, there were 1,653 births, 790 deaths, and 455 marriages.

There were 164 fires in Prince Edward Island in 1926, involving a property loss of \$384,234, and an insurance loss of \$256,003. This represented a *per capita* loss of \$4.35, which was the highest in several years.

The Saunders Cabinet. On Aug. 12, 1927, the Stewart Government resigned and the new Saunders Cabinet was sworn in, the *personnel* of which included;

Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. C. Saunders
Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. W. M. Lea
Minister of Works.....	Hon. J. P. McIntyre
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. S. Blanchard
" " ".....	Hon. George S. Inman
" " ".....	Hon. W. B. Lepage
" " ".....	Dr., the Hon. J. L. MacNeil
" " ".....	Hon. David Macdonald
" " ".....	Hon. W. Bruce Butler

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly..... Louis L. Jenkins

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

General Conditions; The Wheat Pools

Business and economic conditions in the Prairie Provinces continued to improve throughout the year 1926. An accurate review of the situation was given in an article by Hon. T. A. Crerar, in *The Globe*, (Financial Review of 1926) Toronto, published on Jan. 1st, 1927, in which he said:

Western Canada has experienced another good year in 1926. This has been the fourth in succession, for the tide of affairs, after running adversely to Western Canada for several years, changed strongly in favour of the Western Provinces in 1923. The favourable business conditions which now exist, not only in the West, but in many parts of Canada, as the direct result of improvement in Western affairs, are based not only on the effects of one year's crop production, but on the cumulative results of four successive years. The whole West, and all business which depends on the West, is now on a much firmer foundation than ever before. The business now done in Western Canada is based mainly on current production, and not on increase of indebtedness. Periods of business boom in the past have been based to a large extent on the expenditure of large sums of borrowed money, quite inevitable and, to a large extent, quite desirable in the development of a new country, and a lot of business has been transacted which rested, not on the deliberate investment of borrowed money for improvement, but on the increase of debt by farmers during a number of years of unprofitable results. During the past four years a large part of the debts of farmers, both those willingly and those unwillingly incurred, have been disposed of. The amount of borrowed money invested in Western agriculture is still, of course, of great proportions, but only the banks and mortgage companies could testify to the full extent of the reductions made in recent years. Instead of these lending institutions showing anxiety now to reduce the total of their holdings in the West, there is now a tendency to offer money on much less onerous terms than formerly. . . . Present conditions in Western Canada are such as to attract immigration, and there is every justification for our extending and intensifying our efforts to bring the advantages of this country before the people of other countries.

Similar opinions were expressed by many other leading business men. Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman of the Canadian National Railways, stated in November, 1926, after a tour of the West, that there was "good, healthy growth" and that everywhere the country was going ahead. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, expressed the opinion on his Western tour in September, 1926, that conditions were undeniably improving. The testimony of prominent Winnipeg traders was of the same character.

Provincial and municipal finance reflected the improvement in business conditions. Rates for both public and private borrowing of money declined. All testimony was to the effect that collections were much improved.

The wheat crop of 1926 was somewhat reduced in total volume from that of 1925. Both Manitoba and Alberta had larger wheat production than in 1925, but that was more than offset by

a reduction in Saskatchewan from the heavy yield of the previous year. The final summary of the 1925 crop, issued on Oct. 6, 1926, by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, indicated a total yield of 409,201,000 bushels of wheat, of which 353,301,000 bushels had been inspected at that date. On Dec. 22, 1926, the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association estimated the 1926 wheat crop at 371,226,000 bushels. The Dominion Government estimate of the wheat crop of the three Prairie Provinces was 381,284,000 bushels. Unfavourable weather during the threshing season reduced the grade of a considerable portion of the crop, and excessive moisture in the grain caused much of it to grade damp and tough. Alexander Thomson, President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, said in a statement published on Jan. 3, 1927, that the crop was practically the same as that of the year before in quantity and ranked as one of the largest in the history of the Prairie Provinces. The crop, he declared was not only a very large one, but also a very good one, with wheat of good milling quality. Mr. Thomson estimated the exportable surplus of the crop at about 280,000,000 bushels, and added that the sale of the crop would do much to rehabilitate the Western farmer and to stimulate the business of the whole Dominion.

The 1926 wheat crop seemed likely to sell at an average price slightly lower than that of the previous year. Up to May 31, the average of the daily closing price on the Winnipeg market for No. 1 Northern wheat, basis in store at Fort William or Port Arthur, was stated by *The Grain Trade News* to be \$1.43, against a corresponding figure for the previous year of \$1.50.

The Wheat Pools. During 1926, the Western Wheat Pools continued to grow in membership, and progress was made in each province in developing systems of elevators owned by the Provincial Pools. Total membership was reported in August, 1926, to be 127,200. The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., the central selling agency of the three Provincial Wheat Pools, announced on Oct. 15, that the final payment on Pool Wheat of the 1925 crop would be 5 cents per bushel. The initial price paid had been \$1.00 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William, from which freight, elevator handling and other charges incurred before reaching that point were deducted, and with smaller payments on grain of inferior grade. On Mar. 10, and again on July 24, *interim* payments of 20 cents a bushel each were made. The final payment brought the price for No. 1 Northern up to \$1.45 for the Pool year. The final payment was paid over to the three Provincial Pools which, before remitting to their members, made the deductions required in each Province for Provincial Pool expense and for elevator and commercial reserves.

In the final payment adjustment was made on all the lower grades, including the off grades and mixtures on which no *interim* payment was made. In some of the latter cases the final adjustment ran as high as 25 to 29 cents per bushel. There were 188

distinct grades of wheat on which adjustments were made by the Manitoba Pool. The final prices paid to the Provincial Pools for the first four grades of wheat were: No. 1 Northern, \$1.45; No. 2 Northern, \$1.41½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.36½; No. 4, \$1.26¾, all basis Fort William.

The gross payments made by the Central Selling Agency on Coarse Grains to the Pools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (there was no Coarse Grains Pool in Alberta) were, basis Fort William: Oats, 2 C.W., 47½ cents; Flax, 1 N.W., \$2.10; Barley, 3 C.W., 60¼ cents; Rye, 2 C.W., 88½ cents.

The Central Selling Agency handled a total of 212,200,000 bushels of grain during the crop year 1925-26. This amount was made up as follows: Wheat, 187,507,000 bushels; Oats, 10,800,000 bushels; Barley, 10,800,000 bushels; Flax, 1,500,000 bushels, and Rye, 1,600,000 bushels.

Fifty-two per cent. of the total deliveries of wheat in the three Provinces were handled by the Pools. The approximate gross return to the Provincial Pools was \$271,500,000, of which \$22,500,000 went to Manitoba, \$188,500,000 to Saskatchewan, and \$60,500,000 to Alberta. These are gross amounts out of which freight handling and other charges, Provincial Pool costs and Provincial Pool deductions were provided.

A good deal of controversy followed the announcement of the final Pool payment. Comparison was made between the Pool price of \$1.45 per bushel, with \$1.51, stated to be the average of the daily closing price on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the crop season, for No. 1 Northern wheat, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur. To the critics who made this comparison retort was made on behalf of the Pools that the average of the daily prices was not the average price received by farmers. All three Pools developed radio broadcasting services, while the grain trade used the same means to uphold the merits of open market selling. A number of pamphlets critical of the Pool, were issued by the North West Grain Dealers' Association, while Pool publications contained a number of attacks on the grain trade. Public comment, outside of the grain trade, was, however, generally commendatory of the Pool.

In August, 1926, the Central Selling Agency sent H. W. Wood, President of the Alberta Pool, and George McIvor, Western Salesmanager, to China and Japan to develop Oriental markets. Mr. Wood went on to Australia where he was joined by George Robertson of the Saskatchewan Pool Board. There they held a series of meetings to develop interest in Pool wheat marketing in Australia. Colin Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, followed later and also conducted a series of meetings."

In January, 1927, Edward B. Ramsay, a director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, was appointed Secretary of the Central Selling Agency. W. A. McLeod, formerly Commissioner of

Publications for the Saskatchewan Government, became Director of Publicity.

The second International Wheat Pool Conference was held at Kansas City, Mo., May 5-7, 1927, with representatives in attendance from Canada, Australia, Russia and the United States. The Canadian delegation was accompanied by Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan and Premier Brownlee of Alberta, both of whom delivered addresses in support of pool marketing. It was decided to proceed with the formation of an International Bureau of Information, and a representative committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. A resolution passed declared that:

As soon as practicable, the wheat producers in the chief wheat exporting countries of the world should look toward international co-ordination of their co-operative marketing programmes. This must be preceded by thorough organization of the producers of wheat in each country on a permanent basis, and such organization must control a substantial percentage of the wheat grown in such countries. When these conditions are met, then international co-ordination will give the wheat growers the same control over the marketing of their crop already possessed by other industries and will materially assist in putting agriculture in its rightful place among other industries of the world.

United Grain Growers Limited. The Annual Meeting of United Grain Growers Limited was held in Calgary Dec. 1-3, 1926, with three hundred and fifty delegates present, representing the thirty-six thousand shareholders of the Company. The Annual Report presented for year ending Aug. 31, 1926, indicated the best year in the history of the Company with a profit of \$676,378.36, from which was paid a shareholders' dividend of 8 per cent., amounting to \$233,277.18, and a patronage dividend of one cent. per bushel on street grain purchased, amounting to \$78,791.99. The balance sheet showed total assets of \$10,541,509.42. The paid-up capital stock stood at \$2,920,620.17, the depreciation reserve at \$1,826,049.10, the general reserve at \$1,450,000.00, with a balance carried forward in Profit and Loss Account of \$664,565.20. 43,013,000 bushels of grain were handled during the year, bringing the total amount of grain handled since the inception of the Company to over 575,000,000 bushels. It was reported that a valuation of the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries had been detected during the year by the Canadian Appraisal Company, which indicated a net excess above the value of those assets as now carried on the books of the Company at more than \$1,400,000. The Directors reported that they had decided to close out the Company's sawmill operation in British Columbia.

Chief interest at the Meeting was centered on the question as to whether or not the Company would sell out its elevator system to the Provincial Wheat Pools. This question was brought before the Meeting by the Report of the Directors, by a number of resolutions from shareholders' locals both for and against the proposal and by a letter dated Nov. 25, 1926, from the Boards of the three Provincial Pools, informing the Company that these Boards, at a joint meeting on Nov. 22 had passed a resolution to the effect that they were prepared to enter into negotiations with the Company for the purchase of its grain handling facilities, such purchase to be completed in time for the handling of the 1927 crop. The whole of the sessions on Dec. 2 were given over to discussion of a resolution in favour of sale. The discussion was reported by the Grain Growers' Guide as being one of the finest debates that ever took place in a farmers' convention or, in fact, in any other convention of Western Canada. When the vote was taken the resolution in favour of sale was defeated by a majority of more than four to one and an amendment to the resolution which suggested that all the elevators be leased to the Pools, received even less support. Events the next day indicated the desire on the part of the delegates to continue the

policy of co-operation with the Pools, which the Company had followed from the beginning. A resolution recommended by the Directors was passed which authorized them "to lease or sell such of the Company's elevators as may be necessary to avoid undesirable duplication of country elevators between the Company and the three Provincial Pools." The resolution further authorized the Board "to meet the desires of the Pools in regard to acquiring grain-handling facilities, as far as could be done without sacrificing the assets or interests of the shareholders."

The first ballot for the election of Directors resulted in the re-election of the four retiring Directors: J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask.; John Morrison, Yellow-grass, Sask.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; and W. B. Kirkpatrick, Excel, Alta. The other eight Directors of the Company were: Hon. T. A. Crerar, President, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Rice-Jones, first Vice-President, Winnipeg, Man.; John Kennedy, second Vice-President, Winnipeg, Man.; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alta.; R. Shannon, Grandora, Sask.; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta.; and C. E. Hope, Fort Langley, B. C.

Livestock. In accordance with the Statistics Act provision was made on the Agriculture Schedule used in taking the 1926 Census of the Prairie Provinces for a record of the numbers of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine on the farms of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, at the date of the Census, June 1st, 1926. The following table gives a summary of the number of farm animals by kinds in the Prairie Provinces at that date :

Province	Number of Farms	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
Manitoba.....	53,251	339,756	608,533	112,696	304,275
Saskatchewan.....	117,787	1,099,627	1,153,363	161,769	597,455
Alberta.....	77,130	769,195	1,159,734	476,009	700,759

Number of Live Stock per Farm

Province	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
Manitoba.....	6.38	11.43	2.12	5.71
Saskatchewan.....	9.34	9.79	1.37	5.07
Alberta.....	9.97	15.04	6.17	9.09

Western Canada Livestock Union. The Annual Convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union, held in Winnipeg, Feb. 14-17, 1927, was reported to be the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the organization. There was a good deal of discussion on the possibility of securing an open market in the United States for Canadian cattle. The President, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, in his opening address, mentioned the efforts made to impress the needs of livestock men for that market upon the Government, and communications which had been addressed to the Hon. Vincent Massey, newly appointed Canadian Minister to the United States, whom it had been hoped to have present at the Convention. An address on the same subject was given by R. J. Speers. A visitor from the United States, however, T. W. Tomlinson, Secretary of the National Livestock Association of the United States, informed the Meeting that he saw no chance of the United States making any tariff concessions with respect to cattle, and that as long as the United States adhered to the protective tariff, agriculture and the livestock industry would be accorded their share of protection.

Lengthy discussion took place upon the proposal of the railways to do away with the free transportation of attendants in charge of livestock. A resolution was passed which recognized the abuses of the free transportation privilege which had taken place, but which urged that it be maintained on shipments from country points to stock-yards, on shipments of pure-bred breeding stock, of dairy cattle in milk and of exhibition, and that free transportation be limited on shipments past stockyards to one representative with each entire shipment of cattle, and one attendant to each three cars or fraction thereof of hogs.

All officers were re-elected as follows: Honorary Presidents, Hon. W. R. Motherwell and G. H. Hutton; President R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask.; Vice-Presidents, Alex Davies, Ladner, for British Columbia; J. L. Walters, Clive,

for Alberta; C. M. Learmouth, Regina, for Saskatchewan, and George Gordon, Oak Lake, for Manitoba.

Conference on Livestock Act. Arising out of recommendations made by United Livestock Growers, as a result of their dispute with the Calgary Livestock Exchange in May, 1926, a conference was called at Regina on Feb. 17 by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, presided, and representatives were in attendance from the different livestock exchanges, from the provincial departments of agriculture in the three Prairie Provinces, from the Alberta and Saskatchewan Livestock Pools, from United Livestock Growers, and from the Western Canada Livestock Union. A series of resolutions were passed, in which the representatives of the Exchange did not concur, asking amendments to the law that would put co-operative livestock marketing on an equality with the commission method of selling; that would take the control of livestock trading out of the hands of the Exchanges and put it directly into the hands of the Government; and that would provide for the auction method of sale of livestock. (The amendments later introduced in Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture, and passed, met these recommendations to a large extent. The functions of the Exchanges as regulating bodies were continued, but their powers were modified, a greater measure of Government control was provided for, and direct representation of producers in the membership of the Exchanges was established.)

On - To - The - Bay Association.* A review of the work of the On-To-The-Bay Association, given at the Annual Meeting held in Winnipeg, Feb. 4, 1927, showed that this Association had continued an active campaign on behalf of the Hudson Bay Railway, which was not slackened when money for the current programme of construction on that line had been voted by Parliament. The membership in the Association was given as 2,894, and the total revenue for the year as \$6,965.40, including grants from the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Two lecturers were kept in the field during part of the year, addressing over two hundred meetings. Prior to the Dominion Election pledges in support of the road had been secured from candidates in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In September a representative of the Association visited Nelson, and returned on foot along the uncompleted portion of the line, reporting that there was nothing to prevent the laying of steel on that section. The President, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Patterson, declared that it was necessary to continue the work of the Association, as interests opposed to the route were attempting to revive the old question of Churchill *versus* Nelson. It was reported that a demand existed for material dealing with resources, traffic, colonization and general conditions in connection with the new line.

The Saskatoon Board of Trade held a banquet on Oct. 27, 1926, in celebration of repair trains having reached Kettle Rapids. Addresses were given by Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan, Premier Bracken of Manitoba, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, and Hon. Messrs. McNab, Cross and Davis of the Saskatchewan Government.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting were: Patrons, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. John Bracken, Hon. J. C. Gardiner, and Hon. Robt. Forke; Honorary President, Col. R. H. Webb, D.S.O.; President, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Patterson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Vice-Presidents, H. L. Layet, Winnipeg; C. M. Simpson, Winnipeg; J. B. Curran, Brandon; William Burt, The Pas; Hon. James R. Wilson, Saskatoon; C. D. Hill, M.L.A., Melfort; Lieut.-Col. F. J. James, Regina; J. A. Caulder, Moose Jaw; George Edwards, Regina; J. A. Stoneman, Saskatoon.

Progress in Western Dairying. When the Western Canada Dairy Association held its 30th Annual Convention at Edmonton, Feb. 8-12, 1927, *The Calgary Daily Herald* published a review of dairy development in Western Canada. This showed that up to 1914 Western Canada had brought in 200 cars of butter a year, while in 1925 shipments of butter out of the Prairie Provinces aggregated 1,500 cars. In 1926 Alberta made 20,500,000 pounds of

* NOTE.—See chapter on Hudson Bay Railway, pages 195-197 for further particulars of this Railway

creamery butter, Manitoba, 15,449,356 pounds, and Saskatchewan, 16,632,800 pounds. The average price of this was estimated at 33 cents per pound, and the total value of dairy production in the three Provinces at nearly \$57,000,000.

Fisheries of Prairie Provinces. Although the Prairie Provinces are not often associated with the idea of fisheries, their total production of fish during 1926 was \$3,522,167. Much the greater part of this was obtained in Manitoba, and principally in Lake Winnipeg. Manitoba's catch of pickerel was valued at \$900,608; of tullibee, \$501,814; of whitefish, \$490,625; of sturgeon, \$55,721; of perch, \$71,958; of goldeyes, \$6,708. The total for Manitoba was \$2,328,803, against \$1,466,939 in 1925; for Saskatchewan, \$444,288 against \$458,504 in 1925; for Alberta, \$749,076 against \$458,504 in 1925.

Other Incidents. A convention of the Ukrainian people, known as the Vidpoust, was held at Yorkton, Sask., July 5-8, 1926. Delegates were present from some 34 Ukrainian Greek Catholic parishes in Western Canada and addresses were given by Bishop Budka, Rev. Father P. Oleksiev, vicar-general, and other speakers. A message of goodwill was received from Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta celebrated their coming of age in September, 1926, having been given provincial status in 1905.

The Indian population of the three Prairie Provinces produced about 1,000,000 bushels of grain in 1926. Some 97,000 acres were under cultivation by the Indians, who numbered some 35,000. They were reported as owning about 25,000 head of cattle and 35,000 horses of good type. During 1926 the different bands in the Prairie Provinces voted \$32,000 of tribal funds for the erection of community buildings.

Shipment of 840 horses bred in Western Canada and destined to be sold to the Russian Government took place from Moose Jaw stockyards early in October, 1926. About 200 more were sent direct from British Columbia to Montreal.

Major G. H. I. Strange, President of the Canadian Registered Seed Growers' Association and world's wheat champion in 1924, warned wheat growers in March, 1927, that the quality of wheat exported from the West was not so good as that grown in the past 20 or 30 years. He ascribed the deterioration to the effect that 50 per cent. of the Canadian farmers did not properly clean their seed before sowing and did not pay sufficient attention to its quality.

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

The Sixth and final Session of the 17th Legislative Assembly of Manitoba opened at Winnipeg, Feb. 2, 1927, by his Honour, Theodore Arthur Burrows—sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor, Oct. 24, 1926—and was prorogued Apr. 9, 1927. Of the 146 Bills introduced during that period 125 were passed into law. Of these 68 were of a general nature, 47 were municipal Bills and 10 were private Bills.

The Speech from the Throne, after making complimentary reference to the appointment of Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, as Governor-General, took note of steady improvement in the economic condition of Manitoba; of the "outstandingly abundant" crop of 1926; and of progress in the dairying and livestock industry. Gratifying success attending the work of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba was noted. Announcement was made of a Government plan for the agricultural development of the Province, including settlement of unused lands.

A plan was announced to appoint a commission to inquire into methods and systems of European countries, whose products competed with those of Manitoba in British Markets. Another projected inquiry mentioned was one into the causes of seasonal unemployment in Manitoba. After failure of all negotiations for the transfer of Manitoba's natural resources, it was announced that the Manitoba Government had suggested to the Dominion Government that the whole question be remitted for arbitration to some tribunal to be mutually agreed upon. In the meantime, a plan was to be brought before the Legislature for the promotion and development of the mineral and other resources of the Province, in co-operation with the Dominion Government. Grounds were found for "increasingly confident expectation" concerning the future of the mineralized areas of the Province.

Legislation was forecast for the reduction of taxation; for amendment to the liquor laws and the taking of a referendum on the same question; and for an amendment to the Legislative Assembly Act. Proposed Acts relating to plant pests and to mining regulations were also mentioned.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by John Muirhead, Norfolk, and seconded by I. B. Griffiths, Russell.

Speaking to the Address on Feb. 9, the Premier, the Hon. John Bracken, amplified the information given in the Speech from the

NOTE.—For List of Members of Executive Council of Manitoba, and also Deputy Heads see page 429.

Throne in several particulars. He announced the prospective appointment of Prof. R. C. Wallace, of the University of Manitoba, on a part time basis, to direct work in connection with mining. The Government also planned, he said, to establish a central agricultural development board, to lay out a plan of assisted land settlement. Part of the plan was to keep people off land that could not be properly farmed.

Liquor Legislation. Principal interest of the Session was centred around various Bills applying to the sale of liquor, and more particularly to the sale of beer. There were two aspects to the beer question, the desire of the Government to tighten up existing legislation for the control of the sale of beer; and a demand on the part of a portion of the public for increased facilities for the purchase of beer.

Already existing legislation allowed the sale of beer, in case lots only, by the Manitoba Liquor Control Board, or direct by brewers to permit-holders. Provision was made for delivery direct to the residence of the individual purchaser. Delivery of purchase elsewhere was forbidden, except in special cases, as was the case with other liquors. Only with beer was sale outside of the system of Government stores allowed. During the Winter various veterans' organizations in Winnipeg promoted a campaign for legalizing increased facilities for the sale of beer, their especial desire being to obtain sanction for such sale by the glass in their own clubs. A Bill was drawn up which would permit sale of beer by the glass on licensed premises, and to extend largely opportunities for purchase otherwise, by the bottle or in lots of less than a case. A campaign was undertaken to secure signatures to a petition in favour of this Bill, and shortly before the Legislature met, the petition, said to contain 120,000 names, was presented to the Government. This resulted in the Government's decision, announced in the Speech from the Throne, to take a plebiscite on the question of modifying laws affecting the sale of beer.

Premier Bracken, on Mar. 8, 1927, moved for appointment of a Select Committee to frame the questions concerning the sale of beer to be submitted in the proposed Plebiscite Bill. He submitted a draft Bill for the Committee to work on, but declared his desire to consult the whole House on the question, and not to deal with the matter as a Government measure. The Committee he proposed was representative of all parties, but both Hon. T. C. Norris, Liberal leader, and Major F. G. Taylor, K.C., Conservative leader, declined to serve on the Committee, declaring that the Government must take the responsibility of framing their legislation. Labour and Independent members were willing to assist, and the final composition of the Committee, as appointed Mar. 19, was as follows: Premier Bracken; Attorney-General R. W. Craig, K.C.; D. L. Campbell (U.F.M., Lakeside); N. A. Hyrhzuk (U.F.M., Ethelbert); John Muirhead (U.F.M., Norfolk); J. K. Downes (Ind., Winnipeg); John Queen (Lab., Winnipeg); D. A. Ross

(Ind., St. Clements). The Committee reached a unanimous report on a series of questions to be put to the electorate, and these were introduced into a Bill given first reading on Mar. 28, the day they reported. The questions proposed were criticized, both in the Legislature and in the press, as being ambiguous, in consequence of which Premier Bracken, before the Bill was finally passed, suggested changes in their form, which were adopted. As passed, the Bill provided for a ballot to be taken on a date to be fixed by Order-in-Council, on the following questions:

1. Extension of Sale of Beer. Do you favour any extension of the present facilities for the sale of beer?

2. If a majority answer "Yes" to Question No. 1, which do you prefer?

(a) Beer by the Glass—Meaning thereby the sale of beer by the glass under Government regulation in licensed premises without a bar, for consumption on the premises; such premises to be licensed by the Liquor Commission, the licences to be subject to cancellation by the Commission upon any infraction of the law or of the regulations governing same; or

(b) Beer by the Bottle—Meaning thereby the sale of beer in sealed containers by the Liquor Commission in Government stores, for consumption in permanent or temporary residence; such sale to be under the cash and carry system and to provide for quantities as small as one bottle.

3. Sale by Brewers—Are you in favour of abolishing the right of the brewers to sell beer direct to permit holders?

Premier Bracken announced in the House on Apr. 7 that should the voters decide in favour of the cash and carry system of sale of beer from Government liquor stores it would also be applied in the sale of other liquors.

The principle of taking a plebiscite was opposed by the Conservative party in the House, and on Mar. 30, Major F. G. Taylor, Conservative leader, moved a six months' hoist of the Plebiscite Bill, which was lost by 31 to 7.

C. A. Tanner, Labour member for East Kildonan, sponsored in the House the Bill asked for in the petition in favour of increased facilities for the sale of beer. On Mar. 8, N. V. Bachynsky, Fisher, exposed in the House the fact that many palpable forgeries were included in certain sections of the petition. This led to an examination of other parts of the petition, and to the arrest on Mar. 9 of one, and later, of two other canvassers, who had had charge of obtaining signatures to the petition. Charges of forgery and perjury were laid. On Mar. 10 a Committee of the House was appointed to investigate both the petition in question and also a counter petition which had been presented by opponents of the Bill. Some excitement was caused the following morning when it was discovered that over night a large number of petition books had been stolen from the custody of the Clerk of the House, and secreted in the Library, where they were found. Reporting on Mar. 29, the Committee found that while 138 petition books in favour of the Beer Bill were grossly irregular, the remaining 715 books were apparently fairly regular. They reported that



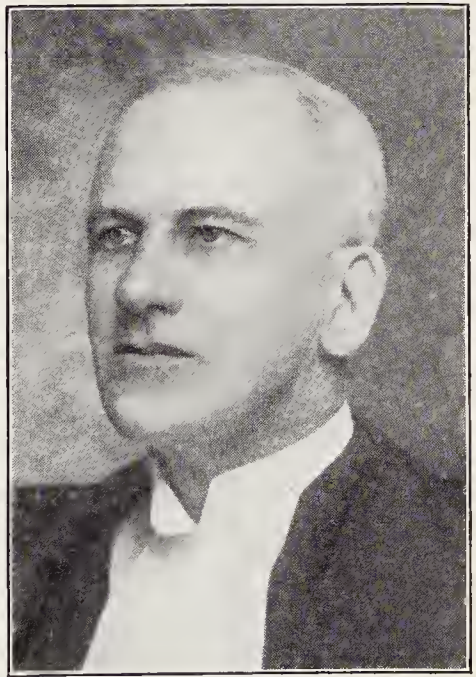
HON. WILLIAM JAMES MAJOR
Appointed Attorney-General of
Manitoba, Apr. 29, 1927



HON. JOHN FARQUHAR LYBURN
Appointed Attorney-General of
Alberta, June 5, 1926



HON. SIMON FRASER TOLMIE
Appointed Leader of the Conservative
Party for British Columbia,
Nov. 23, 1926



HON. JAMES T. BROWN, LL.D.
Appointed Chairman, The Royal
Commission of Customs Investiga-
tion, Nov. 11, 1926

the idea of a petition was first promoted by the veterans' organizations of Winnipeg, while funds for the petition campaign, to the amount of more than \$20,000 were subscribed, chiefly by the brewery and malting interests, with subscriptions from hotels and other business. No explanation of the theft of the petition books was discovered. Attention of the Attorney-General's Department to the irregularities was recommended, and also various regulations to safeguard the validity of petitions presented to the Legislature in the future. No irregularities of importance were found in the counter petition against the Beer Bill.

Consideration of the Beer Bill was held up pending inquiry into the petition in favour of it. On Apr. 4 Mr. Tanner sought and failed to obtain unanimous consent to the withdrawal of the Bill, at the request of its promoters, in view of the proposed referendum. The Bill was then voted down by a large majority.

The Manitoba Temperance Act and the Government Liquor Control Act were amended by Bills introduced by Hon. R. W. Craig, Attorney-General, with a view to closer regulation of sale of beer, and to imposing more severe penalties for infraction of the liquor laws. Provision was made for the Liquor Commission to issue permits to breweries for the sale of beer, at an annual fee of \$1,500, and the Commission given power to cancel or suspend permits in its discretion. Brewers' records were made subject to examination by the Commission, and provision was made for strict regulation of delivery of beer direct by brewers. Under the Manitoba Temperance Act magistrates were given power to impose imprisonment for first offences. A graduated scale of fines was provided for first offences with imprisonment of from 6 to 12 months for second and subsequent offences. In the case of companies, fines for first offences were made from \$1,000 to \$3,000; for a second offence from \$3,000 to \$5,000; and for a third offence not less than \$5,000.

The Legislative Assembly Act was amended to permit a member to enter the Cabinet without re-election within one year of a general election.

Other Legislation. The Devolution of Estates Act, regulating the distribution of estates of intestate persons, was amended. Amendments were also made to the Dower Act and the Masters' and Servants' Act. A Fodder Act was passed to provide for distribution of feed, oats, hay or straw to necessitous farmers during the months of February, March and April, 1927. A Plant Pests Act was passed to prohibit the importation of diseased plants, and to provide for the inspection and registration of nurseries. The Livestock Purchase Act was amended to enable the Government to purchase and to rent to associations male animals. The Motor Vehicles Act was amended to make wind-shield wipers necessary equipment. Various amendments were passed to the City of Winnipeg Charter. A Bill was passed to

amend the Rural Credits Act to insure protection of outstanding accounts. In addition—

The Main Supply Bill covered amounts to a total of \$10,995,641.92, and a Supplemental Bill, \$73,865.85. Capital authorized to be borrowed and spent totalled \$2,482,624, including: Good Roads, \$1,650,000; Telephones, \$600,000; Roads in Mining Areas, \$25,000; Trans-Canada Highway, \$50,000; Fort Garry Pavement, \$25,000; Hospital Aids, \$64,624; Institute for the Blind, \$50,000; Parliament Buildings (grounds), \$15,000; and Provincial Buildings at Brandon Exhibition—first of 10 annual payments, \$3,000.

Bills were passed for five reductions in taxation. The Amusement Act was amended to take off the tax on tickets of 25 cents and under, and making a number of exemptions. The Supplementary Levy was reduced in 1927 from 2 to 1¼ mills. The Income Tax was reduced in 1927 by 20 per cent. Provision was made for applying in the future surpluses of the preceding fiscal year, 80 per cent. to the Supplementary Levy and the balance to the Income Tax. Succession Duties were taken off charitable bequests, and the Gasoline Tax off gasoline purchased by city fire departments.

A Periodic Rest Day Bill was introduced by John Queen, Winnipeg, Labour leader. Owing to objections made by employers of different classes of labour Mr. Queen narrowed the provisions of his Bill. The Bill was not accepted by the Government, and it was resolved on Apr. 8 to refer it to the Bureau of Labour for report at the next Session as to how the principle of the Bill might be applied. A strenuous fight was made by Labour members in support of the Bill.

On Apr. 4 an unanimous resolution was passed endorsing the principle of Old Age Pensions, and urging the Government to participate in the proposed Inter-Provincial Conference.

The Budget of 1927. When Premier Bracken, as Provincial Treasurer, introduced his Budget on Feb. 14, 1927, he was able to announce that a surplus of \$600,000 had accrued in the fiscal year ending Apr. 1, 1926. He proposed to apply that amount in reducing taxes, \$500,000 in reducing the Supplementary Revenue tax from 2 mills to 1¼ mills, and \$100,000 in reducing the Income tax by 20 per cent. for 1927. It was announced that provision would be made for applying future surpluses to reduction of the Supplementary Revenue tax and the Income tax in respective proportions of 80 per cent. and 20 per cent. Modification of the Amusements tax, and abolition of succession duties on charitable bequests were also announced.

The surplus arose from an Expenditure less than estimated by an amount of \$548,486.03, and an increase of Revenue above Estimates of \$406,353.67. For the fiscal year, ending Apr. 30, 1928, Expenditure was estimated at \$10,780,066.44, or \$215,575.48 more than for the current year, while Revenue was estimated at \$10,874,425.69, against \$10,602,765.43 for the year ending Apr. 30, 1927. The Capital Debt of the Province was stated to be \$72,882,802, and the net Capital Debt \$30,860,270. Three years before the first provision had been made towards paying off capital indebtedness from current operating revenue, and since then a clause for the creation of a sinking fund had been placed in every long term refunding or new issue. A total of \$219,374 was being provided out of annual revenue for sinking fund purposes. During 1925 and 1926 the Province had carried out a heavy refunding

programme, to the extent of \$21,164,000, with satisfactory results to the Province and at a rate of interest not yet equalled by any of the other Western Provinces.

Comparing 1926 with 1921, the year before his Government assumed office, Mr. Bracken stated that daily average expenditure in 1926 was \$1,374 less than in 1921; while, omitting interest and sinking fund charges, it was \$2,961 less than in 1921. The annual expenditure for interest on borrowed money had increased from \$188,856 in 1900 to \$4,100,267 in 1926, an amount which was approximately 40 per cent. of the annual revenues. Had the Manitoba Government, he said, been raising enough revenue to pay its way in 1921 and 1922, instead of going behind at the rate of nearly \$1,650 daily in 1921, and approximately three times that amount in 1922, the present Government could have started, on assuming office, immediately to reduce taxes instead of to increase them.

Reviewing the commercial undertakings of the Province the Premier dealt first with the Telephone system. Capitalization at Apr. 30, 1926, was \$19,427,473.32, and operations for year ending that date resulted in a surplus of \$203,030.47. 67,267 telephones were included in the Government system and approximately 3,000 in connecting municipal systems. The radio broadcasting system was conducted at a profit of \$4,602.07.

Deposits in the Provincial Savings Office at Apr. 30, 1926, were \$14,869,658.23, with 35,166 active accounts. Surplus for the year was \$64,630.55. On Sept. 1, 1926, rate of interest was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association on Apr. 30, 1926, had mortgage loans, with interest accrued to that date, of \$8,742,310.63. There were 3,175 active loans, the principal of which was \$7,586,614.76. Rate of interest was reduced during 1926 to 6½ per cent. Profit earned during the year was \$40,741.01, of which \$25,000 was transferred to Real Estate Reserve. After carrying \$15,741.01 to Profit and Loss, the total of Profit and Loss account was \$211,313.38.

In the Rural Credits System the principal outstanding on loans at Apr. 30, 1926, was \$2,191,659.24, which was \$144,872 less than the previous year. During the fiscal year six more societies were brought under the administrator, making 50 out of 74 societies under the jurisdiction of the administrator. During the year new loans in the total of \$29,878.40 were made. Total collections of principal and interest for the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1926, were \$295,311.39.

Net profits arising under the Government Liquor Control Act were \$1,234,113.27, of which \$617,056.64 was paid into the Consolidated Revenue fund, and an equal amount was paid to the municipalities on the basis of the equalized assessment.

At Apr. 30, 1926, the Government owned 40 of the grain elevators of the system inaugurated in 1910. Originally there were

172 elevators, and the following changes had taken place: 11 burned; 106 sold; 1 returned to owner; 43 dismantled and 29 added. A further 21 had been sold since the close of the fiscal year, and the remaining 19 were estimated to be worth \$47,330.51. Losses on the elevator scheme to Dec. 31, 1926, were: operating and maintenance, \$168,230.40; capital, \$710,852.85; total, \$879,083.25.

At Apr. 30 the items still owing to the Province under various cattle schemes were as follows: Settlers' Animal Purchase Act, \$252,227.98; Conservation of Cattle, \$33,745.33; Livestock Purchase and Sale, \$59,492.17; Stockers and Feeders, \$4,865.02; total, \$350,330.50. Total losses on these enterprises would probably exceed \$225,000.

Position and prospects of the Manitoba Power Commission were stated to be encouraging. During 1926, the second year of operation under the reduced capitalization authorized at the 1925 Session, expenses, including fixed charges, operating and maintenance costs were \$183,102.17; and earnings \$183,301.89.

F. M. Black (Rupert's Land), former Provincial Treasurer in the Bracken Government, on Mar. 9 declared his opposition to the Bills for the reduction of the Income tax and the Supplementary Revenue tax introduced by the Premier to carry out the Budget proposals. Mr. Black's contention was that the Province was not financially in a position to make the reductions possible without incurring a deficit. On Feb. 17 and Feb. 21 Mr. Black devoted a lengthy speech in the Budget debate to an attack on the financial record and policies of the former Norris Government. This was in answer to a complaint made by Hon. T. C. Norris, former Premier, to the effect that the Government were accustomed to overstate, by \$600,000, the amount of the accumulated deficit when he left office. The attack provoked vigorous rejoinders from the Liberal side. On Mar. 31 Mr. Black made a further statement in the House to the effect that he had not intended in his previous address to impugn the integrity of any member of the previous Administration. The incident was closed by Mr. Norris replying that he "accepted the apology."

Further Surplus* Announced by the Premier. On June 17, 1927, Mr. Bracken announced a surplus of \$706,000, the largest, with one exception, in the history of the Province, as indicated in figures for the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1927.

Further reductions in the Supplementary Revenue tax and the Income tax for the following year, because of this surplus, would be made, the Premier also announced.

The surplus was brought about by a reduction of \$323,000 in the expenditures and an increase of \$635,000 in the revenue. The net result was that, instead of an estimated deficit of \$250,000, there was an actual surplus of \$706,000 on the year's operations.

*NOTE.—*The Manitoba Free Press*, June 18, 1927.

The financial record of the Province for the past five years was as follows :

Deficit, 1922 (9 months).....	\$1,346,182
Deficit, 1923.....	901,069
Surplus, 1924.....	133,395
Surplus, 1925 (8 months).....	125,134
Surplus, 1926.....	600,388
Surplus, 1927.....	706,640
Revenue, 1921.....	9,800,860
Revenue, 1926.....	10,870,257
Revenue, 1927.....	11,238,570

Provincial General Election, 1927. Shortly after the conclusion of its sixth Session the dissolution of the Manitoba Legislature took place, and writs were issued for a General Election on June 28, nominations being made on June 18. The Election resulted in the return to power of the Bracken Administration.

With the Election in prospect the Manitoba Conservative party at a Convention at Brandon, Mar. 15, 1927, adopted a definite liquor law policy abandoning the principle of leaving such questions to be decided by *referendum*, to which both the Bracken Government and the Liberal party were committed. The Conservative policy embodied complete revision of all existing liquor legislation; absolute control by the Government of liquor sales with abolition of the right of brewers to sell beer direct to permit-holders; the adoption of the "cash and carry" system instead of compulsory delivery; lower liquor prices, leaving a "reasonable profit" to the Government; Government liquor stores to remain open until ten p.m.; and strict penalties, with jail sentences, for first convictions of illegal sale. The platform also included reduction of the Legislature from 55 to 40 members with a redistribution of constituencies; strict law enforcement; reduction of automobile licence fees to \$5.00, needed revenue to be obtained by the adjustment of the tax on gasoline and revenues from this source to be applied to the development of good roads; educational grants to be devoted mainly to the public schools; and reduction of taxation with abolition of the supplementary revenue tax and the Provincial Income tax. Confidence was voted in the Leader of the Party, Major F. G. Taylor, K.C.

Some 300 accredited delegates attended a Convention of the Manitoba Liberal party in Winnipeg, Jan. 13, 1927. A difference of opinion was reported as to whether the Party should act in harmony with the Bracken Government or maintain its identity and independence. The organization resolution passed was to the effect that local organizations should be pledged to "adequately present Liberal policies to the electorate." Resolutions were passed criticizing the Government for non-enforcement of the liquor laws; declaring that all changes in liquor legislation should be submitted by *referendum* to the people; demanding that the Province be put in full control of its natural resources and placed on an equality with other Provinces; the earmarking of all monies derived from licensing of motor vehicles and the gasoline tax for

construction, repair and maintenance of roads; pledging the Party to the encouragement of industrial development in the Province; and in favour of the principle of public ownership of electric power development and transmission. It was decided to postpone the election of a leader to succeed Hon. T. C. Norris, whose resignation, tendered on Mar. 25, 1926, was accepted, to a later convention. This second Convention was held in Winnipeg on April 30, 1927, and H. A. Robson, K.C., was appointed leader of the Party.

The policy of the Government was embodied in a lengthy *manifesto* adopted at a conference of Government candidates and supporters held May 19-20, 1927. The items in the *manifesto* grouped themselves under four headings: the balanced industrial development of agriculture, secondary industries and natural resources; business management of public commercial enterprises; improvement of transportation facilities; and reorganization of the social and educational services with a view to greater efficiency. The programme called for a state-wide co-operative marketing programme for all farm products based on the voluntary plan of the Manitoba Wheat Pool; for the establishment of the Industrial Development Board on a permanent basis; for the return to the Province of its natural resources, by arbitration if necessary; for the establishment of a Department of Mines and Natural Resources under the Minister of Agriculture; for completion of the trunk system of all-weather roads and assistance to municipalities for market roads; and for numerous improvements in education, public health and public welfare. On the liquor question the programme declared for simplification and consolidation of laws, the major principles to be determined by reference to the people, the Government to be responsible for the legislation necessary to make these principles effective, as well as for the enforcement of the laws. The Conference approved the statement of Premier Bracken on the forthcoming *referendum*, that "if the electors express a desire for a change in the method of the sale of beer, the Government will prepare legislation to bring it into effect. The decision on the plebiscite will not in any way affect the existing law covering the sale and delivery of hard liquor, and no change in the method of selling hard liquor is now contemplated." On this programme and on its record for economical administration of Provincial affairs during its five years of office the Bracken Administration went to the electorate.

On Apr. 29, 1927, the resignation of Hon. R. W. Craig, Attorney General, which had long been anticipated, became effective, and the appointment of W. J. Major to succeed him was announced. Other changes in the Cabinet took place on Apr. 21, 1927. R. A. Hoey, ex-M.P. for Springfield, being appointed Minister of Education, and Hon. Charles Cannon, his predecessor in that office, becoming Provincial Secretary.

The result of the Election was to sustain the Government, which obtained 29 seats out of 56. All the Ministers were elected, with

the exception of Hon. Charles Cannon. The standing of parties, so far as known at the end of July, 1927, was as follows :

	1927	1922
Government.....	29	28
Liberal.....	7	7
Conservative.....	15	6
Labour.....	3	6
Independent.....	1	8

The *referendum* on the sale of beer resulted in a decision in favour of beer by the glass, the final figures being as follows :

In favour of extension of the sale of beer, 77,843 ; against, 62,201.
 In favour of beer by the glass, 75,718.
 In favour of beer by the bottle, 65,299.
 In favour of abolishing brewers' rights to sell beer direct to permit-holders, 63,989 ; against, 66,187.

Manitoba Power Commission. A small surplus was reported by the Manitoba Power Commission for the year ended Nov. 30, 1926, the second year of operation under the revised capitalization. Capital account was increased by \$75,000 over 1925, with increase of fixed charges of \$5,871.91. Operating expenses were increased by \$7,515.09, due to increased fuel consumption, increase in operating wages and in promotion of new business. Only one extension was built during the year—from Portage la Prairie to High Bluff. An additional ten grain elevators were connected to the line in 1926.

The resignation of C. A. Clendenning as Provincial Power Commissioner was announced on May 14, 1927, by Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works.

Liquor Law Enforcement; Liquor Control Commission. A return tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 26, 1927, by the Hon. R. W. Craig, at the request of J. Kensington Downes (Ind., Winnipeg), gave the convictions by justices under the Manitoba Temperance Act in 1923 as numbering 932, 11 persons being sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine; in 1924 there were 793 convictions with 23 imprisonments; in 1925 there were 895 convictions with 11 imprisonments; and in 1926 there were 1,067 convictions, 22 being imprisoned without the option of a fine. There were no convictions under the Liquor Control Act in 1923 and 1924; in 1925, 15 persons were convicted and in 1926, 51 were convicted, one of whom was imprisoned in default of payment of fine.

A sharp controversy between the Provincial Government and the Winnipeg Police Commission on the question of liquor law enforcement in the City of Winnipeg resulted in the Police Commission requesting, on Jan. 1st, 1927, that the Government assume full responsibility for enforcement of the liquor law in the city. On Feb. 1st an agreement was reached under which the Government undertook to contribute \$30,000 a year to the city for liquor law enforcement. Of this amount \$10,000, covering the period up to Apr. 30, 1927, was paid over on Feb. 18. As a result Judge Stubbs petitioned the Legislature to relieve him from the statutory duty of sitting on the Police Commission. This was accomplished during the 1927 Session by amendment of the Winnipeg City Charter.

The 3rd Annual Report of the Government Liquor Control Commission (Dec. 28, 1926) covered the twelve months ended Apr. 30, 1926. By an amendment to the Government Liquor Control Act taking effect on Apr. 23, 1926, the allowance of \$50,000 for administration and enforcement of the law was increased to \$100,000.00. The amount expended by the Law Enforcement Board during the fiscal year was \$48,775.12. The total sales for the year were \$3,745,377.62, of which the Liquor Vendors' sales were \$257,427. In Customs duty, Excise and Sales taxes, the Federal Government received from the Liquor Commission \$1,240,146.40. The laid down cost of goods sold was \$2,325,075.82 and the gross profit on trading was \$1,397,564.99. Revenue from brewery tax, permits, discounts, etc., amounted to \$319,018.81, which, with gross profit on trading, made a total of \$1,716,583.80. Expenses of the Commission, depreciation and interest due the Province totalled \$401,398.64, leaving a net profit for the year of \$1,315,185.16. The net profit on actual liquor sales, exclusive of other revenues, was \$996,166.35, being 26.60 per cent. Deduction of \$81,071.89 for the Liquor Vendor from the net profit left \$1,234,113.27 available for distribution, and one-half of this sum, \$617,056.63 was divided among the municipalities in proportion to assessments, a like amount going to the Provincial Treasury.

The capital advance made to the Commission by the Province of Manitoba which stood at \$1,250,000 on Apr. 30, 1925, was reduced by two payments of \$250,000 each during the year and at Apr. 30, 1926, amounted to \$750,000. A saving of interest charges of \$12,066.80 accrued from this reduction, the interest paid for the twelve months ended Apr. 30, 1926, being \$51,823.63 as against \$63,890.43 for the corresponding period ended Apr. 30, 1925.

Prosecutions for infractions of the Government Liquor Control Act during the period resulted in 26 convictions being obtained. On Apr. 30, 1926, there were 46 beer sales depots in operation in the Province. After the close of the fiscal period reported on, the Commission stated in its Report, action was taken in the matter of beer sales depots. The depots throughout the Province were operating under permits issued by the Commission. In the month of June, 1926, five breweries agreed to appoint the Liquor Commission their agent with full control of beer depots, the breweries supplying the goods and paying expenses in proportion to the amount of the goods of each sold, the brewers permits being cancelled. Nine depots were opened at suitable points under this arrangement, one of which was later closed owing to sales not justifying the expenses.

On Sept. 27, 1926, the Manitoba Court of Appeal declared that regulations of the Liquor Commission designed to control the quantity of beer to be sold to permit holders were *ultra vires* of the Commission under the Government Liquor Control Act.

The resignation from the Commission of W. J. Bulman was conveyed to Hon. R. W. Craig, the Attorney-General, in a letter dated Feb. 26, 1927. The reason given by Mr. Bulman for his resignation was that statements had been made before the Customs Inquiry Commission relative to a sale of liquor labels by his firm, Bulman Bros., after his appointment, to Luigi Calissano and Figli. Mr. Bulman said that the sale had been made without his knowledge and that he would not like an attack upon his Company or himself to reflect in the slightest degree upon the Commission or its work.

Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Lands. The Report of the Provincial Secretary for the year ended Apr. 30, 1926, was submitted under date Jan. 31, 1927. It included the Report of the King's Printer covering the same period. The revenue of the Department for the year amounted to \$38,793.96 which, with the sum of \$12,884.22 received from the King's Printer, gave a total revenue of \$51,678.18. During this period 173 letters patent were issued with an aggregate capital stock of \$17,168,000. Existing companies were granted supplementary letters patent to the number of 28, two of which were to increase and two to decrease the capital stock while one was for conversion of shares. Under Part IV of the Companies Act 22 licences were granted, representing a total capital of \$22,531,000.

The Report of the Commissioner of Provincial Lands for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1926, showed receipts amounting to \$70,731.84. This amount included Land Sales, \$2,944.19, deferred payments of principal, \$38,431.02, and deferred payments of interest, \$26,270.37. Land sold during the year amounted to 3,146.70 acres, realizing \$25,947.78. Prices ranged from \$4.00 to \$25.00 per acre and averaged \$8.25 per acre. The amount outstanding on the books of the Department at Apr. 30, 1926, was given as \$570,192.72, of which \$519,729.03 was principal and \$51,463.69 was interest, and represented the unpaid balance on sales of land aggregating 128,086.94 acres.

A survey of vacant land in the Province made in 1926 to facilitate more intelligent and successful settlement and development by the Government showed a total of 4,500,000 acres of unused land in organized territories and 5,000,000 acres in unorganized territory, providing a total settlement acreage of 9,500,000 acres.

The rating of land according to quality gave 9.57 per cent. of the unused land as "good," 46.5 per cent. as "medium," and 43.93 per cent. as "poor." The surveyors stated that immediate opportunities for settlement on virgin land and on lands partly improved but abandoned existed for 1,435 families, and that this land had been classified according to the purposes for which it was best suited. The survey was carried out under the direction of Professors H. C. Grant and R. W. Murchie of the Agricultural College.

Workmen's Compensation Act Report. The Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year 1926 was submitted Feb. 8, 1927. The total payrolls in all classes in the years 1925 (actual) and 1926 (estimated) were stated to be \$58,014,196.86 and \$62,442,381.82 respectively. The assessments paid by Class "G" employers on the 1925 payroll totalled \$434,570, and \$406,317.55 was paid with respect to assessments based on the estimated payroll for 1925.

During 1926, the actual cash disbursed by the Board was \$789,807.37, compared with \$752,312.59 in 1925, an increase of \$37,394.78. The number of cheques issued by the Board during 1926 totalled 27,862, compared with 23,193 in 1925, an increase of 4,669. The value of Board orders during 1926 for the payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and covering reserve amounts to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was \$766,715.79 compared with \$731,773.34 in 1925, an increase of \$34,942.45.

On Dec. 31, 1926, the Board had on its books 445 dependants of workmen killed in industry during Mar. 1st, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1926, a net addition of 46 dependants during the year. During 1926, 10,917 accidents were reported as compared with 9,042 in 1925, an increase of 1,875, or 20.74 per cent. A steady increase was reported in the number of accidents occurring in Class "G." Compensation allowed for accidents in this Class was given as 2,943 (3 Fatales) for 1924, 3,410 (Fatales 17) for 1925, and 5,631 (Fatales 18) for 1926. Steam railways, in spite of increasing business, showed an actual decrease in the number of accidents and the record of the Winnipeg Electric in this connection was described as "really remarkable."

There were 45 fatal accidents reported in the various classifications during 1926, compared with 36 in 1925. Of these, 24 were reported by self-insurers in 1926, compared with 15 in 1925, while Class "G" recorded 21 in 1926, compared with 21 in 1925. Four lives of firemen were lost during the burning of the Winnipeg Theatre on Dec. 22. In addition to these 45 fatal accidents, the largest number in any year in the history of the Province, some 200 individuals suffered severe and permanent injuries in the course of their employment.

Government Grain Elevators. The Report of the Railway Commissioner's Department for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1926, dealt with the administration of the Province's property in grain elevators. At Apr. 30, 1925, the Province owned 77 elevators. During the year 37 elevators were sold and one reverted to the Province, leaving a remainder unsold at Apr. 30,

1926, of 41. The properties, owing to age and wear and tear, were reported to be in a far from satisfactory condition. Those sold during the year realized \$143,631, which, with deferred payments of principal and interest on others previously sold, rentals of those leased and some minor payments, brought the total receipts on elevator account for the fiscal year to \$234,301.75.

Municipal Commissioner's Report.

Hon. D. L. McLeod, Municipal Commissioner, in his Annual Report for 1926, noted improving conditions among municipalities, with municipal taxation and costs, and arrears of taxation being steadily reduced. Total taxation imposed in 176 municipalities during 1926 was \$17,543,483.72, as against \$18,265,772.77 in 1925. Total debenture debt of all municipalities, including cities, was \$80,716,272.38. Total assessment for 1926, on which taxation was based, aggregated \$580,350,270, against \$594,994,624 the previous year, while the equalized assessment, the basis of the Provincial Government's levy, was \$667,107,000. Winnipeg assessment for 1926 was \$239,970,516, against \$214,814,842 in 1925; and the city's equalized assessment each year was \$235,768,000. Real estate assessment was placed at \$560,330,739, of which amount \$232,667,970 was in Winnipeg. Winnipeg's assessment for business tax purposes was \$7,302,546, out of a total for the Province of \$9,051,639.

Educational Affairs. The University of Manitoba

The Public Accounts of Manitoba indicated that the amount expended by the Department of Education from May 1st, 1925, to Apr. 30, 1926, was \$2,114,448.56 out of a total appropriation for the year of \$2,205,483. Grants paid to the various branches of education for the years 1925* and 1926 were as follows:

	1925	1926
Grants to Public Schools.....	\$506,651.67	\$859,678.50
Grants to Secondary Schools.....	191,846.32	287,056.66
Grants to University.....	288,000.00	475,000.00
Training Schools for Teachers.....	44,422.00	68,961.31
Inspection of Schools.....	61,908.16	90,577.87
Free Texts.....	6,403.36	31,288.41

*NOTE.—The fiscal year 1925 covered only an eight-month period.

Statement Showing Comparison Between Years Ending June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, Respectively

	1924-25	1925-26	Increase	Decrease
No. of Pupils Enrolled.....	145,834	148,279	2,445	.....
No. Enrolled in Elementary Grades..	132,467	134,728	2,261	.....
No. Enrolled in Secondary Grades....	13,367	13,551	184	.....
Total Average Daily attendance....	104,312	106,809	2,497	.....
Total Attendance, percentage of Enrolment.....	71.53	72.03	.50	.....
No. of School Districts formed to date.....	2,129	2,152	23	.....
No. of School Districts in operation..	1,831	1,862	31	.....
No. of School Buildings.....	1,991	1,995	4	.....
No. of School Departments.....	3,912	3,956	44	.....
No. of Intermediate Schools.....	119	122	3	.....
No. of High Schools.....	45	42	.....	3
No. of Collegiate Departments.....	10	11	1	.....
No. of Collegiate Institutes.....	11	13	2	.....
No. of Junior High Schools.....	9	9	Nil	Nil
Teachers' Salaries paid for the year... \$4,838,722.88	\$4,914,086.59	\$73,363.71	.....	.....
Debentures approved.....	400,175.00	385,860.00	.....	\$74,315.00
Disbursements by School Districts for all purposes.....	10,671,327.83	9,993,960.86	.....	677,366.97

The 22nd Annual Convention of the Manitoba Educational Association was held in Winnipeg Apr. 19 to 21, 1927. The President, W. W. MacDonald, expressed the willingness of the teachers of the Province to pay half of the required 4 per cent. of their salaries into a retirement fund in place of the 1 per cent. paid under the Teachers' Retirement Act. Hon. Charles Cannon, Minister of Education, welcomed the delegates and announced the intention of the Department to send out a new form of contract between teachers and school

trustees which would ensure tenure of office. Addresses were given by Dr. George M. Weir, head of the Department of Education, University of British Columbia, and Dean W. C. McKillican, of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The Association conducted its work in seven sections, each with appropriate speakers. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Honorary President, Hon. Charles Cannon; President, Dr. R. Fletcher; Vice-President, H. W. Huntley, Winnipeg; Second Vice-President, Miss C. A. Doheny, Kirkfield Park; Secretary, H. J. Russell, Winnipeg; and Treasurer, E. J. Motley, Winnipeg.

The 21st Annual Convention of the Manitoba School Trustees' Association was held in Winnipeg, Mar. 3-5, 1927, with 500 delegates attending the opening session. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Charles Cannon, Minister of Education, H. N. MacNeill of Dauphin, President, and Professor A. B. Clark of the University of Manitoba. Hon. Charles Cannon said the school attendance had reached the highest percentage ever recorded in the Province, being 72.03, while the total cost of education had decreased from \$10,670,000 in 1925 to \$9,900,000 in 1926. Professor Clark urged that the cost of education be contributed to a considerable degree by the community in general on the basis of ability to pay instead of being so largely borne by the owners of real property.

The election of officers for the year 1927-28 resulted in the President, H. N. MacNeill of Dauphin, and the Vice-President, Mrs. J. P. McArthur of Norwood, being accorded another term by acclamation.

The University of Manitoba. For the year 1926-27, there was an enrolment at the University of 3,456 students, of whom 2,468 were in regular courses, 648 in the Manitoba Summer School, and 440 in extension courses. Of the enrolment in regular courses 1,633 were in Arts and Science, 37 in Pharmacy, 261 in Medicine, 172 in Engineering, 20 in Architecture, 52 in Law, 105 in diploma courses, and 202 in degree courses in Agriculture and Home Economics. Retirement took place of Jasper Halpenny, Professor of Surgery, R. M. Simpson, Professor of Gynaecology, and D. H. McCalman, Professor of Obstetrics, each of whom was appointed Professor *Emeritus*. B. J. Brandson was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery; and D. S. McKay was appointed Professor of Gynaecology and Head of the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

The Manitoba Agricultural College, included in the University of Manitoba, had 111 degree students in Home Economics; 91 degree students in Agriculture. In diploma courses, 46 Home Economics students were registered and 59 students in Agriculture, making a total of 307 students in long courses and 283 students in the various short courses—a total enrolment of 590 students for the academic year 1926-27. The death occurred in December, 1926, of Samuel Carson Lee, Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the College since 1913. At Commencement exercises in April, 1926, Mrs. Mary Watt of Birtle received the Honorary Diploma on account of her splendid leadership among the women of her community and throughout Manitoba for a great number of years. In April, 1927, Andrew Graham of Roland, Man., was presented with the Honorary Diploma for leadership in the breeding of pure-bred livestock and achievements as an all-round farmer. Plans were made for celebrating in 1927 the 50th anniversary of the founding of the University of Manitoba by Act of the Manitoba Legislature.

Brandon College. The enrolment of students for 1926-27 at Brandon College was 185 in Arts and Theology. At the Annual Commencement on May 23, 1927, the Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on William Grant Carpenter, Calgary, Alta.

United Colleges, Winnipeg. The enrolment of students for 1926-27, the first year of union of Wesley College with Manitoba College under the title, United Colleges, was 416. In the Department of Theology, 21 students were enrolled and 10 graduated. In the Department of Arts the enrolment was 395. Convocation proceedings took place Apr. 12, 1927, the address being

delivered by Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D. The Honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. James S. MacKay, B.A., of Central India; Rev. Oliver Coleman, B.A., B.D., St. James, Man.; Rev. R. E. McCullagh, B.A., Boissevain, Man.; and Rev. W. A. Lewis, B.A., Calgary, Ont.

The 1st Annual Meeting of the Industrial Development Board was held on Sept. 15, 1926. The officers re-elected were: Hon. John Bracken, Premier of the Province, Chairman; W. H. Carter, Vice-Chairman; F. M. Black, Treasurer; and J. M. Davidson, Secretary. The Executive Committee was also re-elected.

In an article in *The Manitoba Free Press* of Jan. 22, 1927, J. M. Davidson, Secretary of the Industrial Development Board, stated that there were then in operation within the environs of Greater Winnipeg 437 plants, representing some 43 groups of industry. In 1926, 37 plants were expanded and 38 new plants were opened, according to the same authority. The chief expansion had taken place in connection with furs, fisheries, timber, minerals and water power. Building construction in Winnipeg in 1926 showed a remarkable advance over the preceding year, the official figures of building permits for the year being \$10,400,000 against \$4,150,000 in 1925. According to *The Manitoba Free Press* contractors estimated that the construction cost of new buildings in 1926 in Greater Winnipeg totalled fully \$15,000,000. On Feb 1st, 1927, the second Manitoba Industrial Review, held under the auspices of the Commercial Travellers' Association, was opened at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, and included a varied display of products of Manitoba's industries.

The Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co. completed its plant at Pine Falls during 1926. Shipment of paper began early in 1927, and *The Manitoba Free Press* of Feb. 8, 1927, was in part printed on paper of the first shipment from Pine Falls. The announcement in *The Free Press* declared that the new paper was very white in colour, and that the product was the equal in texture and tensile strength and colour of any newsprint previously used. *The Free Press* supply of paper, it was stated, to the value of approximately \$450,000 per year, was henceforth to be obtained from the new mill.

On Feb. 12, 1927, the Company obtained, by Order-in-Council, the right to cut six million cords of pulp-wood from Manitoba limits. The original grant, made on June 12, 1925, gave the Company the right to select for cutting areas aggregating 1,080 square miles in the Lake Winnipeg basin south of township line 47. When it became known that the Company had applied for an additional supply of pulpwood in order to justify installing two paper machines instead of one, a period of controversy ensued. E. W. Backus intervened, and announced his willingness to con-

*NOTE.—See *The Review*, for 1925-26, page 460, for past record of the Industrial Development Board.

struct a paper mill between Selkirk and Winnipeg, under certain conditions as to wood supply, but stated that the grant contemplated would make it impossible for another mill to secure sufficient wood tributary to Lake Manitoba. Mayor Webb of Winnipeg championed the cause of Mr. Backus. The Manitoba Industrial Board and the Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade endorsed the application of the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company at a joint meeting on Feb. 2, 1927. The day previous Mayor Webb had held a public meeting, at which Mr. Backus outlined his plans, to protest against the proposed grant. Premier Bracken of Manitoba gave general endorsement to the proposed increased grant of pulp-wood by the Dominion Government, but requested the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Chas. Stewart, to include certain conditions in the agreement. One of these was the release of territory from the west side of Lake Winnipeg from the Company's grant, and another one was the inclusion of ten per cent. of jack-pine in the cordage allowed. Neither of these was accepted, but the minimum price of \$1.40 per cord suggested by Premier Bracken was included in the arrangement finally made.

The essential feature of the new grant was that the Company was given the right to select areas in the Lake Winnipeg basin to yield 6,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam; and it was declared that the previous grant of 1,080 square miles would have yielded 2,150,000 cords. On its part the Company agreed to increase the capacity of its Pine Falls mill from 250 to 300 tons of newsprint daily, by the installation of a second paper machine on or before Sept. 1st, 1927.

In August, 1926, an agreement was reached between the City of Winnipeg Hydro and the Manitoba Power Company for the purchase by the city of a block of 20,000 horse-power from the Company's development at Lac du Bonnet on the Winnipeg River. The City Power development, also on the Winnipeg River, at Pointe du Bois, was unable to supply all the demands in sight for power. There was opposition particularly on the part of Labour members of the City Council to the agreement, principally on the ground that the city should, as an alternative, proceed to the development of another Winnipeg River power site, at Slave Falls. Such development, it was estimated, would cost \$5,000,000, and those in favour of the purchase plan argued that it would be impossible to get the approval of the city rate-payers to such an expenditure at that time.

Mining development in Central and Eastern Manitoba attracted much attention during 1926 and the prospects of sound and permanent activity led to the formation of the Manitoba Chamber of Mines and the appointment of a Commissioner of Mines by the Provincial Government. Officers of the Geological Survey of Canada were engaged in the exploration of the mineral resources of the Province, and development of gold mining by a number of concerns proceeded. Col. L. D. M. Baxter, Secretary

of the Manitoba Chamber of Mines, made an extensive tour of the mining districts early in 1927, covering over 400 miles in the Slate Lake, Long Lake, Rice Lake and the English Brook districts, and reported that he was more than ever convinced of the mineral wealth of the Province. This area is known as the East Central Manitoba goldfield. In 1926 a charter was obtained for the Manitoba Northern Railway Company which proposed to build a line into the Flin Flon mining district. Extension of the time for starting and finishing the proposed railway was granted at the 1927 Session of the Legislature, officials of the Company stating that \$420,000 had already been spent by the mining Company on the development of the property but that it was not feasible to commence construction of the railway until final proof was obtained of the practicability of establishing a large smelter at the mine.

Winnipeg Suburban Municipalities; Other Municipal Affairs. The first Annual Report of the Winnipeg Suburban Municipal Board for the year 1926 showed a reduction in assessment in the four municipalities administered by the Board from \$21,058,158 in 1924 to \$16,235,580. This reduction was made after realization that the unfortunate position of the municipalities was due to the very high assessment of unimproved property. In spite of the reduction in assessment total tax receipts increased from \$1,216,310 in 1924 to \$1,324,592 for the period covered. A general improvement in conditions was reported with increasing sales of municipally owned real estate.

On Feb. 16, 1927, an agreement was concluded between the Winnipeg Suburban Municipal Board and an Executive Committee of the holders of debentures issued by the four municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, West Kildonan and Transcona providing for the refunding of all the outstanding indebtedness of the municipalities. Speaking in the Legislature on Mar. 14, W. C. McKinnell, M.L.A., stated that under this agreement a *moratorium* was established for 30 years on principal of the bonded indebtedness of the four municipalities. Under the agreement the town of Transcona obtained a reduction of 2 per cent. in the interest rate, which was cut down to 4 per cent. Interest on the bonds of St. Vital and West Kildonan was reduced to 5½ per cent., while St. James benefitted to the extent of one-half of one per cent. of interest on the Government bank overdraft. The gross bonded indebtedness, he stated, amounted to \$7,543,000, the Government guaranteed loan being \$890,000 and the housing loans \$1,600,000. Sinking funds were to be established under the agreement by St. James in 1929 of \$50,000 a year, and by St. Vital in 1930 of \$10,000 a year, while similar provision would be made by West Kildonan by arrangement between the Council, the Supervisor and the Appeal Board. John Appleton of the Dominion Mortgage Investment Company, Toronto, was appointed Supervisor. Appointment of a trustee to handle the financial affairs of the four municipalities was to be made at a later meeting of the Board.

The Annual Meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities was held in St. Boniface Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, 1926, 300 delegates being in attendance. Among the resolutions passed for submission to the Provincial Government the more important dealt with: the recording of the votes of electors in municipal elections on declaration of qualification to the returning officers; subjecting the employees of railways residing on the right of way to municipal taxation; the ear-marking of revenues derived from taxation of automobiles and gasoline for road construction and maintenance; heavier taxation of motor trucks; repeal of the Supplementary Revenue Act.

The Convention declined to endorse the proposal to oppose the taxing of the public for higher education than the public schools and left to the Executive Committee action to induce the Dominion Government to pay taxes on lands abandoned by soldier settlers which had reverted to the Crown. Arthur M.

McFadyen of St. Boniface was elected President of the Organization, D. Mellish of Pipestone was chosen Vice-President, while D. D. McDonald of Dauphin was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Winnipeg City Hydro. The special audit of the accounts of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric system made by Price, Waterhouse and Company was submitted by the City Council to the examination of a Committee which reported to the Council on Feb. 21, 1927. The Report stated that there was entire agreement between the auditors and the Committee as to the findings. Instead of a net shortage of \$17,293.37 in the depreciation account there was a net over-provision of \$504,750.03 and the Committee concurred in the auditors' recommendation that this amount be credited to Hydro surplus account and that there be set up from that account a contingent and insurance reserve. The auditors stated that "nothing has arisen in the course of our examination which can be considered as a criticism against the integrity and competency of the officials or employees whose transactions we have investigated." Concerning capital account the auditors stated, "Our investigation of the charges to capital account during the period from May, 1917, to December, 1925, has been of a thorough nature and from our examination of the various invoices and stores and payroll records, we are satisfied that a careful distribution as between operating and construction expenditures has been made." The Report of the Committee concluded with the statement, "Any doubt that may have existed in the minds of the Council and citizens generally should be dispelled as a result of the receipt of confirmation of Hydro balance sheets by a firm having the standing in the financial world that Price, Waterhouse and Co. enjoy."

The annual financial report of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric system for 1926 showed a further increase of gross revenue of approximately two and a half millions, an increase over the year 1925 of 20 per cent. The income statement was as follows:

	1926	1925
Total revenue for the year.....	\$2,456,978.46	\$2,037,710.81
Total expenses for the year.....	2,321,142.19	1,999,584.27
Surplus for the year.....	135,836.27	44,059.21
Surplus at beginning of year 1926.....	260,078.66	
Net surplus, Dec. 31, 1926.....	395,914.93	

The capital assets of the system on Dec. 31, 1926, were: property and plant, \$16,555,559.98; sinking fund, \$2,540,009.88; depreciation reserve, \$2,491,670.59; current assets, \$1,675,246.58; and miscellaneous assets, \$38,542.76; making the total assets \$23,301,029.79.

The output for the year was 325,000,000 kilowatt-hours which was double that of four years previously and 24 per cent. more than in 1925.

**Provincial
Agricultural
Conditions**

The year 1926 proved to be good for the production of wheat in Manitoba, with the bright prospects of harvest time much impaired by extremely bad threshing weather, which to some extent cut down the actual yield, and to a very large extent impaired the quality of the grain. The Provincial Department of Agriculture, in a report dated Dec. 31, 1926, estimated the average wheat yield at 22.6 bushels per acre, the highest in ten years, as compared with a ten-year average of 15.64 bushels. The acreage planted to wheat was 2,285,838, slightly larger than the previous year, but smaller than any other year in the ten-year period. A decline in wheat acreage from 3,501,217 acres in 1921 to the above figure indicated a development of diversified farming in Manitoba, and the use of land for other purposes than wheat-growing. Wet weather set in early in September and continued throughout that month and October. Threshing was much delayed in the hope of the crop drying in the stooks, and later, when hope of drying weather was given up, was proceeded with in spite of the damp condition of the grain. A good deal of sprouting in the stook took place, and almost all of the grain of the Province was lowered in grade. Much of it had to be dried in the terminal elevators to make it fit for warehousing.

Weather conditions were not so favourable for the growth of oats as for wheat, and the average yield, 31.98 bushels per acre, was the lowest in five years, and practically the same as the ten-year average, 31.98 bushels per acre. Barley gave an average crop of 28.9 bushels, against 27.8 the previous year, and a ten-year average of 24.91 bushels per acre.

Production and value of field crops were given in the Department's Report as follows:

FIELD CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1926

Crops	Area Acres	Yield per Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Average Price per Bus.	Total Value
Spring Wheat.....	2,285,838	22.6	51,677,000	\$1.09	\$56,328,000
Oats.....	1,643,979	31.9	51,517,000	0.43	22,583,000
Barley.....	1,760,279	28.9	50,808,000	0.49	24,896,000
Fall Rye.....	200,559	15.9	3,183,000	0.76	2,419,000
Spring Rye.....	26,831	15.0	403,000	0.74	298,000
Peas.....	1,156	18.1	21,000	1.80	38,000
Buckwheat.....	15,926	15.6	248,000	0.79	196,000
Mixed Grains.....	14,438	30.1	435,000	0.50	218,000
Flaxseed.....	195,359	10.5	2,043,000	1.62	3,310,000
Potatoes.....	29,043	83.3	2,368,000	0.93	2,202,000
Turnips, etc.....	4,411	97.0	428,000	0.88	377,000
Hay and Clover.....	346,729	1.66	575,000	10.00	5,750,000
Alfalfa.....	8,620	1.90	17,000	12.22	208,000
Fodder, Corn.....	28,716	6.44	185,000	6.50	1,203,000
Total.....	6,561,884				\$120,026,000

The approximate value of all agricultural production was given by the Department in the following figures, which necessarily contain duplication with respect to feed consumed by livestock, and do not make allowances for seed or products necessary for the farmers' living.

	1926	1925
All Field Crops.....	\$120,026,000	\$115,436,000
Livestock Increase.....	11,272,500	10,397,000
Wool.....	123,601	108,225
Dairy Products.....	14,269,664	13,629,797
Poultry Products.....	5,366,000	5,032,500
Garden Products.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Honey.....	528,376	616,068
Total.....	\$153,586,141	\$147,219,590

The Livestock Branch reported an increased interest in horse-breeding. The horse population of the Province was given as 360,018; approximately 20,000 foals were born in 1926; prices for farm horses advanced approximately \$30 per head; export of horses to Eastern Canada increased from 972 in 1925 to 3,837 in 1926. Renewed interest in horse-breeding was reported.

Cattle population was 742,849 head, an increase of 22,104 head over 1925. 145,687 cattle from Manitoba were marketed at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, in 1926. Increase in number of cows being milked amounted to 34,658 head. Shipments of dairy cattle were still being brought from Eastern Canada. Manitoba farmers bought 17,365 stocker and feeder cattle at the stockyards and showed an increased interest in winter feeding for beef production.

The Dairy Commissioner reported that the dairy industry made satisfactory progress during 1926. Production of creamery butter amounted to 15,449,356 pounds, an increase of 1,786,044 pounds or 13 per cent. over 1925. Butterfat shipped to the United States in cream was estimated at one million pounds. Total make of cheese amounted to 910,614 pounds, an increase of 145,207 pounds. 250 carloads of creamery butter were shipped out of the Province during the year, of which 51 went direct to the British market. 55 creameries and 15 cheese factories were in operation. Very high quality in Manitoba butter was reported. Manitoba butter-makers at inter-provincial contests won 40.9 per cent. of all first prizes and 33 per cent. of all prizes offered.

Egg production of Manitoba was estimated at 16,400,000 dozen, with a total value of \$3,608,000, and the value of poultry for killing at \$1,758,000.

United Farmers of Manitoba. The 24th Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in Portage La Prairie Jan. 11 to 14, 1927, with 300 delegates present, was reported to be one of the most successful and enthusiastic in the history of the organization. In his Annual Report, the President, A. J. M. Poole, stressed the importance of farmers' organizations continuing to speak with a national voice and said: "Organization throughout the West developed to a point where something approaching a national farmers' institution was achieved in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. . . . The voice of agriculture must continue to be heard, speaking with certainty and authority and listened to with the respect to which it is entitled. Events in the past few months have shown that the Canadian Council of Agriculture does, in fact, exercise still a considerable influence in national discussions and affairs."

The question of amalgamation with the Farmers' Union caused lengthy discussion. It was stated that the Board were willing to enter into conference with Manitoba members of the Farmers' Union but objected to negotiating with the Saskatchewan members. An amendment to instruct the Board to proceed to bring about amalgamation on lines similar to those adopted in Saskatchewan was defeated and the whole matter was referred back to the Directors. A resolution was passed urging locals to support the Roderick McKenzie Memorial Fund, to establish scholarships at the Manitoba Agricultural College. On the recommendation of the Marketing Committee, a resolution was passed asking that Dominion Standard Grades for poultry be established conforming to the grades used during the previous season by the Manitoba Poultry Pool. Resolutions were passed approving the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in opposing any effort to abolish or further reduce the Income tax, endorsing the proposals of the Council on banking reform and endorsing the position of the Council on the Federal Farm Loan Bill. Resolutions asking for the teaching of co-operation in the schools, for a change in condemnation insurance on stock yards and on the method of taking grain samples were referred to the Board for consideration. It was recommended that soldier settlers who had located on unsuitable land be allowed to retain their homestead rights. The delegates reaffirmed their adherence to the principle of prohibitory liquor legislation and pledged their opposition for proposals being made for increased facilities for sale of beer. Addresses were delivered by Premier Bracken; Colin Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool; the Hon. R. W. Craig; and R. A. Hoey.

Officers for 1927 were elected as follows: President, A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; Vice-President, Thomas Wood, Elm Creek; Second Vice-President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; Sec.-Treas., D. G. McKenzie; Directors: G. Brecken, P. Wright, E. D. Magwood, J. M. Allan, F. J. Russell, A. Matheson, J. Barrett, L. Thomas, F. Williamson, R. R. Blains, I. Ingaldson, and G. Emmonds.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba conducted most of their sessions separately from the main Convention with the President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, presiding. Discussions were held on home improvement, marketing, immigration, public health, social welfare, and education. Officers for 1927 were: President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; Vice-President, Mrs. E. J. Blow, Winnipeg; Secretary, Miss Mabel E. Finch.

On July 2, 1927, the retirement of D. G. McKenzie, from the secretariat of the United Farmers of Manitoba, was announced. R. C. Brown was appointed his successor.

The Manitoba Wheat Pool. The 3rd Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool took place at Brandon on July 28-29, 1926, with 328 registered delegates in attendance. The President, C. H. Burnell, reported that deliveries of wheat for 1925-26 amounted to 12,472,786 bushels as compared with 8,444,000 bushels the previous year, an increase of 48 per cent. A Coarse Grains Pool had been operated for the first time and through it 13,728,729 bushels had been handled. On the subject of Coarse Grains prices the Report said: "In connection with the prices for Coarse Grains, it should be remembered that the bulk of such grain is used as feed and the price is strongly

affected by the supply of substitutes on the market. If the substitutes are marketed by the old competitive system, the tendency will be to bring down prices on all field grain. For example, the corn crop in the United States this year was very heavy. The price of feed grain was affected by the price of corn and as the Pools only controlled a portion of the coarse grains, with the remainder, together with the large corn crop being dumped on the market, our position in the coarse grains market was not nearly as strong as our position in the wheat market."

In 5,538 cases, inquiries had been made on the subject of deliveries and 56 cases had been found of violation of contract. The Field Service Department held 347 meetings, attended by over 28,000 people. The membership of the Wheat Pool was 15,874, and of the Coarse Grains Pool 11,713. The total number of members signing contracts was 17,588. The Pool had acquired elevators at eight points and their operation had yielded a net surplus of \$28,278, or more than 33 per cent. of the capital invested of \$97,079. The Report stated that the Pool Board had rejected a proposal made by United Grain Growers Ltd., for the formation of a joint company to operate the elevators of both interests. A resolution was passed approving of the Board's action in this respect and also one approving of the Board's proposal to purchase or lease the Manitoba elevators of the United Grain Growers. The financial statement showed that Pool grain was handled at a cost of 1.28 cents per bushel, office and administration expenses amounting to .601 cents, and country elevator carrying charges to .679 cents. The total expenses of the Pool amounted to \$355,182, against which there remained to be credited earnings from Pool terminal elevators.

A. J. M. Poole resigned from the Board to devote his time to his duties as President of the United Farmers of Manitoba. Directors and officers were elected as follows: C. H. Burnell, President; W. G. A. Gourlay, Vice-President; S. Gellie, R. F. Chapman, W. G. Weir, C. S. Stevenson, P. F. Brett. The first three constituted the Executive and representatives of the Manitoba Pool Board on the Board of the Central Selling Agency.

On Oct. 15, 1926, the Manitoba Pool paid out to members amounts received from the Central Selling Agency as final payment on the 1925-26 crop, less 2 cents per bushel, made up of 1.12 cents per bushel for elevator reserve, and 88 cents per bushel expenses. No deduction was made for commercial reserve. From payments on other grains elevator deductions were: Oats, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel; barley, 1 cent; flax, 2 cents; rye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. For commercial reserve 1 per cent. of the gross selling price was deducted on these grains.

In September, 1926, a dispute occurred between elevator companies, members of the Northwest Grain Dealers Association and the Manitoba Pool, concerning the terms of a contract under which Pool grain was to be handled for the season 1926-27. For a few weeks while the dispute was in progress, these elevator companies ceased to handle Pool "street" grain, that is grain delivered in wagon-load lots, although continuing to forward carloads of grain for Pool members. During that time only Pool elevators and elevators of United Grain Growers Ltd. gave a complete service in connection with Pool grain. Agreement with the elevator companies was subsequently reached.

The Manitoba Pool put 22 additional country elevators in service during 1926, and made plans for further additions to its elevator system in 1927.

Dairy and Livestock Associations. The Annual Convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association was held in Winnipeg Jan. 24-25-26, 1927. In his annual address President Gordon Tovell declared that 1926 had been a banner year for the Manitoba dairy industry, with a percentage of increase much higher than in either of the other Prairie Provinces and with a gratifying record for quality. Manitoba had carried off 40.9 per cent. of all first prizes at the large fairs; one first grand championship, one third grand championship, and high average scores in many competitions. J. R. Sweeney, Dominion produce grader for Manitoba reported that "The finest quality of butter that had ever been shipped out of Manitoba was inspected for export during 1926," and that Overseas customers had expressed complete satisfaction. An unanimous

resolution was passed in favour of continuing the present system of cream grading, no matter what action might be taken in the other Provinces. Premier Bracken announced to the Convention the intention of the Manitoba Government to send one or two men to visit Denmark, Holland and Ireland to study methods and systems in the dairy industry in those countries. Gordon W. Tovell, Winnipeg, was elected President; Alfred King, Clarkleigh, Vice-President; and L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg, Secretary.

More than 100 Manitoba livestock breeders met in Brandon during the week ending Jan. 8, 1927, for annual joint meetings and meetings of different breed clubs. J. D. McGregor, in the course of an address, declared that the livestock business in the West was probably on a better basis than ever before. J. E. Rettie, Brandon, was elected President of the Manitoba Livestock Board for 1927, and Professor Gordon W. Wood, Manitoba Agricultural College, Vice-President.

Manitoba Women's Institutes. The 1927 Annual Convention of the Manitoba Women's Institutes was held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, on June 1, 2, and 3. The members elected to the Advisory Board for 1927 were: Mrs. E. M. Bulmer, Minitonas; Mrs. W. R. Cosgrave, Napinka; Mrs. G. E. Simmie, Elphinstone; Mrs. W. H. T. Peake, Transcona.

Twenty-three Institutes held Health Conferences or Tonsil and Adenoid Clinics. Practically all the Institutes made some definite contribution towards health improvement by assisting hospitals and caring for the needy. The Institutes assisted the local schools in purchasing play equipment, furnishing first-aid kits, supplying or helping to supply hot lunches in schools, and providing for the examination of pupils, by a local doctor or specialist. One Institute had a sanitary drinking fountain installed, and about thirty others assisted their schools by improving the sanitary conditions, providing tooth brushes, furnishing teachers' rooms, buying spectacles, books and pictures. Forty-one Institutes possessed libraries of their own, the number of books in each ranging from twenty to six hundred and eighty. Quite a number of Institutes improved their local cemeteries. Others encouraged the planting of trees and flowers with a view towards beautifying their towns. One Institute purchased gymnasium equipment for the young people. Boys' and Girls' Clubs received considerable assistance from the Institutes. Two competitions for posters and programmes were carried out during the year.

Many Institutes were kept busy providing for halls, rest rooms, club rooms and rinks, which had been built and were being used and appreciated in various communities. A number of rooms in the new wing of Grace Hospital, Winnipeg, were furnished through the efforts of the Institutes. Eleven district conventions were held prior to the Annual Convention.

Manitoba Census; Other Important Affairs. The preliminary report on the Census of 1926 of Manitoba, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in March, 1927, gave the population as 639,056, an increase over that of 1921 of 28,938. The rural population numbered 360,861, a gain of 12,539, and the urban 278,195, a gain of 16,579, over 1921. In the four cities, Winnipeg increased its population by 12,911 over 1921 to 191,998; Brandon by 1,046 over 1921 to 16,443; St. Boniface by 1,366 over 1921 to 14,187; and the population of Portage La Prairie declined by 253 below that of 1921 to 6,513.

On Oct. 24, 1926, Theodore Arthur Burrows was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba in succession to Sir James Aikins, whose second term of office had expired. Mr. Burrows had been one of the pioneers of Manitoba, having come to the Province in 1875, at the age of 18. Two years later he was recorded as the first law student in Winnipeg. A few years later he entered the lumber business, and was responsible for extensive developments in northern Manitoba and also in Saskatchewan and Alberta. He represented Dauphin in the Provincial legislature from 1892 to 1904.

On June 2, 1926, Mayor Ralph Webb of Winnipeg addressed the Annual Meeting of the Industrial Development Board, and was reported to have suggested in the course of criticism of some labour agitators and organizers that such

men should be "thrown into the Red River." Action was thereupon brought against him by T. H. Dunn and J. Clancy, Secretary and Organizer, respectively, of the One Big Union, on charges of counsel to commit an assault and intimidation. The first charge was dismissed on July 2, 1926, by Magistrate Sir Hugh John McDonald, and the second was withdrawn.

On Apr. 6, 1927, Attorney-General Craig protested to the Dominion Government against the passing of a Bill to incorporate the Red River Driving Club, which was then before Parliament, on the ground that there were already a sufficient number of tracks in Manitoba to accommodate the public requirements for horse racing. The Bill was not passed.

On May 4, 1927, Premier Bracken announced the appointment of a commission to investigate the problem of seasonal unemployment in Manitoba. The Commissioners named were: Prof. R. W. Murchie, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Chairman; W. H. Carter, of the Carter-Halls Aldinger Co., Ltd.; and F. J. Dixon, former M.L.A. and Labour leader.

A delegation of some 300 members from the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade attended the opening of the \$1,500,000 plant of the American Beet Sugar Company at Grand Forks on Oct. 6, 1926.

A Board of Trade banquet in Winnipeg, Oct. 11, 1926, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba. This was a shipment of 857½ bushels of Red Fife wheat required for seed purposes in Ontario. R. R. Keith and H. S. Patterson, who took part in handling the first shipment, were present, as was also Dr. C. N. Bell, who was the Customs clerk through whom the shipment was made.

On Jan. 27, 1927, a committee was established in Winnipeg for the erection of a memorial window in All Saints' Church, Winnipeg, to the memory of Major-General L. J. Lipsett, C.B., C.M.G., who took the 8th Battalion to France and was killed in action when in command of the Fourth Division of the Imperial Army.

A customer ownership campaign in December, 1926, resulted in the sale of 11,413 shares of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., to 2,200 customers.

A debate in Winnipeg, Dec. 22, 1926, between Prof. F. W. Kerr, of Knox United Church, in favour of prohibition, and F. W. Russell, President of the Moderation League, opposing, was attended by over 2,000 persons.

On Nov. 13, 1926, *The Manitoba Free Press* reported the establishment by nine fox-farming companies of Manitoba of The Western Canada Fox Breeders' Protective Association. Invested capital in these ranches was said to amount to more than \$2,000,000. Dr. J. A. Allen, v.s., B.V.Sc., formerly pathologist in charge of the Dominion Government fox research station at Charlottetown, P.E.I., was appointed Director, Department of Health of the Association, and took up his residence in Winnipeg, where he established a laboratory.

The City of Winnipeg spent \$191,220.92 on its parks, playgrounds, skating rinks and municipal golf courses during the year 1926 according to the annual report of the Chairman, John Easton. Twenty-six playgrounds were kept in operation during the Summer and were used by a daily average of 12,108 children. Attendance at the 27 supervised skating rinks for the year was 467,430, and 71,909 games were played on the two golf courses.

A co-operative livestock marketing pool for Manitoba was formed on Apr. 8, 1927, under the presidency of Roy McPhail of Brandon, and a provisional Board of Directors. A resolution was passed urging that the membership contract be perpetual with the privilege of withdrawal after the first year and every year thereafter. About 80 delegates were in attendance.

The Manitoba Seed Growers' Association was formed at Brandon on Mar. 17, 1927, representing all bodies of seed growers then existing. M. P. Mountain was elected President, and Professor T. Harrison Secretary-Treasurer. S. Larcombe was among those elected to the Board of Directors.

Delegates to the number of 125, representing 82 locals and 8,000 shareholders, attended the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association at Brandon, which was held on Mar. 2, 1927. D. W. Storey, Secretary-Treasurer, stated in his Report that 946,307 pounds of dressed poultry,

equal to 55 carloads, had been marketed during 1926, together with 1,242,960 dozen eggs. The total turnover of the Association in 1926 was \$656,896.12, as compared with \$39,462.61 in 1922.

The 20th Annual Convention of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association was held on Jan. 28, 1927, in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg. W. R. Leslie, Superintendent of the Morden Experimental Farm, was elected President, and J. R. Almey, Secretary-Treasurer. J. R. Scannell, Federal Plant Inspector, urged the development in Manitoba of the certified seed potato trade.

Manitoba prize-winners at the Royal Agricultural Fair, Toronto, the Ottawa Winter Fair, and the Guelph Agricultural Fair were the guests of the Manitoba Government at a banquet held in Winnipeg on Dec. 9, 1926. Premier John Bracken said that Manitoba had had 47 exhibits and won 129 prizes during the year, the most remarkable showing of any Province in the Dominion.

About midsummer, 1926, the Great Northern Railway sold the rails on the line between Carman and Portage La Prairie to the Canadian Pacific Railway. On Aug. 28, Hon. D. L. McLeod, Public Utilities Commissioner, issued an order restraining the railway from making any disposition of the property in question until an investigation had been held. Later, the Canadian Pacific Railway agreed to operate the line for a time and the restraining order was withdrawn on Nov. 4 on the understanding that the rails would not be removed until the entire crop of 1926 was shipped.

Sir James Aikins was honoured on Oct. 26, 1926, at a large luncheon arranged by the Canadian Club, Winnipeg, to mark the completion of his ten years' service as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Mrs. W. F. Alloway, Winnipeg, who died Nov. 8, 1926, bequeathed \$800,000 to the Winnipeg Foundation, incorporated in 1921 as a philanthropical and charitable organization. This \$800,000 was to be a net amount after payment of inheritance taxes and costs of transfer.

On Oct. 13, 1926, it was announced that agreement had been reached between the city of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. on the question of damage by electrolysis to city water mains. Settlement was for \$38,000 instead of \$57,000 originally asked.

Executive Council of Manitoba

Premier, Provincial Treasurer, and President of Council.....	Hon. John Bracken
Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones.....	Hon. W. J. Major
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Commissioner of Railways.....	Hon. Charles Cannon
Minister of Education.....	Hon. R. A. Hoey
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. W. R. Clubb
Municipal Commissioner.....	Hon. D. L. McLeod
Speaker of the House.....	Hon. P. A. Talbot

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Minister of Education.....	R. Fletcher, B.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	J. H. Evans
Deputy Attorney-General.....	John Allen
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....	R. McN. Pearson
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....	Douglas L. McLean
Deputy Provincial Secretary.....	L. J. Howe
Deputy Municipal Commissioner.....	E. M. Wood
Comptroller-General.....	Robert Drummond
Chairman, Board of Health.....	Dr. McCalman
Chairman Liquor Commission.....	R. D. Waugh

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Second Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly The first Session of the Saskatchewan Legislature to be held under the Premiership of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, and the second of the sixth Legislative Assembly, opened on Jan. 18, 1927, and was prorogued on Mar. 3. The Cabinet had been reduced in number from eight to seven, and a re-arrangement of portfolios took place when Hon. A. P. McNab, Minister of Public Works, resigned Oct. 28, 1926, to become a member of the Provincial* Local Government Board. Portfolios were distributed as follows:

Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways.....	Hon. J. G. Gardiner
Minister of Education and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Publications and King's Printer's Office.....	Hon. S. J. Latta
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. C. M. Hamilton
Attorney-General and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Child Protection.....	Hon. J. A. Cross
Minister of Public Health and Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. J. M. Uhrich
Minister of Highways and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.....	Hon. W. J. Patterson
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.....	Hon. T. C. Davis

During the Session the Government strength in the Legislature was increased to 53, while the combined Conservative and Progressive Opposition was reduced to 10. The Government lost a seat in Saskatoon City, when the By-election of Jan. 21, 1927, resulting from the resignation of Hon. A. P. McNab, gave Howard McConnell (Conservative), a majority of 1,000 over the Liberal candidate, John McDougall. The Government forces, however, were strengthened on Feb. 17, 1927, when two former Progressive members, who had previously sat with the Opposition, crossed the floor of the House and declared themselves in support of Premier Gardiner. These were Charles Agar, formerly Progressive whip (Saskatoon), and George Coekburn (Redberry). This action was taken following the presentation of Premier Gardiner's Budget, and both members declared themselves in favour of the policies enunciated by the Premier, and the course he had followed since assuming office. Both members made reference to the decline of the Progressive political movement. In the course of a discussion, Feb. 22, on a demand made by Dr. C. E. Tran, leader of the Progressive group, that these two members should resign to test the feelings of their constituents, Mr. Agar read a letter from Sydney Bingham, formerly M. L. A. for Wilkie, and a leader in the Progressive party. Mr. Bingham was quoted as declaring his approval of the step taken, and as stating that there was nothing left "to hang a hat on in Provincial or Federal Progressivism except the

*NOTE.—For Provincial Deputy Heads of Departments, see page 449, this volume.

one principle of party government," which he declared preferable to the "Wood theory of economic class groups."

An Act was passed consolidating various previous enactments relating to child welfare. A new provision required publications receiving advertisements relating to the adoption, boarding out or caring for children, to report particulars relating to the advertisement and the advertiser to the Bureau of Child Protection.

An Act for the Improvement of Livestock-breeding was expected to bring about important developments in the Livestock industry. Under the Act the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council might, on petition of the council of a rural municipality, and on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, declare any municipality to be a "Pure Bred Sire" area. Within such areas no person might own, keep, travel, stand, use for breeding purposes or pasture any stallion, bull, ram or boar unless it were of pure breeding. Provision was also made for a livestock sires licensing board, and if the municipality so requested, all pure-bred sires would be examined, and only those of good type and conformation licensed.

A number of Acts were passed to facilitate the work of the Wheat Pool and other farmers' organizations. The sale of the elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. to the Wheat Pool was ratified, and the transfer of the Government loan thereon to the Pool. A Bill was passed for the winding-up of the Co-operative Elevator Company. A debate took place on the section of the Bill which prohibited the transfer of shares or assignment of proceeds of shares to any but agriculturists, or the holding of more than twenty shares by one person. D. A. McNiven (Lib., Regina), and M. A. McPherson (Cons., Regina), attempted to have this section deleted, on the ground that it interfered with established business practice, and would create an impression that the Legislature might, at a subsequent date, interfere with other instruments and other rights under existing laws. Premier Gardiner insisted on retaining the section, declaring that it was only carrying into the assignment period the restrictions on shareholding that had been in effect since the incorporation of the Company. In the course of the discussion there was much denunciation of the speculative purchases of shares, which had taken place since the winding up of the Company was announced, and many of which would be invalidated under this legislation.

At the request of the Wheat Pool, amendments to existing legislation were passed, empowering trustees to enter into Wheat Pool contracts on behalf of estates, and prohibiting assignments of proceeds of crops until after cutting. An Act was passed authorizing the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada to form the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, and incorporating that body.

An Act respecting the duties of agents in the sale of products of the soil and other commodities was designed to protect pro-

ducers and define the duties of agents in the sale of fruit, vegetables, and other agricultural and farm produce except milk, cream, grain and livestock, the sale of which was already regulated in another manner. Penalties were provided up to \$10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years ; and in the case of corporations, fines not exceeding \$100,000.

On Jan. 31, an unanimous resolution was passed demanding that construction on the Hudson Bay Railway should be carried on so that the line would be completed to Nelson and work commenced on the port terminal during 1927.

On Feb. 9, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Conservative leader, moved a resolution demanding the appointment of a commission to conduct an educational survey in Saskatchewan. The resolution was vigorously opposed by Premier Gardiner and by Mr. Latta, Minister of Education, and was voted down, being supported only by the Conservative group of four, and by five Progressives.

On Feb. 22, an unanimous resolution was passed to the effect that the Government should continue to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of transferring to the Province its natural resources. The matter came up originally upon a motion of Dr. C. E. Tran (Prog., Pelly), that the Dominion Government should be asked to submit the whole question of Saskatchewan's rights to the Privy Council for adjudication, but the Government declined to accept this suggestion, and the Attorney-General presented the motion above referred to as an amendment. During the course of the discussion Premier Gardiner said that he was not willing to state on the floor of the House what the Government would be prepared to accept from the Dominion as a minimum settlement of the Resources question. He suggested that consideration of the claims of the Maritime Provinces would necessitate calling the other Provinces into consultation, and in view of the probability of an inter-Provincial conference he did not think the Government should be too definite in laying down what it would or would not accept.

Discussion of Old Age Pensions on Feb. 7 resulted in a statement from Premier Gardiner that the Government were awaiting the action of the Dominion Parliament and would give careful consideration to any Dominion-wide scheme. An unanimous resolution was passed to the effect that the condition of the aged deserving poor should receive the early and careful attention of the Government.

On Mar. 1st a resolution was passed, 49 to 4, to the effect that the Provincial Government should "urge upon the Federal Government the necessity of the immediate removal of the protective element in the customs tariff, particularly on the implements of production and the necessities of life."

The Church Union Question revived. The Church Union controversy was revived and brought before the Legislature by a

private Bill asked for by the Presbyterian Church, and introduced by P. L. Hyde (Maple Creek), which sought to amend the Church Union Act by appointing a commission to inquire into the working of the Act, with power to make adjustments of property rights, and to order new votes to be taken on Union. The Commission was to be of three members, one appointed by the United Church, one by the Presbyterian Church, and one by the Government. Mr. Hyde referred to the existing situation, resulting from Church Union, as "vicious, pernicious and iniquitous." G. H. Yule, K.C., presenting the case as counsel for the Presbyterians before the Private Bills Committee on Feb. 10, stated that they were asking that a commission should conduct an investigation and make an apportionment of property that would be fair to both sides. The Dominion Act covering Church Union had provided for the appointment of a Commission to deal with general church property as distinguished from local church property belonging to the congregations. It was made clear in discussions before the Committee that the cases sought to be covered were a number in which minority members of Presbyterian congregations which had entered the Union desired to continue the existence of Presbyterian congregations, and it was claimed that there were a number of cases of hardship in this connection.

Dr. E. H. Oliver, President of the Saskatchewan Conference of the United Church, declared that the United Church was absolutely opposed to the Bill, that it would refuse to appoint a member to the Commission if the Bill should be passed, and would resist to the utmost any endeavour of such a Commission to interfere in any way with the internal affairs of the United Church. Dr. Oliver denied the right of any church outside of the United Church to make use of the name, "The Presbyterian Church in Canada." If hardships existed the United Church of Canada was willing to confer directly with any church interested.

Later a suggestion was made that the Presbyterians were willing to have the scope of the Bill limited to some seventeen or eighteen points. Typical of these was Regina, where four congregations had voted Union, but where a minority coming out of these congregations had established a new Presbyterian congregation. The Committee heard a great deal of discussion of individual cases, but finally refused to report the Bill, recommending that "before any legislation is further considered the parties concerned make a further effort to amicably adjust their differences, particularly with respect to relief of guarantors and the adjustment of church property."

Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited. A Government measure passed provided for the amalgamation of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, operating twenty-nine creameries, and Caulder's Creameries Limited, operating twenty-three plants. On the second reading of the Bill, Feb. 25, Premier Gardiner gave particulars of the financial failure of the

Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited. Profits for the three years, 1918, 1919 and 1920, aggregated \$218,979.84. Since 1920, with the single exception of 1925 when a profit of \$15,727.34 was made, they experienced losses every year, totalling \$487,649.48. This included a loss in 1926 of \$187,258.98, part of which was attributed to speculative purchases by the Company of butter and cheese not of its own manufacture. The Premier traced the Company's troubles back to 1918, when it began to expand out of proportion to what was required. \$649,000.00 had been spent on plants at Regina, Melville and Melfort. Total advances from the bank were approximately \$1,200,000.00, of which amount \$600,000.00 was guaranteed by the Government. Enforcement of the bank's claim would mean liquidation of the Company and the Government would be called on to make good its guarantee. This guarantee was in addition to the Company's liability to the Government under first mortgage, amounting at Dec. 31, to \$649,753.30, together with interest accrued but not due of \$21,749.86. Should the Government be held responsible for the full amount of its guarantees, the total amount owing by the Company to the Government would approximate \$1,300,000.00. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited had a share capital of \$1,000,000 of which \$811,823.00 had been subscribed and \$355,701.51 had been paid up. The Government had no intention of forcing the collection of the unpaid balance. Caulder's Creameries Limited, incorporated in the year 1925, had a share capital of \$800,000.00 and outstanding in mortgage bonds \$800,000.00.

In order that Saskatchewan Creameries Limited might absorb Caulder's Creameries Limited, an agreement was entered into for the purchase of the entire undertaking of Caulder's Creameries subject to outstanding liabilities. The merger was to be capitalized at \$3,000,000.00. The ranking of assets and securities was to be as follows : first, the outstanding bonds of Caulder's Creameries and the Government mortgage on the Co-operative Creameries' plants ; second, \$600,000.00 seven per cent. Caulder's Creameries' preferred shares to be exchanged at *par* for the same amount of Co-operative Creameries' preferred shares ; third, \$108,000.00 common stock of Caulder's Creameries to be exchanged at *par* for amalgamation shares in the Co-operative Creameries, bearing a seven per cent. preference, these amalgamation shares being made subject to retirement at a premium ; fourth, Government redeemable preferred shares at six per cent. representing the balance of money paid by the Government on its guarantee to the bank, after having added a portion of such amount to the existing first mortgage ; fifth, the already existing common stock of the Company.

Provision was made to increase the existing Board of Directors by an additional seven representing Caulder's Creameries and for continuance of special representation of that Company on the Board until the amalgamation shares should be retired. Authority was inserted in the Bill for the Co-operative Creameries to sell out

its entire undertaking to a dairy pool. The Premier said that amalgamation of the Companies would eliminate duplication of plants and management, resulting in savings estimated at more than one hundred thousand dollars annually and would bring into the organization another company that had been able to succeed to a greater extent than the Co-operative Creameries. The Bill provided that additional capital expenditures of the Company should require the consent of the Local Government Board, and for that Board to have continuous access to its books and accounts.

On Mar. 2, 1927, J. A. Caulder, Moose Jaw, became President of the amalgamated Company, and C. W. Anderson, Vice-President and General Manager, having formerly filled those offices in Caulder's Creameries Limited.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner's First Budget. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier and Provincial Treasurer, presented his first Budget on Feb. 15, 1927. Estimates for the year ending Apr. 30, 1928, were tabled, showing revenue of \$17,908,023, and expenditure of \$17,884,131, of which current account revenue was shown as \$12,661,244, and current account expenditure, \$12,637,343. For the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1926, a surplus of \$30,000 was announced. During that year a reduction in the Public Debt of \$350,000 was made.

To indicate the improved conditions in the Province, Mr. Gardiner referred to various aspects of business. Loan companies, having experienced the best year since the War, were offering money at the lowest rates of interest experienced in Western Canada. Banks reported deposits up, collections good and the *per capita* wealth of the farmer higher. Municipal finances had been improved, with reduced bank loans, reduced debenture debt, smaller arrears of uncollected taxes, and reduced seed grain guarantees. The people of the Province were gradually overtaking their obligations and the Province was due for a period of advancement, based upon a sound financing.

Mr. Gardiner analyzed the gross Debt of the Province as follows:

Public Debt as at Jan. 31, 1927, Gross debt, \$57,114,362.68, made up as follows: Public Buildings, \$18,474,358.34; Public Improvements, \$13,854,118.19; Telephones, \$10,307,720.15; Sask. Co-op. Elevator Co. Ltd., \$2,522,741.31; Drainage Districts, \$412,120.52; City of Regina, Cyclone Loan, \$586,351.55; Patriotic Aids, \$153,542.52; Sask. Co-op. Creameries Ltd., \$688,054.71; Lignite Utilization Board, \$279,684.73; Sask. Farm Loans Board, \$9,531,960.00; Agricultural Aids, \$200,000.00; Treasury Bills—deferred charges, \$80,715.65.

Saskatchewan's net debt of \$31,686,060, *per capita* \$41.00, was lower than that of all other Provinces save three. Redemption of loans, amounting to \$6,437,000, resulted in an annual saving of interest charges of \$327,000. The cost of money under the latest loans was 4.86 per cent. A plan was announced to set aside annually \$200,000 for a sinking fund, estimated to be sufficient to

retire the Public Debt in 45 years. The Government were not following the plan suggested by Mr. Dunning the previous year, of using liquor profits to retire the Public Debt only, but during the past and the current year applied them to that purpose to the extent of \$1,164,780, cleaned up current accounts, and paid off accumulated deficits of previous years amounting to \$474,398, while there was in hand, \$234,488.

Mr. Gardiner announced that it was not the intention of the Government to share the liquor profits or automobile licences with the municipalities, but announced a reduction of \$500,000 or 25 per cent. in the Public Revenue Tax collected through the municipalities. He pointed out that Saskatchewan imposed no taxes on amusements, gasoline, or income.

By-elections. Five By-elections during 1926-27 resulted in the election of four Liberals and one Conservative to the Legislature. The vacancy in Ile à la Crosse was due to the death of Joseph A. Nolin, M.L.A. On Apr. 6, A. Jules Marion, Liberal, was elected by 652 to 362 over Joseph E. Bournouf, Independent. The vacancy in Moose Jaw county resulted from the resignation of Hon. Charles A. Dunning, and on May 25, Thomas Waddell, Liberal, was elected by acclamation. The vacancy in Notukeu was caused by the resignation of George Spence, M.P. On June 1st, Alexander L. Grant, Liberal, was elected by 2,078 votes to 1,036 for Andrew Graham McCaw, Independent. Vacancy in Kerrobert was due to the resignation of John Albert Dowd, M.L.A. On Nov. 9, Donald Laing, Liberal, was elected by 2,311 votes to 1,789 for Harvey McGowan, Progressive. Vacancy in Saskatoon City was caused by the resignation of Hon. A. P. McNab. On Jan. 21, 1927, Howard McConnell, Conservative, was elected by 5,288 votes to 4,311 for John McDougal, Liberal.

Railway Lines in Province. On Jan. 26, 1927, Premier Gardiner, Minister of Railways, tabled the Annual Report of the Department of Railways for the preceding fiscal year. This showed that at the close of 1925 there were 7,076 miles of steam railways in the Province, an increase of 120 miles over the figures for the previous year. The Canadian Pacific Railway had 3,341 miles and the Canadian National 3,735 miles, the latter made up of 2,576 miles of the old Canadian Northern Railway and 1,159 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific. During 1925 the C.P.R. added 35 miles, being the new extension from Climax to Val Marie. The Canadian National added 85 miles, the principal extensions being Eston to White Bear, 29 miles; Turtleford to Fairholme, 23 miles; Prince Albert to Paddockwood, 24 miles; and Dunblane to Central Butte, 11 miles. 13 new depots were built, 13 freight sheds and 24 stockyards, making totals for the Province at the end of the year: depots, 836; loading platforms, 1,043; warehouses, 73; freight sheds, 454; and stockyards, 676.

The three electric street railways of Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, had total assets as of December 31, 1925, of \$3,879,745. Operating revenues for 1925 were \$6,661,701 and operating expenses \$6,505,993, the operating surplus at Moose Jaw being \$10,996; at Regina, \$79,541; and at Saskatoon, \$65,260. After making provision for interest on funded debt, loans, etc., all three systems showed net losses. A total of 10,220,847 paying passengers were carried, represented by 1,313,899 at Moose Jaw, 4,794,775 at Regina, and 4,112,173 at Saskatoon. There were 65 miles of line comprised in the three systems, a little more than half of which was included in the Regina system.

Department of Public Works. The Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, intimated that increased accommodation would shortly be necessary in the various institutions under the care of the Province. The total number cared for during the year was as follows: Battleford Mental Hospital, 988; Weyburn Mental Hospital, 1,086; Regina Jail, 1,076; Home for the Infirm, 113; Industrial School for Boys, 100. At the close of the year (Apr. 30, 1926) there were 2,168 in the six institutions. The grounds and buildings of the Mental Hospitals were valued at \$5,188,499. Average daily number of patients in Battleford Mental Hospital was 789 as compared with 714 the previous year, and at Weyburn 847 as compared with 781. The *per capita cost per diem* at Battleford for maintenance of patients was 71 cents as compared with 85 cents the previous year, and at Weyburn 81 cents compared with 91 cents in the previous year. Total of admissions at Battleford during the year was 246, with 114 paroles, and at Weyburn 271 with 143 paroles. Forty boys were admitted to the Industrial School at Regina and 36 released, making the average daily number of boys in the institution 58, as compared with 53 in 1924. Admissions to Regina Jail totalled 1,629, and to Prince Albert Jail 943. More prisoners were admitted to Regina Jail at the ages of 20, 21 and 22 than at any other age, while at Prince Albert more than a third of the total were between 20 and 30 years of age. Institutional farms harvested the largest crop in their history, and sales of products and of livestock totalled \$97,533. During the year few new buildings were erected. A nurses' home at the Sanitarium, Saskatoon, a new Engineering Building at the University to replace one destroyed by fire, detachment quarters for the Provincial Police at Val Marie, and some farm buildings on institutional farms, made up the total.

Department of Highways. The Annual Report of the Department of Highways, covering the year ending Apr. 30, 1926, showed that a total of 2,000 miles of the Provincial highway system were completed at the end of the year, of which, during the year, 392.9 miles were completed. The total cost of the whole mileage was \$4,997,000, an expenditure sufficient to earn the total subsidy of \$1,806,255, allotted to Saskatchewan as Federal aid under the Canada Highways Act. Forty-six free public ferries were operated by the Department during the year, and carried a total of 707,456 traffic units.

Telephones in Saskatchewan. The Annual Report of the Department of Telephones showed that at Apr. 30, 1926, the Government system, including the city and long distance lines, had 32,852 subscribers, 6,367.87 pole miles, and 35,674.77 long distance wire miles. The rural system of the Province was composed of 1,184 companies, with 59,287 pole miles, 200,780 wire miles, and 65,496 subscribers. Except for Sweden, Saskatchewan had more rural telephones in proportion to population than any other Province or country.

Provincial Secretary's Department. The Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary for the year ending Apr. 30, 1926, showed total revenue collections of \$2,699,042.31. Of this amount motor licences and fees contributed \$1,717,982.60; corporation tax, \$487,525.21; railway tax, \$349,000; company fees, \$31,536.25; and theatre, cinematograph and public hall licences, \$33,312.40. The motion-picture censors examined in 1925 2,337 subjects, of which 35 subjects were rejected. Eight of the rejected pictures were passed when re-submitted after reconstruction. Fourteen films were seized.

One hundred and seventy-nine companies were incorporated during the fiscal year, with an authorized capital of \$4,884,000; and 22 companies increased authorized capital by \$12,780,000. Ten rural telephone companies were incorporated with capital of \$2,440, and 5 rural telephone companies increased their authorized capital by \$2,560. For 1925, insurance companies reported \$17,106,377 in premiums; and investments in the Province of \$57,490,847.81.

Motor vehicle licences in Saskatchewan yielded total fees of \$1,694,702 in 1926, according to a report made by Hon. T. C. Davis, Provincial Secretary. Altogether 95,804 licences were issued in the Province, and 15,479 in the cities,

as follows: Regina, 5,540; Saskatoon, 3,919; Moose Jaw, 2,944; Prince Albert, 843; Swift Current, 785; North Battleford, 748; Weyburn, 700.

Answering in the Legislature the question, "Is it the intention of the Government to pay over or apportion a reasonable amount of the said revenue to the cities, having regard to the fact that the cities provide all the accommodation and service, in the way of improvements, fire and police protection for these vehicles," Mr. Davis said the Government had no discretion, as the law provided for such payments to be made into the consolidated revenue fund of the Province.

Bureau of Child Protection; Mothers' Allowances.

Under the Mothers' Allowance Act, administered by the Bureau of Child Protection, allowances to 1,119 families, including 3,917 children were in effect Dec. 31, 1927. 314 new allowances were granted during the year. Total payments amounted to \$325,430, an average allowance for each family of \$24.23 per month. 1,830 children were wards of the Bureau at Dec. 31, 1926. Of these, 1,692 were in foster homes or returned to parents under supervision; 62 were in shelters and orphanages; 10 in boarding houses, and 66 in various institutions and hospitals. The Bureau was responsible for 25 blind children and 70 deaf children in schools outside the Province.

Bureau of Labour and Industries; Provincial Police.

The Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries reported immigration into Saskatchewan during 1925 of 12,347 persons. The employment service placed 83,097 persons in employment, 75,639 males and 7,458 females. A total of 2,286 men were engaged in lumber camps during the Winter of 1925-26.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Provincial Police, C. A. Mahony, Commissioner, Regina, showed that during 1925 there were on the force 145 officers and men, who travelled 1,247,567 miles, made 9,957 investigations, and secured 7,897 convictions. The greatest number of convictions was under the Vehicles Act, numbering 1,195, while there were 1,094 convictions under the Saskatchewan Liquor Act. Under the Canadian Criminal Code there were 3,516 convictions. 44 offenders were convicted under the Customs and Excise Act.

Saskatchewan Local Government Board.

In October, 1926, Hon. A. P. McNab, Minister of Public Works, who for 17 years had been a Minister of the Government of the Province, was appointed a member of the Local Government Board, and S. P. Grosch became Chairman, the vacancy being created by the retirement of the Hon. G. A. Bell. The Annual Report of the Board for the year 1926 disclosed a much improved condition in municipal finance, and stated: "Some years ago eastern buyers did not look for debentures issued by Saskatchewan local authorities, nor were they in demand to any great extent. Now the reverse is the case and they are eagerly sought for. During the year just passed city debentures were sold at a rate which caused the issuing authority to pay as low as 5.11 per cent. on the money secured. The position reached by municipal securities of the Province is so strong that prices paid for them approach the rates received for Provincial securities. Villages have no difficulty in securing money at 6 per cent., while many rural school districts have sold their debentures at a yield of from 5½ to 5⅞ per cent."

The Report further stated that during the year no towns or cities had been added to the small list of places, that had failed to meet, when due, debenture instalments.

In cities during 1926 there were 42 applications for authorizations for debenture borrowings aggregating \$1,269,596.95, as compared with 38 aggregating \$511,121.82 in 1925. There were issued 41 authorizations for a total of \$1,184,020.40 in 1926, as against 35 amounting to \$473,775.22 in 1925. To all classes of municipalities 451 authorizations were granted, amounting to \$2,780,144.45, as compared with 365 in 1925, totalling \$1,690,505.22. During the year 372 issues of debentures of all classes, aggregating \$2,214,178.40 were sold, as compared with 288 issues for \$1,460,811.20 in 1925. Over 50 per cent. of the amount was placed in Saskatchewan.

An increase to 39 in the number of applications from companies for authority to sell shares took place, the highest number for any year except 1920, when applications numbered 40. This was taken partly as an indication of an awakening interest in the industries and resources of the Province, and possibly of the fact that while companies of a purely speculative nature availed themselves of Dominion charters as providing an easier means of offering their securities for sale to the public, those willing to submit to the close scrutiny of the Local Government Board found it easier to interest the public in their offerings when supported by the certificate of the Board.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. The Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for 1926 showed a total of first mortgages held amounting to \$9,769,522.24, reduced by payments of \$2,283,779.71 to \$7,485,742.53. Applications for loans during the year were received to the number of 257 for an amount of \$997,300, making a total of applications since 1917 of \$34,160,672. 50 new loans were granted, and 52 paid off. Collections for the year exceeded \$1,000,000 and the Board was enabled to pay to the Provincial Treasurer all interest due and accrued to Dec. 31, 1926, and in addition to repay \$173,089.17 of the money advanced for administration expenses. This left a balance owing of \$141,802.12 out of a total of \$389,000 advanced on account of administration expenses. Revenue for the year covered all operating expenses and depreciation and left a surplus of \$48,567.38, of which \$30,000 was transferred to Real Estate Reserve. The net surplus carried forward to the year 1927 stood at \$291,917.43, Real Estate Reserve at \$128,673.98; a total of \$420,591.41.

Prior to 1926 the Board had acquired title to 214 farms, almost entirely by transfer or foreclosure following abandonment. More abandonments took place during 1926, and 65 additional farms came on the Board's hands, a total of 279. 44 farms were sold during the year, leaving the number on hand at 235. Reserves were ample for any losses on these lands. The Report concluded: "A great number of farmers requiring loans are waiting patiently for the Board to be supplied with money for lending and it has been difficult for the ordinary lending institutions to maintain their 8 per cent. rate, and during the last season loans were made by a number of lending institutions at 7 per cent. in the choicer districts of the Province, and it is anticipated that the 7 per cent. rate will be almost general for the coming season."

Estimates voted at the Session included \$500,000 to be advanced to the Board for additional loans.

**The
Department
of
Education;
Other
Educational
Affairs**

Educational statistics for 1925 were given in the Annual Report of the Department of Education tabled during the Session of the Legislature. Attention was drawn to increased general efficiency shown by improvement in percentage of attendance, the increase in number of days during which schools were kept in operation, increase in high school work, and increase in number of candidates for examination. In 1925 there were 1,702 teachers trained in the Normal schools, as against 188 in 1906, the year in which Normal schools were started in the Province. During a four-year period the number of third-class certificates had been 1,178, 886, 886, and 808; while in the same time the number of first-class certificates had grown, the number in the respective years being 163, 230, 204, and 285. The net result was a considerable improvement in the professional qualification of the teachers of the Province. Districts to the number of 4,418 reported schools in operation and 130 other districts made definite provision for the education of children, usually by conveyance to other schools. Rural schools were in operation for an average of 193.5 days, and all types of schools 194.5. In all elementary schools pupils enrolled numbered 199,544. The percentage of possible attendance was 86.46. In high schools and collegiates 7,016 pupils were enrolled, while 10,770 high-school pupils attended other schools. In grants, elementary schools received \$2,355,444.19, high schools and collegiates, \$212,289.44, and vocational classes, \$27,168.56. Receipts of public and separate schools during 1925 amounted to \$14,624,727.48, an increase of about

\$400,000 over the previous year. Expenditures amounted to \$14,290,836, an increase of about \$230,000. Assets of all elementary schools reached the sum of \$29,981,426, and there was an excess of assets over liabilities of \$17,248,601.11. Debenture indebtedness was shown as \$10,886,090. In 1925 there were 10,980 candidates for Grade 8 examinations as compared with 9,416 in 1924, and 10,318 candidates for high school examinations as compared with 8,622. School nurses visited 1,302 schools, inspected 45,469 children and found 25,807 cases requiring attention; 50.7 of the total cases reported were treated.

At June 30, 1926, there was a total of 4,707 elementary school districts in the Province, comprising : 4,236 rural, 370 village, 88 town, and 13 city districts. High school districts numbered 24. The total enrolment of all schools for the year, June 30, 1925, to June 30, 1926, was 213,323, as follows :

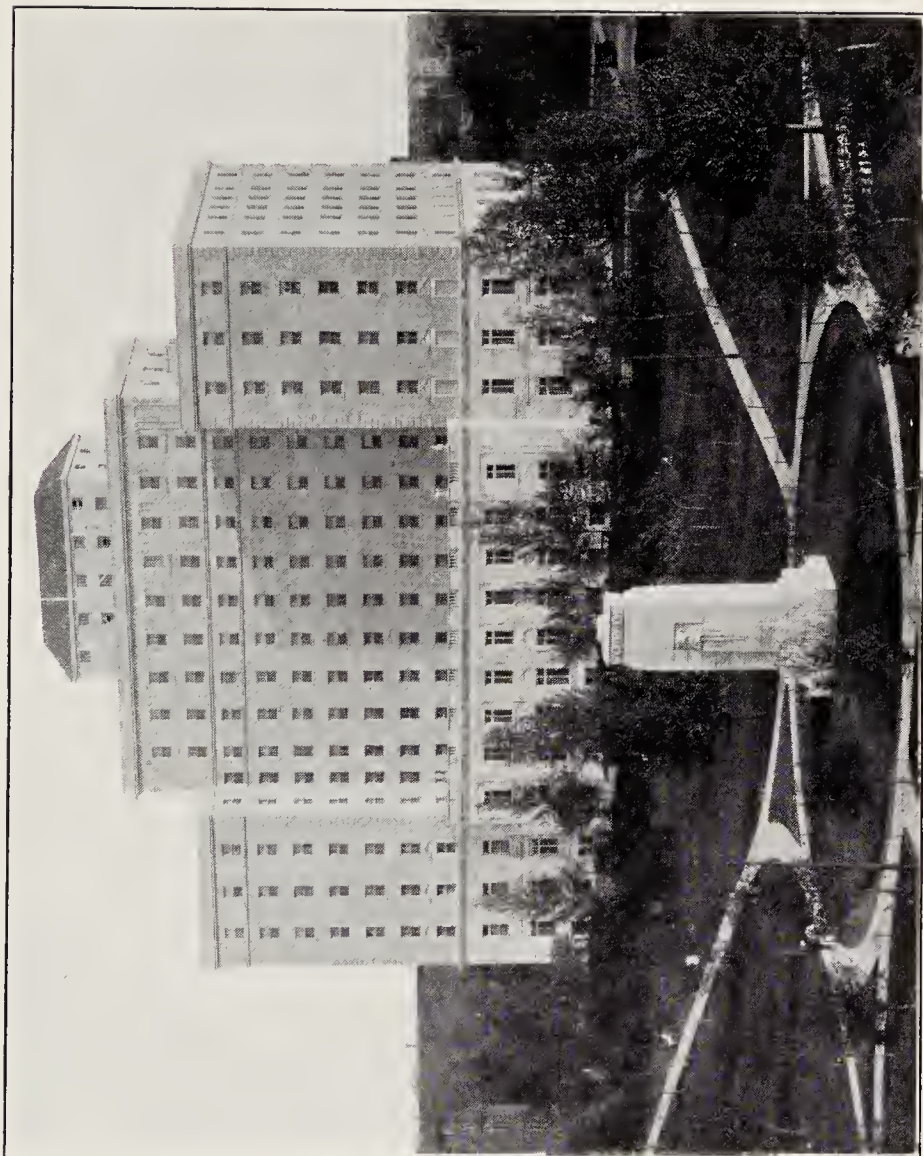
	Elementary Grades	Secondary Grades
Rural.....	119,280	3,180
Village.....	31,436	5,661
Town.....	18,590	3,449
City.....	23,755	.....
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes...	238	7,204
Unclassified.....	530	.....

There were 6,181 rooms maintained in operation in the elementary school districts and in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes 213 teachers were employed. Apart from the instruction given in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, 418 continuation rooms in elementary schools were maintained in operation at 296 different points, while in 1,323 other elementary districts some instruction was given in High school subjects. Vocational Education was undertaken at three points in the Province. In the day schools 826 individual pupils were enrolled and 41 teachers were employed. In the evening schools 648 individual pupils were enrolled, and 28 teachers were employed. Number of pupils promoted to Grade IX was 8,225 ; students receiving Grade XII Diplomas, 683; students receiving Grade XI Diplomas, 2,156.

The Annual Conventions of the Saskatchewan Educational Association and of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance were held in Regina Apr. 19-20, 1927. The delegates to the Teachers' Alliance endorsed the contributory principle in provision for a superannuation scheme. Important addresses were delivered by Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Education, A. H. Ball, Deputy Minister, and by Dr. E. A. Hardy, Toronto, Vice-President of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

School Trustees' and Other Associations. The Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association, meeting at Regina, Feb. 18-20, 1927, was attended by over 1,000 school trustees of the Province. The most important resolution passed was one recommending the appointment of a commission to investigate the educational system of the Province and other educational systems. It was recommended that such a commission should be representative of the Department of Education, the School Trustees' Association, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, and the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance. Mr. W. Hart of Landis, in advocating the resolution said it was much wider in scope than the resolution recently defeated in the Legislature, and the two should not be confused. Study of educational systems in Scotland and in Denmark was particularly advocated. Another resolution called for legislation to allow a municipality or other larger area to be established as a unit for rural school administration on an optional basis. Authority to expropriate four acres of land, instead of two acres, for a school site, was asked for. Officers elected were James F. Bryant, M.A., LL.B., Regina, Honorary President; Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. William Allen, Moose Jaw; President, C. E. Little, B.A., Regina; 1st Vice-President, W. F. Goulden, Yorkton; and 2nd Vice-President, James Needham, B.A., Unity.

Over 300 delegates attended the Sessions at Regina on Mar. 15, 1927, of L'Association Catholique Franco-Canadienne, and the 5th Convention of L'Association des Commissaires d'École Franco-Canadienne. Raymond Denis, President of both Associations, presided. J. E. Morrier, Secretary, in his



HOTEL, SASKATCHEWAN, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN
New C. P. R. Hotel opened on May 24, 1927

Report, showed that 177 districts existed where French was taught in the schools. Rev. Father A. F. Auclair, O.M.I., presenting the school inspectors' report, reported 210 classes, with a total of 6,165 children, inspected. The standard of knowledge of the language among the children was high. More than 1,100 parents, non-Catholic and non-French speaking, had arranged for their children to take instruction in the French language.

University of Saskatchewan. The Annual Report of President Walter C. Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan, for the year 1925-26, showed the total registration in the regular courses as 1,023, in short courses 1,062, or excluding duplicates, 2,087 in all. The Extension Department reported an increase of over 40 per cent. at short courses and other activities in different parts of the Province, which reached at least 25,000 persons. With respect to the College of Agriculture registration in the degree course was 46; associate course, 61; short course in economics, 51; in gas engineering, 194; for threshermen, 108; general farming, 84; for dairymen and poultrymen, 19; for beekeepers, 25; for weed inspectors, 22; for stock judges, 43; for farm girls, 110; a total of 763.

The Lutheran Seminary of Saskatoon applied to be admitted as an associate college and approval was given. Regina College; Champion College, Regina; and the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Regina; and St. Peter's, Muenster, were granted recognition as Junior Colleges.

On Research, it was reported that some of the income of the Agricultural Research Foundation was to be used for special researches in Plant and Animal Diseases at the University. The *interim* reports on certain phases of the research into the Decay of Concrete were well received. Towards this the Canada Cement Co. made an additional grant of \$3,000, and the Research Council of Canada promised continued support.

Enrolment of students for the 1926-27 term was 1,508. A School of Medical Science was established to give the first three years of a medical course. R. T. McGibbon, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed Professor of Anatomy; J. M. Duncan Scott, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., D.P.H., was appointed Professor of Physiology. A Department of Geology was organized in the College of Arts and Science in charge of Professor Justin S. deLury, Ph.D., whose appointment was to become effective July 1st, 1927.

Regina College in 1926-27 had an enrolment of 575 students.

Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities.

Addressing the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities at Prince Albert on Mar. 2, 1927, Hon. T. C. Davis, Minister of Municipal Affairs, declared that no Province of the Dominion could point with greater pride to the financial condition of its rural municipalities than Saskatchewan. Of the total of 301 rural municipalities, 147 were free of bonded indebtedness. The total assessment of the rural municipalities was \$884,000,000, and the total debenture debt, not including schools or telephones, was only \$675,000. *Per capita* debt of rural municipalities was only \$2.61. If the progress of the past seven years continued, within the next seven years all the rural municipalities would be free of bonded indebtedness.

Report of the Rural Municipalities Sanatorium Pool showed that 210 municipalities, members of the Pool, had been assessed .108 of one mill, or a total of \$69,691, to cover the levy of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League, after deduction of rural municipal grants of \$30,000. A resolution was passed urging the Government of the Province to assume full control of Provincial *sanatoria*, and to operate them on the same principle as the mental hospitals.

The Association passed a considerable number of resolutions, including one in favour of paying grants, apportioned for road work, direct to the municipalities through the councils; one asking for prohibition of snares on unoccupied lands due to damage caused to valuable stock; one requesting the Provincial Government to assume the burden of cost with respect to neglected and sick children now charged against municipalities; one in favour of a gasoline

tax and reduction of automobile licence fees; one in favour of an annual poll tax of \$5; one asking that rural representatives be allowed on town school boards; one in favour of rigid weed inspection; one asking that Red Cross outpost hospitals be given the same authority as other hospitals in respect to collection of their charges; and one protesting against the proposed Federal plan of immigration assistance, the following resolution being passed:

"Whereas we understand that the Dominion Government is inaugurating a new policy in connection with immigration and we further understand that the Government proposes to purchase, and was already purchasing fully patented lands from the Hudson's Bay Company, the C.P.R., and other companies or individuals, to be sold to new settlers in a manner similar to the land already sold to soldier settlers:

"Be it resolved that if this is to be the policy of the Government we strongly protest against any system being introduced or put into operation that may result in more lands being added to those already classed as 'Crown lands' and thus exempted from assessment for taxes when abandoned or foreclosed, and further that any immigrants settled on previously patented lands by the Dominion Government should be made amenable to the Statutes of the Province particularly in connection with the levying and collection of taxes, sale of these lands for taxes, stray animals Act and all other Provincial laws or municipal by-laws."

Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance. A profitable and successful year for the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association was reported at the Annual Meeting in Prince Albert on Mar. 2, 1927, in spite of the heavy hail losses experienced in 1926. The year's profit was shown to be \$9,220.82. The auditors' report recommended that the reserve fund be built up as much as possible. It showed a net surplus for the year of \$150,535.85, and a reserve fund on hand of \$2,100,000. Total insurance carried in 1926 was on 5,811,584 acres at \$5 per acre, or a total of \$29,057,920. Net revenue from hail insurance taxes was \$1,369,868. Forty-two hail storms occurred in 1926, and claims were made from 96 municipalities on 939,406 acres of crop. The ratio of loss was 4.33 per cent. Rates varying from 6 to 18 cents per acre, with an average rate of 14 cents were charged. A. E. Wilson was President of the Association and the Directors were E. G. Hingley, R. H. Blackmore, J. W. Cairns, G. H. Hummel, Joseph Hill, J. N. Near, and J. J. Lamb. Mr. Lamb, who had been Vice-President of the Association, was appointed Secretary-Manager on June 29, 1926, succeeding E. G. Hingley, who became Manager of the Wheat Pool.

The Superintendent of Insurance reported that 1926 was a very bad year for hail insurance companies operating in the Province, the loss ratio being 77.12 per cent., compared with 31.3 per cent. in 1925. The different insurance companies had a total premium income of \$3,455,180.28, and losses amounted to \$2,668,982.

Vital Statistics. Vital statistics for 1925 were published in March, 1927, and showed the death rate for Saskatchewan in 1925 to be 6.8 per thousand, the lowest in Canada, and also said to be the lowest in the world. Birth rate was 24.7 per thousand, the second highest in Canada, while in marriages, Saskatchewan stood sixth among the Provinces, with a rate of 5.9 per thousand. Births exceeded deaths by 14,954. Total living births numbered 20,582. Sixty-eight per cent. of the fathers of children born were farmers. The average number of children to each family reporting births was 4.1. The fathers from English-speaking countries of the children born in 1925 numbered 67.2 of the total, and 74.4 per cent. of the mothers came from English-speaking countries. Illegitimate births were at the rate of 16.7 per thousand births. Among the causes of death, still-births were responsible for 574; pneumonia, 502; cancer, 353; tuberculosis, 344. The total infant mortality, exclusive of still-births, under one year of age, was 1,662, a rate of 80.8 per thousand births. Twenty-five per cent. of the total infant mortality was due to premature births.

**Agricultural
Conditions
and
Organizations**

Saskatchewan experienced another good year of crop production in 1926, although both yield and value were somewhat below those of 1925. Wheat seeding began early, and was general by May 1st, while on May 18 it was reported in Crop Report No. 3 of the Department of Agriculture to be 90 per cent. completed. On June 29 conditions were reported to be promising in all parts of the Province. Hot, dry weather in July forced the crop along to early maturity. Harvesting began in most parts of the Province before Aug. 10, while rain and cooler weather in early August benefitted late sown crops, and resulted in a larger yield than at first anticipated. Both harvesting and threshing operations were delayed by a continuance of wet weather. On Oct. 19 Crop Report No. 14-A stated threshing to be about 70 per cent. complete over the whole Province. On Nov. 16 crop Report No. 16 estimated that less than five per cent. of all threshing still remained to be done.

Statistics furnished by the Department of Agriculture gave the following estimates of 1926 agricultural production :

ESTIMATED CROP REPORT, 1926

Crop.	Acreage Sown	Yield per Sown Acre Bush.	Total Production Bushels	Average Price per Bush.	Total Value
Wheat.....	13,496,457	16.2	218,643,000	\$1.08	\$236,134,000
Oats.....	3,940,431	28.1	110,726,000	.42	46,505,000
Barley.....	872,343	25.1	21,896,000	.45	9,853,000
Flax.....	514,736	7.2	3,706,000	1.60	5,930,000
Rye.....	304,802	17.7	5,396,000	.74	3,993,000
Mixed Grains.....	30,534	26.2	800,000	.53	424,000
Peas.....	1,778	15.0	27,000	1.80	49,000
Hay and Clover.....	407,328	Tons 1.40	Tons 570,000	8.00	4,560,000
Alfalfa.....	5,299	2.42	13,000	13.25	172,000
Fodder Corn.....	33,073	2.91	96,000	10.00	960,000
Potatoes.....	44,823	Cwts. 67.6	Cwts. 3,030,000	1.45	4,394,000
Roots.....	3,387	87.0	295,000	1.08	319,000
Other Crops.....	63,535	....	.....	.....	750,000

Total Value of Produce—\$314,043,000.

Total acreage under cultivation, 26,264,640, including pasture, 382,403; new breaking, 485,505; and summer fallow, 5,678,206.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF OTHER FARM PRODUCTS, 1926

Dairy Products.....	\$20,772,900
Wool Clip.....	147,000
Game and Furs.....	1,367,000
Garden Products.....	2,000,000
Poultry and Products.....	10,582,000

Total Value..... \$34,868,900

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD IN 1926

	Bushels	Price	Value
Wheat.....	190,000,000	\$1.08	\$205,200,000
Oats.....	12,000,000	.42	5,040,000
Barley.....	8,000,000	.45	3,600,000
Flax.....	3,000,000	1.60	4,800,000
Rye.....	2,000,000	.74	1,480,000
Dairy Products.....			8,145,991
Wool Clip.....			147,000
Game and Furs.....			1,367,000
Poultry Products.....			3,527,000
Live Stock.....			13,300,000

Total Value of Exports..... \$246,606,991

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1926

	Number	Value per Head	Total Value
Horses and Mules.....	1,203,247	\$66.00	\$ 79,414,000
Milch Cows.....	497,572	41.00	20,400,000
Other Cattle.....	922,373	27.00	24,904,000
Total Cattle.....	1,419,945	32.00	45,304,000
Sheep.....	133,000	\$8.50	1,130,500
Swine.....	599,601	17.00	10,193,000
	3,355,793		\$136,041,500

Saskatchewan progress in livestock was indicated by the winning of many prizes at the Winter Fair at Ottawa, in November, 1926, including 7 championships and 17 first prizes, which went to exhibitors from the Province. At the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, which opened Nov. 27, 1926, many prizes for wheat were captured by Saskatchewan growers.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. In accordance with the decision of the delegates at the special meeting of the Company in April, 1926, the elevator system of this Company was sold to the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, a subsidiary company of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and turned over on Aug. 2, 1926. The purchase price had been fixed by arbitration at \$11,059,310.47.

The last Annual Meeting of the Company was held in Regina on Mar. 2-3-4, 1917, with 450 delegates in attendance. The Report presented by the Directors showed that the last fiscal year of the Company, Aug. 1st, 1925, to July 31, 1926, was the most successful in the Company's history, the profit before payment of Income tax, amounting to \$1,068,316.94. During its final year of service, the Company operated a total of 451 country elevators, through which 52,629,835 bushels of grain were handled, an average of 116,966 bushels. Through its terminal elevators a total of 63,639,198 bushels were handled. Owing to the late completion of the transfer elevator at Buffalo, only 3,483,985 bushels passed through that elevator. The export department handled 14,547,060 bushels, on which a loss of \$832,930 was sustained. It was stated that the export business on the whole had been extremely unprofitable to the Company, losses totalling \$1,238,147 having been experienced during five years.

The Meeting authorized the payment of a refund to Pool shippers of \$231,000 profit earned on pool street grain in country elevators, and decided not to offset against this losses incurred on other classes of pool grain in country elevators, as they had a right to do under the contract with the Pool.

The Government Bill for the liquidation of the Company was before the Saskatchewan Legislature and was passed on Mar. 4, 1927, during the progress of the Meeting. Owing to the large number of shares which had been bought up by speculators as soon as liquidation of the Company had been decided upon and before shareholders were aware of the real value of their holdings, the Government were requested to set aside all transfers and assignments of shares from Mar. 31, 1926, to Mar. 31, 1927, giving the vendor an opportunity to repossess upon repayment of consideration with interest. This the Bill as passed did not do, although it invalidated transfers and assignments to persons other than agriculturists or in excess of twenty shares to one holder, thus continuing the provisions of the Company's charter. The Meeting also requested that all restrictions upon share-holding be removed from the time of appointment of a liquidator. This was not granted, and the Bill passed with the restrictions continued.

The Bill was passed before the Meeting considered the question of distribution of assets among different classes of shares. It provided for distribution on the basis of paid-up value of each share. The Meeting adopted a recommendation of the Board of Directors for a different basis, that of allocating profits, reserves and increment on the basis of the years in which they had been earned, and requested the Board and the liquidators to seek an amendment to the law at a later Session of the Legislature.

The shares of the Company had been issued each year with a *par* value of \$50, of which only \$7.50 was called. The balance of the uncalled capital was pledged to the Saskatchewan Government as security for various loans, which, with accrued interest, amounted at Aug. 31, 1926, to \$2,336,743.36. The practice had been each year, after payment of an eight per cent. dividend and payment of interest on elevator reserve, to credit one-half the profits to elevator reserve and apply the balance as a stock bonus in increasing the paid-up value of shares outstanding. Thus, as the uncalled capital secured to the Government decreased in amount, the elevator reserve, also secured to the Government, increased by a corresponding amount.

During the Meeting a letter was received from the Wheat Pool suggesting that by flotation of a bond issue, they might be able to pay by cash, in full, the amount still due at the end of the current crop year, if the shareholders would accept a discount of ten per cent. By a vote of 231 to 138, the Meeting voted in favour of allowing a discount of ten per cent., provided the money was paid by Aug. 1st, 1927, and that the discount should not apply to the payment of one million dollars then due nor the interest. The amount unpaid and not due at that time was \$6,967,745.42.

The Meeting approved the selection of The Saskatchewan General Trust Corporation as liquidator and appointed, as inspectors to assist the liquidator, W. C. Mills, R. M. Johnson, William Robinson, and J. A. Maharg. Later, Hon. George Langley was appointed by the Provincial Government to be the fifth inspector.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was held in Regina, Oct. 27-28, 1926. The Board of Directors reported that the amount of wheat and coarse grains marketed in Saskatchewan during the season up to July 31, 1926, was as follows: Wheat, 229,357,616 bushels; coarse grains, 41,878,830 bushels. Of this amount there were delivered to the Pool 129,713,876 bushels of wheat or 56 per cent.; 6,659,646 bushels of oats, 2,569,071 bushels of barley; 1,353,617 bushels of flax; 783,820 bushels of rye; making a total of 11,349,174 bushels, or 28 per cent. of all coarse grains marketed in Saskatchewan. At that date the membership of the Wheat Pool had reached a total of 78,785, representing 10,492,443 wheat acres under contract, or 79 per cent. of the estimated acreage in Saskatchewan seeded to wheat. In the coarse grain pool 37,312 contracts were fyled, covering 1,783,302 acres of oats, 371,333 acres of barley; 362,199 acres of flax; and 109,500 acres of rye. Based on the Provincial Government's estimate of seeded acreage, the percentages of the various grains under contract were respectively: oats, 38.90 per cent., barley, 36.90 per cent., flax, 60.90 per cent., and rye, 37.90 per cent. The deduction of two cents per bushel, for acquiring elevator facilities as provided under the grower's contract amounted to \$2,751,765.91.

The outstanding event of the year 1926 was the taking-over of the elevator system of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company on Aug. 2. Including the 451 elevators purchased from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the number of Pool country elevators in 1926 amounted to 582. Two terminals owned at Port Arthur had a capacity of 7,575,000, while the C. N. R. terminal under lease had a capacity of 7,500,000. Adding the 2,000,000 capacity of the Buffalo elevator gave a total terminal elevator capacity of the Saskatchewan Pool of 17,075,000 bushels. The total cost of operations for both the wheat and coarse grains pools amounted to \$691,696.94, or slightly less than one-half cent per bushel. This was reduced to a net cost of \$553,644.99, or slightly over one-third of a cent per bushel. It was decided to reduce the commercial reserve deduction from one per cent. to one-half of one per cent. of the gross selling price. The total commercial reserve account amounted to \$1,703,465.82.

Co-operating with the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, the Pool had undertaken to accept orders from growers, on the proceeds of grain delivered, for the amount of the membership fee, and had guaranteed to the banks the payment of the proceeds of these assignments, when collected.

It was announced in September, 1926, that the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators would pay a patronage dividend on grain of the 1925 crop as follows: On wheat shipped through country elevators, two cents a bushel; on coarse grains shipped through country elevators, one cent; on platform wheat shipments, one and a half cents, and on platform coarse grains shipments, one-half cent. This was made possible by the return to the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators of \$537,250 from the central selling agency as the Province's share of terminal elevator profits and by a net surplus of \$171,706.22 on the country elevator end of the system. The total cost of operating both the wheat and coarse grains pools was \$691,696.94, or less than one-half cent per bushel. After applying amount refunded from last year's pool, and the net Pool's share of terminal earnings, the net cost was \$553,644.99, or slightly over one-third cent per bushel. The full deduction of two cents per bushel was made for elevator reserve, which amounted to \$2,751,765.91. One-half of one per cent. of the gross selling price

was retained for commercial reserve, as compared with one per cent. last year. This amounted to \$945,449.04, the total commercial reserve for the two years being \$1,703,465.82.

Directors elected for 1926-27 were: President, A. J. McPhail, Regina; Vice-President, L. C. Brouillette, Landis; Managing Director, R. J. Moffat, Regina; E. B. Ramsay (Secretary Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Winnipeg, Man.); A. F. Sproule, La Fleche; H. Smyth, Shaunavon; Thos. Baldwin, Cabri; C. W. Coates, Keeler; A. E. Wilson, Indian Head; R. S. Dundas, Pelly; D. G. Cragg, Punnichy; Brooks Catton, Hanley; P. H. Kennedy, Conquest; H. Marsh, Herschel; John Strain, Birch Hills; J. H. Wesson, Maidstone. Donald McRae, formerly Manager of the Pool, became Manager of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., the subsidiary Company under which the pool elevators were operated, when the system of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was taken over. E. G. Hingley, formerly Manager of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Association, was appointed Manager of the Pool.

The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal on June 22, 1926, reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Embury, in the Court of King's Bench, gave judgment against Leon R. Zurowski, of Southey, in the sum of \$397.50, at the rate of 25 cents a bushel on 1,590 bushels of grain which he had sold through another company, although under contract to sell through the Pool. The lower court held the contract invalid on the ground that the Pool had failed to notify Zurowski that his application for membership had been accepted. Four appeal judges held that the contract was good, was not in restraint of trade, and that the damages stipulated in the contract applied. Mr. Justice Martin, in a separate judgment held that the contract was partly in restraint of trade, and that the Pool was entitled to collect only actual damages, amounting to one per cent. on the value of the grain, and two cents a bushel, or a total of \$58.19.

United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Ltd.

The first Annual Meeting of this organization, which was formed by the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada, was held in Moose Jaw, Mar. 22-25, 1927. The Convention was held behind closed doors, only accredited delegates and members of the organization being admitted. Reports of the Convention were given out through the committee. Membership was stated to be approximately 25,000, and 1,500 delegates and visitors were in attendance. The Trading Department, formerly carried on by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was shown to have made a net profit in 1926 of \$8,598.97, part of which had been applied to reduce the impairment of the debenture capital to \$100,000. The following resolution was passed with respect to the Trading Department: "That the Board of Directors take immediate steps to completely separate the trading department from the educational organization (The United Farmers of Canada), having due regard, in so doing, to the debenture-holders and creditors and to keep in mind the principle of co-operative purchasing by our members."

The immigration policy of the Dominion Government was condemned in a resolution which declared that the problem of unemployment in the country should be solved before efforts were made to bring in additional population. A resolution was passed condemning the Robb Budget as recently brought down because it had failed to reduce the tariff. It reduced the Income tax, and had not provided for any reduction in the cost of living. Resolutions on banking reform occupied considerable time, but no definite action was taken. It was resolved to establish a Bureau of Social and Economic Science and Publicity. A ritual for the use of local lodges was provided. By resolution, the Convention refused to join the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

A number of constitutional amendments were dealt with, including one to provide that at future conventions each Local should be entitled to send one delegate. This, it was expected, would give a representation of over one thousand. In order to provide for the representation of farm women, separate women's lodges were provided for with a minimum number of five members. No action was taken by the Convention with respect to politics. Officers elected were as follows: Honorary President, E. A. Partridge; President, J. A. Stoneman (for-

merly President of the Farmers' Union); George Edwards (formerly President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association). District Directors were also elected. Officers of the Women's section elected were: President, Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon; First Vice-President, Mrs. Ida McNeill, Expanse; Second Vice-President, Mrs. A. P. St. John, Kisbey. These were to be also members of the Board of the main organization. W. M. Thrasher, formerly Secretary of the Farmers' Union, was later appointed Secretary. The headquarters of the Association were established at Saskatoon, as the result of a ballot of the membership taken by mail.

Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool. The Directors of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool, in their Annual Report presented at the Annual Meeting in Regina, Mar. 10, 1927, stated that the first year's operation of the Egg and Poultry Pool resulted in a turnover of \$537,417. At the end of January, 1927, there was a reserve of \$7,709 in the hands of the Pool. During the season the Pool handled 89 carloads of eggs, approximately 1,200,000 dozen, 17 carloads of culled hens, 15 cars of live spring chickens and fowl, 26 cars of dressed chickens and turkeys, and approximately two cars in the storage pool. Negotiations were reported with the other Provinces looking to the creation of a central selling agency for eggs and poultry. Directors elected were: President, Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith; and Mrs. J. E. Cameron, Findlater; Mrs. C. White, Unity; Mrs. N. Morrison, Spalding; J. L. Major, Stockholm; and J. C. Raeburn, Ravenscrag.

Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies. At the Convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies in Saskatoon, Jan. 11-13, 1927, it was shown that there were 158 such societies with a total membership of more than 28,000. Prize money at 1926 exhibitions totalled \$158,904. J. P. Robinson, Vice-President, in presenting the Annual Report, declared that the pressing need of agriculture was lower cost production. Discussing the statistics of agricultural production for 1926, Mr. Robinson pointed out that they represented seven times the annual production of 1906. The Convention went on record as being in favour of establishment of a Provincial system of agricultural agents. A resolution proposed in favour of re-establishing the bounty on coyotes did not carry, and discussion showed that farmers from the Prairie areas of the Province wanted jack rabbits destroyed by coyotes, while in the wooded areas destruction of coyotes was sought. Officers elected were: Honorary Presidents, Russell Wilson, Saskatoon, and Dean W. J. Rutherford; President, J. P. Robinson, Cadillac; Vice-President, F. W. Townley Smith, Lashburn.

Saskatchewan Stock Breeders; Other Associations. Meetings of Saskatchewan Livestock Breeders at Moose Jaw, Jan. 10-20, 1927, were the best attended in years, and were marked by optimism and reports of progress. The Swine Breeders' Association went on record as favouring the grading of pure-bred hogs on Saskatchewan farms prior to the sales at Regina and Saskatoon, in preference to a scheme of voluntary advanced registration. It was voted to establish a memorial trophy to the late Captain J. C. Smith, who had done much for the livestock industry of the Province. The Directors were also instructed to make a contribution to the Major Mantle memorial fund. Officers elected were: Honorary President, A. B. Potter, Langbank; President, Philip Leech, Baring; Vice-President, C. M. Learmouth, Regina.

Reports to the Horse Breeders' Association showed Saskatchewan's horse population in 1926 to be 1,203,247, an increase of 33,295 over the figures for the previous year, and a greater increase than recorded in any other Province, while Saskatchewan had about 400,000 more horses than Alberta, the second horse Province in the Dominion. Membership in the Association grew from 120 in 1917 to 375 in 1926, indicating increasing interest in horse-breeding. Officers elected were: President, Peter Taylor, Arcola; Vice-President, Dr. Charles Head, Regina; Secretary, J. G. Robertson, Regina.

At the Annual Meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association a resolution was passed recommending the importation of sheep from Great Britain as soon as possible, which at present was prevented by quarantine regulations. Offic

elected for 1927 were as follows: Honorary President, Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Regina; President, I. J. Rushton, Rocanville; Vice-President, W. C. Heron, Huntoon; Secretary, J. G. Robertson, Regina.

The Saskatchewan Livestock Pool meeting at Regina on Mar. 18, 1927, received reports to the effect that the contract sign-up had been successful. Policy of the Pool was outlined as follows: that the permanent independence of the Association be fully maintained in any agreement for marketing livestock; that the Association establish its own sales agencies; in favour of a central selling agency owned and controlled by the co-operative livestock marketing organizations of the three Provinces; that so far as practicable livestock should be collected, sorted and sold on stock yards in Saskatchewan; that connections be established in Eastern Canada and the United States; that direct export of cattle be made to Great Britain as soon as possible; that feeders and stockers be sold as direct as possible to eliminate speculation and that where such cattle were sold in Saskatchewan they be so sold as to avoid long freight hauls; and that no effort be spared to bring about Government grading of cattle and sheep as soon as possible.

A Commission to study co-operative livestock marketing in Europe was sent abroad in February by the trustees of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation. The income of that foundation is derived from the investment of Saskatchewan's share of the surplus funds of the Canada Wheat Board of 1919. The Commission was composed of Edward Evans, Manager of the Moose Jaw Stockyards; P. J. Hoffman, farmer, of Annaheim; Dr. W. W. Swanson, Professor of Economics, University of Saskatchewan, and was accompanied by Capt. W. Waldron, O.B.E., Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets for the Province, who acted as Secretary.

The 1926 Census. Preliminary Report of the 1926 Census showed the population of Saskatchewan to be 821,042, of which 578,476 were classed as rural and 242,566 urban. The increase in the rural population in five years was 39,924, or 7.4 per cent., and in the urban 23,608, or 10 per cent. Population of Regina was 37,329, an increase of 2,894; of Saskatoon, 31,234; Moose Jaw, 19,039; Prince Albert, 7,873; North Battleford, 4,787; Swift Current, 4,175; and Weyburn, 4,119. All of these showed increases in the five-year period except Moose Jaw, where there was a decline of 246.

Other Important Incidents Premier Gardiner, members of the Cabinet and supporters in the House, were the guests of the Regina Liberal Association at a banquet on Jan. 31, 1927. In the course of his address the Premier paid a lengthy tribute to the Wheat Pool, and said, in part:

"The Government looks upon the Wheat Pool as one of the greatest agencies for good that this Province has had. It is one of those organizations which thrives on opposition from its natural opponents. If it ever meets with failure the disruption will come from within and will not be because of economic weakness in the method of marketing, but because of differences within the ranks of contract signers over matters external to the Pool and more particularly those matters upon which human sentiment runs deep." Continuing, he said: "The Wheat Pool has stabilized agriculture and it has stabilized finance."

Mr. Gardiner's address was largely directed against the idea of economic group political action. The Grain Growers' Association, he said, had "ceased to function as a great organization controlling the destinies of the Province when its political manipulations led its leaders to use its machinery for the satisfaction of their own political ambition." He argued against the views in favour of economic group political organization which had been put forward by William Irvine, U.F.A. member of the Dominion House for Wetaskawin.

The appointment of a Commission was announced by Premier Gardiner on Jan. 9, 1927, to inquire into the economic practicability of generating power at central power plants and water power sites and distributing it throughout the Province. L. A. Thornton, Regina, was appointed Chairman, and the other Commissioners were Mr. Arthur Hitchcock, Moose Jaw, and Professor A. R. Grieg, Saskatoon, with Mr. R. N. Blackburn, Chief Mechanical Superintendent

of the Province, as Secretary. A previous report on the question of developing power from coal centres had been made in 1912 by Mr. R. O. Wynne-Roberts, but the Government considered that development of the Province since that time, and advances in scientific methods justified a further inquiry.

The Provincial Liquor Board was enlarged in January by the appointment of a second Commissioner, Arthur Wilson, who had been associated with the work of the Board for some time. At the same time the administration of the Liquor Act was removed from the direction of the Executive Council to the Liquor Board.

Intention of the Dominion Government to establish a national park of 850 square miles in territory some 60 miles north of Prince Albert was announced on Jan. 7 by Hon. T. C. Davis, Minister of Municipal Affairs. The territory in question, which includes many lakes, was reported to contain a good deal of big game, and the waters to be well stocked with fish. On May 7, 1927, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, announced at Ottawa that an Order-in-Council had been passed, creating Prince Albert National Park, comprising approximately 1,377 square miles, and embracing Sturgeon Forest Reserve, and adjoining areas northward as far as Montreal Lake.

On Dec. 10, 1926, W. F. Kerr, formerly Red Cross Commissioner for Saskatchewan, was appointed Commissioner of Publications, succeeding W. A. McLeod, who became Director of Publicity for the Central Selling Agency of the Wheat Pools.

The Canadian National Railway Bridge at Dunblane, the first railway and traffic bridge across the South Saskatchewan River, was opened Nov. 15, 1926, by Premier Gardiner and Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways. The bridge was jointly constructed by the Railway and the Province.

The new C. P. R. hotel at Regina, the Hotel Saskatchewan, was opened May 24, 1927, by the President, E. W. Beatty, K.C.

It was announced on May 7, 1927, that Colin Fraser had been appointed Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.

On June 8, 1927, Corporal H. Lett, of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, succeeded the late J. H. Telfer as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly.

The Province of Saskatchewan

Lieutenant-Governor His Honour Henry William Newlands, K.C.
Ministers : (See page 430 for List of Cabinet.)

Chief Officials, Boards and Commissioners

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	Hon. Walter George Robinson
Clerk of the Executive Council	J. W. McLeod
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	G. A. Mantle
Law Clerk and Legislative Counsel	R. W. Shannon, K.C.
Legislative Librarian	John Hawkes
Deputy Attorney-General	A. L. Geddes
Deputy Minister of Education	Augustus H. Ball
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	F. Hedley Auld
Deputy Minister of Public Works	J. M. Smith
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs	J. J. Smith
Deputy Minister of Telephones	William Warren
Deputy Minister of Railways	W. F. Kerr
Deputy Minister of Highways	H. S. Carpenter
Deputy Provincial Treasurer	A. Ferring Taylor
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	J. W. McLeod
Provincial Auditor	G. L. Hopkins
Commissioner, Bureau of Labour and Industries	Thomas M. Molloy
Deputy Minister of Public Health	M. M. Seymour, M.D.
Commissioner of Provincial Police	Charles A. Mahony
King's Printer	J. W. Reid
Commissioner of Child Protection	F. J. Reynolds
Commissioner of Publications	W. F. Kerr
Local Government Board	Chairman, S. P. Grosch ; Commissioners, J. N. Bayne and A. P. McNab

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

The First Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly

The 1st Session of the 6th Legislative Assembly of Alberta opened on Feb. 10, 1927, and was prorogued on Apr. 2, after passing a total of 82 Bills. The new Attorney-General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, who had been elected in Edmonton, appeared in the House, while another new member of the Cabinet was Hon. O. L. McPherson, Little Bow, appointed Minister of Public Works on Dec. 31, 1926, in succession to Hon. Alex. Ross, who had been defeated in the Calgary constituency in the previous Provincial General Election. At the request of the Premier, Hon. Mr. Ross continued as a member of the Cabinet until the end of the year. Premier Brownlee took over the Labour portfolio formerly held by Mr. Ross. George F. Johnston, U.F.A. member for Coronation, succeeded Mr. McPherson as Speaker.

Premier Brownlee had a commanding strength in the Legislature, with a total of 43 U.F.A. members. The balance of the members were divided: seven Liberals, under the leadership of Joseph T. Shaw (Bow Valley); four Conservatives, under the leadership of A. A. McGillivray (Calgary); and six Labour, led by Fred White (Calgary).

The opposition of the Liberal and Conservative groups throughout the Session was very vigorous, although they sometimes acted together and sometimes opposed each other. The Labour group were no longer in alliance with the Government, as had been the case in the previous Legislature, but for the most part were more inclined to friendly action towards the Government than to hostility. The group make-up of the Legislature was marked by the fact that the usual Opposition Leader's indemnity was divided among the three leaders—\$800 to each.

The Speech from the Throne, after making congratulatory reference to the appointment as Governor-General of Right Hon. Viscount Willingdon, noted a steady improvement in economic conditions throughout the Province. Crop values of the previous year were mentioned as the highest in the history of the Province. Efforts of the Government to "eliminate the existing discriminatory application of freight rates, both eastward and westward" were mentioned, and presentation of the Province's case before the Board of Railway Commissioners. Reference was made to the Report of the Joint Board established by the Provincial and Dominion Governments to investigate conditions in the part of area subject to drought; and an agreement was announced with the Dominion Government for continuance

of the Board for the purpose of carrying its recommendations into effect. Announcement was made of continued efforts by the Government to secure a freight rate that would enable Alberta coal to be marketed in Ontario. Sympathy was expressed with those recently bereaved in two coal mine disasters in the Crow's Nest Pass. Intention of the Department of Health to establish a system of travelling clinics was announced, and note made of the temporary establishment in London, England, of an agency to inquire into the possibility of securing a carefully selected type of immigrant. Mention was made of the announcement at the previous Session of the Legislature that an agreement had been reached with the Royal Bank of Canada with respect to certain securities affecting the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Central Canada Railway. It was stated that the Government had since acquired those securities, together with all of the capital stock and assets of the two railway companies; that the agreement which provided for the operation of the railways had been cancelled; and that they were now being operated as Provincial undertakings. It was proposed to complete the construction contemplated by "The Main Highways Loan Act" of 1924, and to make provision for an enlarged programme of construction and maintenance of market roads. Regret of the Government was expressed that it had not yet been able to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for the return to the Province of its natural resources. It was reported that the settlement and development of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project were proceeding very satisfactorily. A contemplated subvention to the Provincial Telephone system to take care of unprofitable extensions was referred to.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Hugh Allan (Peace River), and seconded by G. B. Walker (Claresholm). Mr. Allan dealt mainly with conditions in the northern part of the Province, and expressed satisfaction with the traffic interchange arrangements made with the Canadian National Railways on assumption by the Province of ownership of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Central Canada Railway. Mr. Walker discussed for the most part agricultural conditions in the southern part of the Province, and referred with satisfaction to the introduction of beet sugar growing in the Lethbridge northern area, where returns of approximately \$50 per acre had been secured.

Premier Brownlee, in his speech during the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Feb. 17, reviewed the dispute between the Alberta Government and the Dominion Government on the terms of the Natural Resources Bill. The Alberta Government, he said, took the position that there was no need to refer to the courts the question of the validity of the Alberta Act, and had refused to appoint counsel to argue the case. Concluding his speech, Mr. Brownlee said:

People may say I have blundered but future generations in the Province will never say that I, as Premier of this Province, for any temporary political advantage, tried to raise religious prejudices or tried to create dissension among the people; but I hope they will be able to say that at all times I laboured from the beginning to the purpose and to the end that this question would be settled and we would be left with the same degree of harmony that has existed in the twenty-one years of Provincial life. In the Jubilee year of the Dominion of Canada it will be one of the very fine things if this question is settled in such a way that the rights and dignity of the Province have been preserved and at the same time there has not been the slightest dissension aroused or any spirit of antagonism created between creed and creed.

Legislation passed during the Session validated the action of the Government in taking over the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Central Canada Railway, by payment to the Royal Bank of \$1,275,000 for debentures having a par value of \$2,400,000, when all the common stock of both railways was acquired from the bank. A traffic interchange agreement with the Canadian National Railways was also validated.

An amendment to the Irrigation Districts Act, provided for the settlement of claims for damage through seepage; gave power of expropriation of damaged lands, and gave water users the right to commute payments of water rights in advance.

An Act was passed respecting the duties of agents in the sale of products of the soil, designed to guard the producer from loss through the negligence or cupidity of agents. The fiscal year of the Province was changed to end on Mar. 31, instead of Dec. 31. A Telephones Subvention Bill granted to the Provincial Telephone system a yearly subsidy not to exceed \$177,000 to discharge the interest and sinking fund charges upon capital borrowings, representing unprofitable extensions and losses on material and operating losses. An Act was passed to regulate and license public vehicles on highways; to empower the Government to issue exclusive permits for the operation of such vehicles; and to fix the fees for such permits.

A Bill to apportion damages according to degree of negligence on the part of claimants in damage actions was introduced by Premier Brownlee, but in view of opposition was not pressed. On Mar. 30, the Premier said the Bill gave increased protection to employees, but that he would prefer to have it stand over for a year until it could be considered by all interested. Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, on Mar. 25, introduced a Bill, which was not proceeded with, for the sterilization of the mentally unfit, in view of the steadily increasing number of defectives requiring care in Provincial institutions. Introduction was in order to allow discussion to take place, but Mr. Hoadley said the Bill would be revived and proceeded with at the next Session.

The Game Act was amended to extend the closed season for antelope indefinitely; to forbid the killing of partridge; protecting plover and yellow-legs for five years and beaver to Dec. 31, 1935; increasing licence fees; providing for the regulation of game and fur farms; and prohibiting the setting of snares except for rabbits

and by the owner on his own enclosed land, unless under Government regulations and restrictions. Payment of wolf bounties was revived. The Insurance Act was amended principally with a view to preventing over-insurance of buildings by providing penalties against agents knowingly issuing contracts in excess of the fair value of buildings; and providing for the return of excess premiums paid when the value of a building totally destroyed by fire was less than the amount for which it was insured. Co-operative insurance of public buildings was advocated in a resolution of the Agricultural Committee, and the Provincial Treasurer announced the establishment of an insurance fund to take care of insurance on public buildings owned by the Province. The Wheat Board Money Trust Act was amended to allow for the study of co-operative marketing, the use of principal as well as of interest over a period of ten years. Provision was made for the censoring of motion picture advertising, and for the classifying of certain films as "universal" to describe films of general family use.

On Feb. 24 Premier Brownlee introduced the following resolution, which was passed by the Legislature, urging that the Dominion Government should grant a licence for the development of hydro-electric power from the site on the Spray River, in Rocky Mountain National Park, in order that the Provincial Government might either develop the site as a public utility or effectively control and regulate the distribution of power in the interests of the people of the Province.

That this House is of the opinion:

1. That the development of the water power resource of the upper Spray River will not detrimentally affect the scenic beauty of the Banff National Park area.

2. That, having regard to the scarcity of source of hydro power in the Province, the rapidly increasing demand for power throughout the Province for industrial and domestic purposes makes it essential that this water power site should immediately be made available for development.

3. That the Government of Canada should, therefore, before the close of the present Session, make provision for granting the necessary licence for the development of the water power site.

4. That inasmuch as the terms and conditions affecting the distribution of power from the site seriously affects the people of the Province, the Dominion Government should grant to the Province of Alberta the said licence in order that the Province may either develop the site as a public utility or effectively control and regulate the distribution of power in the interest of the people of the Province.

This resolution was similar in terms to one passed at the 1926 Session of the Legislature. Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Brownlee placed blame for delay upon the Dominion Government. The chief difference between the two Governments, he said, was that the Federal Government demanded that the Province say first whether it would undertake the development of the project itself, or would allow private enterprise to develop it, subject to Government control. The reasons advanced in support of the Dominion Government position—protection of scenic beauty,

protection of water courses, and objection to dual responsibility—he considered to be insufficient. He urged that so long as the Calgary Power Company continued to look forward to getting the site without control by the Provincial Government, so long would the Company continue to set a higher price on the present water power plant than they otherwise would. Mr. Brownlee expressed objection to the Parks Bill which he understood had been prepared for presentation to the Dominion Parliament, and which would place all water powers and mineral resources in the national parks directly under Parliament, leaving the Minister of the Interior without the right to dispose of them in future. The passing of the Bill would, he said, tie up the water powers and mineral resources in the parks so that it would be almost impossible in the future to develop them. The Premier was not prepared to say that the Alberta Government would develop the site itself, but if, on consideration, it should be found best not to have private development, and that the present plant of the Calgary Power Company could be secured at a reasonable figure, the Government would be prepared to consider development itself. George Webster (Lib., Calgary), a former mayor of Calgary, urged the Government to go on record in favour of private ownership under Government control. Fred White (Lab., Calgary), strongly urged Government ownership and operation. Debate on the resolution was continued on Feb. 25, when A. A. McGillivray, K.C., Conservative leader, introduced an amendment which would have added this clause to the resolution:

That in order that cheap power may be made available to the people of Alberta at the earliest possible date from the development of the Spray Lakes Water Power Project, the Government of Alberta should come to a decision as to whether or not it proposes to carry on such development as a Government undertaking, and communicate such decision to the Dominion Government.

The debate continued on the 28th, when Mr. Brownlee again spoke on the subject. He quoted correspondence which had passed between the two Governments, and in particular a letter from the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, which said, in part:

I have had a number of interviews with you, in each of which I have endeavoured to make it perfectly clear that the Dominion Government has not yet made up its mind whether it will sanction any development at Spray Lakes. We can only decide this when we have full information before us. I told you that if anyone was granted a priority permit, the Province would have the first chance of undertaking development. This is as far as I can go.

The whole development of the project, Mr. Brownlee stated, hinged on a chain, the first link of which was already in the hands of the Calgary Power Company. Should any government ever desire to operate that as a public utility, it would be necessary to take it over through negotiation or expropriation, and power to expropriate lay only with the Dominion Government.

Should the Provincial Government's policy be disclosed negotiation would be made difficult.

After Mr. McGillivray's amendment had been defeated by 41 to 11, the resolution was adopted 44 to 11, Labour voting with the Government.

The Agricultural and Colonization Committee of the whole House devoted a good deal of time to discussing rural education, and particularly the better training of teachers for work in rural schools. One problem before the Committee, which was referred to a sub-committee without action, was the fact that various colonies of Hutterites in the Province had obtained the right to establish their own private schools, and rural school districts, from which their assessable lands were consequently withdrawn, were more or less crippled in consequence.

Lengthy debate took place on Feb. 22 and 23 on the subject of Old Age Pensions. A resolution in favour of participation in the plan covered by legislation before Parliament was voted down, and a Government resolution carried urging upon the Dominion Government the necessity for a purely Federal plan in order to provide adequately for Old Age Pensions throughout the Dominion. Opposition groups were united against the Government on this.

On Mar. 22 a debate on redistribution took place, the Liberals and Conservatives uniting in a demand that immediate steps be taken towards redistribution and a reduction in the number of constituencies to 45, while this was voted down by the combined Government and Labour forces. It was the claim of the Opposition that in the last Election 41 per cent. of the vote had elected 71 members for the Government. In rebuttal, Hon. George Hoadley claimed that in 46 rural ridings where Government candidates ran, they secured 53 per cent. of the total vote.

A Committee was appointed to revise the rules of the House and to report at the next Session.

Labour members conducted an attack on cadet training in the schools, which failed, and on the last day of the Session, a resolution was passed to retain the present system of cadet training and make it clear to all parents and school-boards that it was in no way compulsory. Seventeen U.F.A. members, including Hon. Mr. Reid, Hon. Mr. Hoadley, and Hon. Mrs. Parlby, voted with the Labour members against this resolution.

The Budget. The Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, presented the Budget on Mar. 15, 1927. He announced that the Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1926 showed a surplus of ordinary revenue over receipts of \$17,800. Revenue on Income Account amounted to \$11,912,128—an excess of \$212,276 over what had been expected; expenditure was \$11,699,853, an increase of \$216,464 over expectations.

The bonded Debt of the Province was shown to be \$86,894,665 and the net debt, after deducting sinking funds of \$2,425,058, to be \$84,469,607. Of this, \$22,363,627 was allocated to Telephones and \$62,105,980 to General Revenue. The bonded Debt of the

Province increased during 1926 by \$5,005,774. The total issue of bonds was \$11,046,000, of which \$5,610,741 was for refunding purposes. Prices received were more favourable than for any previous year since 1913, being on an average yield basis of 4.96 per cent. The most recent issue was sold on a basis of 4.87 per cent.

Sales of Alberta Savings Certificates during 1926 produced a net sum of \$2,433,226, with gross sales of \$10,453,853. The rate of interest was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., simple interest, having been reduced on Jan. 1st, 1921, from 5 per cent. compound, and on July 1st, 1922, from 5 per cent. simple interest. The net cost of operating the Savings Department was reduced in 1926 to a new low level of .1398 per cent.

Estimates were laid before the House for the calendar year 1927, and separately for the first three months of 1928. For 1927 the revenue was estimated at \$12,501,046, the expenditure at \$12,474,868, and the surplus at \$26,178. For the second period revenue was estimated at \$3,158,361, expenditure at \$3,137,650, and surplus at \$46,889.

Expenditure estimates were higher than for 1926 by \$580,540, and revenue higher by \$588,918. A new tax on pari-mutuel betting was expected to produce \$100,000, and an increase of 1 cent per gallon in the gasoline tax, \$250,000.

On capital account it was estimated that borrowings of \$2,759,155 would be required, while Telephone capital requirements of \$650,000 were expected to be financed out of funds in hand.

On the subject of the railway situation Mr. Reid declared that the Provincial Government was carrying a burden purely Federal, and the load was becoming so onerous that it was interfering with the legitimate development of the Province in other directions. The railway debt amounted to \$33.23 *per capita* with annual additions to the bonded debt of \$2.36 *per capita* and an annual cost of \$1.47 *per capita*. Despite these facts Mr. Reid declared that the percentage of taxation to annual production was less in Alberta than in any other Province west of Quebec.

The Budget debate was lengthy and continued during a period of a week. Discussion centred largely on the size of the Public Debt and on comparisons of Alberta's finances with those of Saskatchewan. Both Liberals and Conservatives attacked the Government's financial position and statements, but did not act in unison. Only four votes were recorded in favour of the amendment moved by Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal leader, which declared the urgent necessity for substantial reductions in Provincial taxation, and regretted "that the financial statements presented fail to disclose evidence of any economies necessary to make such tax reductions possible, and likewise fail to indicate any Government policy designed to secure and promote economy in administration and thereby relieve the burden of taxation in this Province."



BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL, BANFF, ALBERTA

The Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel, to which was added, in 1926, a new fire-proof wing costing \$1,500,000; a duplicate wing to be constructed during 1927-28

Premier Brownlee, in his speech in the Budget debate, took up the comparison with Saskatchewan. Alberta and British Columbia, he said, had railway commitments, Saskatchewan had none. Saskatchewan had only a small telephone system, capitalized at \$10,000,000. Alberta had planned to put the telephone in every corner of the Province. Saskatchewan as a Province had only a small system, but the taxpayers locally had to pay very high taxes because of their local telephone systems. Saskatchewan was a rural Province, with little diversity of interest. Alberta had coal mining and a topography that meant maintaining thirty more provincial police than in a Province having the terrain of Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan, because of 200,000 more people, got larger grants from the Dominion Government, and payments on account of school lands amounted to 100 per cent. more than Alberta's.

Mr. Brownlee analyzed the increase in debt of \$27,000,000 which had taken place under the Government. \$9,000,000 had been spent on northern railways. The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project had taken another \$1,300,000. Alberta's debt was \$84,000,000; less railways, \$20,000,000, and telephones, \$22,000,000, but inclusive of irrigation, the total was \$43,000,000, which put it on a fair basis with Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan's *per capita* was \$75, and Alberta's, \$138.90. With exclusion of the services not included in each Province the *per capita* was: Saskatchewan, \$61.50; Alberta, \$72.25.

Mr. Reid, in closing the Debate, presented a table showing increases and decreases in expenditures analyzed as follows:

STATEMENT OF CONTROLLABLE, SEMI-CONTROLLABLE, AND UNCONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURES (INCOME ACCOUNT) FOR THE YEARS 1921-1926 INCLUSIVE

Year	Uncontrollable	Accumulated Increase	Semi Controllable	Accumulated Increase
1921.....	\$2,095,157.97	.....	\$3,884,315.57	.....
1922.....	2,998,609.52	\$ 903,451.55	4,123,522.54	\$239,206.97
1923.....	3,425,547.78	1,330,389.81	3,976,858.59	146,663.95
1924.....	3,789,334.75	1,694,176.78	3,844,276.75	132,581.84
1925.....	3,901,029.96	1,805,871.99	3,995,688.69	111,373.12
1926.....	4,207,674.96	2,112,516.99	4,161,576.72	277,261.15
			Accumulated Decrease	
		Controllable		
1921.....		\$4,625,682.37	.....
1922.....		4,113,060.16	\$512,622.21	
1923.....		3,588,423.63	1,037,258.74	
1924.....		3,493,857.05	1,131,825.32	
1925.....		3,446,287.80	1,179,394.57	
1926.....		*3,524,076.06	1,101,606.31	

* Includes election expense of \$137,766.02 for 1926.

The Northern Railway Question.* On Mar. 5, 1927, Premier Brownlee tabled in the Legislature agreements, documents and correspondence relating to negotiations with respect to the northern railways. These showed that up to Nov. 4, 1926, correspondence had been continued with the Canadian Pacific Railway on the subject of a further lease of the lines, and that the

NOTE.—* See Transportation Section in this volume, pages 197-199 for a more detailed account of the situation with respect to Alberta's railways.

Railway company had also made offers for a traffic interchange agreement. The file also included a letter, dated May 21, 1926, from Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals in the Dominion Government, rejecting the offer of Alberta to sell the E. D., and B. C. Railway to the Canadian National Railways on the following terms: The Dominion to assume liability for payment of the guaranteed bonds, amounting to \$9,420,000; to issue debentures, payable on agreed terms, of 50 per cent. of the \$9,338,456.93 advanced by the Province; and to assume the obligation to the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Dunning had also rejected certain other alternatives such as the making of grants to the Alberta roads as colonization lines, and the operation of the provincial lines by the C. N. R. as colonization lines, with reduced colonization rates.

A summary of the Alberta railway situation was given by Mr. Brownlee on Apr. 8, 1927, when he appeared before the Railway Committee of Parliament at Ottawa to urge that the Alberta lines should be taken over by the Canadian National Railways. He said there that the outstanding question in the public life of Alberta at the present time was the railway problem. The Province had an annual income of only \$12,000,000 and the deficit on the annual operation of its railways left only \$9,000,000 for education, health and other Government services. The total obligations in connection with the railways owned by the Province were \$42,000,000, and each of the three railways, the E. D., and B. C., the Alberta and Great Waterways, and the Central Canada, was a colonization line.

Natural Resources Question. On Apr. 20, 1927, the Supreme Court at Ottawa handed down a decision to the effect that section 17 of the Alberta Act of the Dominion Parliament was not in whole or in part *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The question arose during the dispute, in May, 1926, between the Alberta Government and the Dominion Government with respect to the terms of the proposed Bill for the transfer of the Province's natural resources to Alberta. An agreement had been reached between the two Governments, but subsequently, in connection with the proposed insertion in the agreement of provisions respecting the transfer of school lands, the question of constitutionality of Section 17 of the Alberta Act was raised, and the Dominion Government decided not to proceed in the matter until a decision on this point had been obtained from the Supreme Court. This Section 17 dealt with education in the Province and varied the provisions of Section 93 of the B.N.A. Act by declaring:

"Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Separate Schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act under the terms of Chapters 29 and 30 of the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories, passed in the year 1901, or with respect to religious instruction in any Public or Separate School as provided in said ordinances."

The Attorney-General of Canada, represented by counsel, filed a *factum* maintaining the validity of the Section of the Alberta Act, and the Court requested F. H. Chrysler, K.C., to argue the case in opposition. The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were invited to appear. Both declined to present arguments, although represented in Court. The case was argued early in March.

By the time the Court's decision was handed down the Session of Parliament had been prorogued, so further action on the Natural Resources question had necessarily to await the next Session of Parliament.

Liquor Control Board. The Alberta Liquor Control Board, in control of all Government liquor stores and the issuing of liquor permits, reported gross sales for 1926 totalling \$4,268,586.25, with a net profit for the year of \$1,803,552.55. A total of 152,000 permits were issued, bringing a revenue of \$131,127.75. A total of 349 hotels had beer licences, as well as 49 clubs and 14 canteens in the Province. Beer comprised 94.07 per cent. of total sales of liquor, wines 2.55 per cent, and spirituous liquors 3.27 per cent. with alcohol .11 per cent. A total of 3,756,000 gallons of beer was sold by brewers. Eleven local option plebescites were held during the year, of which four registered in favour of sale of beer within the area concerned, and seven registered against it.

Public Health. An encouraging feature of the Report of the Public Health Department for 1926 was the great improvement in the diphtheria situation brought about as a result of the use of the toxoid. In Lethbridge alone the annual number of cases had been cut down from 80 to 8. In foreign districts, 3,155 persons had been given this treatment. A total of 18,350 people were given vaccine during the year. The Nursing Branch had 130 schools under inspection during the year, in which 2,091 first inspections and 1,194 re-inspections were made. Home visits totalled 335, and 13 child welfare clinics were held in rural districts. In the three cities of Edmonton, Calgary, and Medicine Hat, 200 clinics were held, with a total attendance of about 10,000. The district nurses in the frontier districts made more than 1,000 calls during the year, with attendance on 547 medical cases, 164 surgical cases, and 33 obstetrical cases. The travelling clinic, which visited outlying districts, examined 746 medical cases, with 212 operations performed for tonsils and adenoids, and 321 dental treatments. The scope of these clinics was to be extended in 1927.

Four new municipal hospital districts were created during the year, and all districts were in good shape financially. The total number of approved hospitals in the Province was 75, including city hospitals, and 75 private hospitals. The vital statistics Report showed 13,893 births registered for 1926, with further reports expected, 4,473 marriages—an increase of 219; 154 divorces—an increase of 53; and 5,125 deaths—an increase of 724. During 1926 there were 886 patients in the mental hospital at Ponoka, an increase of 68. There were 313 admissions during the year and 177 discharged, of which 78 were cured, 63 improved, 15 not improved, and 21 not insane. The recovery rate was 29.76 for males and 28 per cent. for females. At the Oliver Institute, for feeble-minded, there were 215 in residence, and at the training school for mental defectives at Red Deer, there were 137 patients.

Public Works. Construction of main highways was continued in 1926, with the result that the Province had at the end of the year 285 miles of sub-grade completed to main highway standard, of which 189 miles had been gravelled. The total earned to end of the year on the Federal highways grant was \$1,191,223. On market roads \$246,442 was spent during the year and on district and local roads \$244,276.

At Fort Saskatchewan gaol, there were 133 inmates at the end of the year, with a daily average population of 188. At Lethbridge gaol, there were 122 at the end of the year with the daily average for the year at 124.

Educational Affairs. During the year 1926, 39 new school districts were erected in Alberta compared with 25 in 1925. Three rural high schools were also created—a total of 5 in operation—at a cost of \$6 per quarter-section. There were 3,041 school districts in operation in the Province. The total enrolment in public and high schools of the Province for 1926 was 159,526, compared with 147,794 in 1925. The daily average attendance was 110,927. The rural schools were able to keep going 184 days in 1926 compared with 178 days in 1925. The new grants, provided for rural schools under certain conditions, brought benefit to 667 one-room schools.

There was a growing demand for secondary education, especially in rural schools, where 62 per cent. of those in Grade 8 took high school entrance exam-

inations, compared with only 48 per cent. in 1925. A total of 3,428 left school at the age of 15, a decrease from former years. A total of 1,189 left at Grade 8.

Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, addressing the Annual Convention of Alberta School Trustees which met at Calgary Feb. 1-2, 1927, declared that the Province's chief educational problem was how to bring secondary education within reach of country children who could not attend any of the present high schools. Two alternatives suggested were for school districts to pay fees for pupils attending town and city schools, and the organization of secondary consolidation school districts.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, had an enrolment of 1,287 students in 1926-27. A new wing, 150 feet by 70 feet, was erected in 1926 to provide additional shop space.

University of Alberta. The Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta for 1926 showed a total expenditure of \$822,296, which left a deficit of \$19,087. The University Hospital was operated at a loss of \$20,663.65, and a total operating loss to the end of 1926 of \$66,405.52. University liabilities to the Province totalled \$4,115,467.13. At the end of 1926 the University staff consisted of 37 professors, 14 associate professors, 12 assistant professors, 15 lecturers, 3 school directors, 6 instructors, 1 demonstrator, a library staff of 6, with 4 in the Department of Extension, and 2 in the Industrial laboratory. In addition 39 professors, associates and others not on the permanent staff received remuneration. 1,298 students were registered in all courses in 1926-27. The Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, at a special Convocation, May 20, 1927.

The erection of the new Catholic College at Edmonton, to be conducted in affiliation with the University, was begun in 1926, and plans were made to commence occupation in September, 1927.

St. Stephen's College. Under a new charter Alberta College South and Robertson Theological College were united as St. Stephen's College. Alberta College, Edmonton, had an enrolment in 1926-27 of 1,750 students. A new building, erected at a cost of \$100,000, was opened on Sept. 29, 1927.

Concordia College This junior college of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, with Rev. A. H. Schwermann as principal, reported a total enrolment of 68 students for the year 1925-26, nearly all of which were studying for the Ministry. On Jan. 10, 1926, a new college building, situated on a ten acre site, was dedicated. The college was open for the first time in September, 1926, to women students.

Workmen's Compensation. A total of 8,930 accidents was registered with the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province during 1926. Of these, 58 were fatal, 87 gave permanent disability, and 8,785 gave only temporary disability. Total compensation paid was \$298,404.40, with \$391,005.98 transferred to the Pension Fund and \$234,770.42 paid to pensioners. There were 174 widows, 370 children, and 231 permanently disabled workmen drawing monthly payments from the pension fund. The payroll of industries under the Compensation Act totalled \$60,367,229.16 in 1926, with a total of 47,578 employees.

Announcement of the personnel of the Committee appointed pursuant to a resolution passed at the 1927 Session of the Legislature to make a complete survey of the Workmen's Compensation legislation in the Province was made June 14, 1927, by Premier Brownlee, as follows :

Members of the Legislature : Hon. R. G. Reid, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Treasurer ; Russell Love, Lucien Boudreau, C. Y. Weaver and Fred J. White.

Employer Members : R. M. Young, Canmore, and W. S. Campbell, Edmonton, representing the coal industry; William Innes, Calgary, and C. V. Bohannon,

Edmonton, representing the manufacturers, and A. L. Smith, Calgary, representing the running trades.

Employee Members: G. H. Poulton, Calgary; A. Farmilo, Edmonton; P. M. Simpson, Medicine Hat; J. E. Gordon, Rosedale, and E. Mallabone, Canmore.

The first meeting, to be devoted to organization, was called for June 16.

Municipal Affairs. The Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for Alberta for 1926, placed the total assessed value of land in the Province at \$505,205,040, of which \$77,825,000 was in cities, \$10,161,700 in towns, \$4,869,600 in villages, and \$412,348,740 in the rural districts. The Report stated that the finances of all rural municipalities showed a greatly improved condition.

Addressing the Annual Convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities, which met at Edmonton Dec. 1-2, 1926, Lieutenant-Governor Egbert congratulated the Association on the fact that municipal levies had been decreased by more than \$4,000,000 in the five years from 1920 to 1925. In 1920, cities levied \$9,025,100 in taxes; towns \$1,194,600; and villages \$256,750; while in 1925 the levies were reduced to \$5,315,500 in cities; \$856,000 in towns; and \$231,950 in villages. In his presidential address, Mayor Montgomery of Wetaskawin declared that Alberta municipalities were never in better financial position, and many of them did not need to borrow a dollar for current expenditures. Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, referring in an address to resolutions passed at the 1925 Meeting urging the Province to share with the municipalities certain revenues, or to relieve them of financial responsibility for Mothers' Allowances and the care of indigents, stated that these proposals would have to await the report of the special committee on taxation, which was investigating the whole subject.

The public utilities of Edmonton showed a net profit of \$398,030 for 1926, an increase of \$20,357 over 1925. Loss on the street railway was \$31,964; profit on light, \$120,665; on power, \$136,693; on telephones, \$110,710.

The City of Calgary received \$116,371 from sales of land reverted to the city through tax sales. This was applied against the shortage in the sinking fund, which at the end of 1926 was \$2,718,420, or 28 per cent., an improvement of 23 per cent. in six years.

On Nov. 17, 1926, the Public Utilities Board issued an order reducing rates to be charged for gas by the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company in Calgary, Lethbridge, McLeod, Granum, Claresholm, Nanton, and Okotoks. New rates were fixed at 38 cents per thousand for domestic use, 25 cents for block and apartment use, and 17 cents for industrial purposes. Previous domestic rate was 43 cents.

Railways and Telephones. The Annual Report of the Department of Railways showed an operating loss in 1926 of \$21,405.35 on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; and an operating loss on the Lacombe and Northwestern line of \$4,046.96.

The Annual Report of the Telephone Department showed a surplus of \$270,487.51 in 1926, of which \$94,215 came from increased rates which went into effect in October. Total revenue from all sources was \$3,090,345.09, an increase of \$457,748.36 as compared with the previous year. Total number of telephones was 56,930. Taking over the Edmonton municipal system was recommended.

Other Provincial Reports. The Labour Commissioner, Walter Smitten, reported that 3,332 inspections were made under the Factories Act in 1926, and 449 recommendations for safety devices were carried out. Under the Minimum Wage Act 2,393 inspections were made, 215 orders made for adjustment of wages, 62 for adjustment of hours, and 16 for adjustment of staff.

The employment offices filled 60,106 vacancies during the year which was 98 per cent. of those registered. More than 35,000 men and women were sent to jobs on farms during the year.

The Alberta Board of Motion Picture Censors passed upon more than 1,500 pictures during 1926. Permits were issued covering 1,545 pictures, 15 were entirely condemned, 303 eliminations made in others, and 5 features reconstructed. There were no appeals from the decisions of the Board.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Alberta Provincial Police stated that bootlegging had been practically wiped out in the Province. 1,007 prosecutions took place under the Liquor Control Act, with 1,000 convictions registered. The number of insanity cases handled increased from 171 in 1925 to 301. Total cases entered were 6,866, with 5,791 convictions recorded. Total number of prisoners handled was 3,540.

The Annual Report of the Hail Insurance Board showed that 35 per cent. of the hail insurance of Alberta in 1926 was written through municipalities. Area covered was 1,139,000 acres; total premiums were \$807,721, and total losses were \$680,116. Total claims were 1,923. Classified rates, ranging from 5 per cent. in the most favourable districts to 8½ per cent. were charged. The balance sheet showed reserve and surplus of \$768,661.82, with no indebtedness.

The 1926 Census. The preliminary Report of the 1926 census of Alberta, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a total population of 607,584, of which 374,614 were rural and 232,970 urban. This was a total increase since 1921 of 19,130, an increase in rural population of 9,064, and in urban of 10,066. Of the cities, Calgary showed a growth of 2,208 to 65,513, and Edmonton of 6,342 to 65,163. Lethbridge, at 10,893, Medicine Hat at 9,536, Red Deer at 2,006, and Wetaskawin at 1,884; all showed declines in population of 204, 98, 322, and 177 respectively.

Oil Developments; Natural Gas. Intensive drilling for oil continued throughout 1926 in various Alberta fields, and the commercial production of crude naphtha in the Turner Valley field increased. Royalite Well No. 4, owned by the Imperial Oil Company, yielded 200,000 barrels of crude naphtha as against 163,722 barrels in 1925. Producing wells were brought in by the Vulcan, McLeod and Illinois, Alberta companies. With reference to this field, President Stillman said, in his Annual Report to the Imperial Oil Company, that prospects were encouraging and results of drilling indicated a large area over which production might be expected. After reporting progress of other drilling operations, Mr. Stillman added:

“We have reduced our acreage under lease materially during the past year, by surrendering those areas where the results of our tests were negative, but we still hold about 80,000 acres of leases in proximity to our present operations. Largely as the result of our operations in the Turner Valley field scores of local companies have been organized and a number of them have begun drilling operations. In addition, two large American interests have entered the field. The Marland Oil Company has made an agreement with the Hudson's Bay Company to develop its acreage not already held by this Company and others. A new company formed, the Marland-Hudson's Bay Company, had a number of parties actively engaged in geological work during the past summer, and are planning further work during the coming year. In addition, the Doherty interests of New York have

acquired a large block of acreage in Southern Alberta on which they are reported to be preparing to drill."

A Report on the natural gas resources of Alberta by Dr. John A. Allan, of the Council of Scientific Research, was tabled in the Legislature. Since 1885 eleven distinct gas fields had been located in Alberta, and 88 wells were in a position to supply 480,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Actual daily consumption in 1925 was about 25,000,000 cubic feet, most of the wells being capped. Greatest wastage occurred in the Turner Valley field, with an approximate daily production of 45,000,000 cubic feet, and approximate daily consumption of 7,000,000 cubic feet. A certain amount of gas wastage was considered inevitable in the development of Turner Valley as an oil field. Regulations for the control of drilling to prevent gas from "running wild" were recommended.

The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., reported total sales of 2,986,730,000 cubic feet of gas in 1926, at an average price of 38.35 cents per thousand feet. The Company's operations were principally in Calgary and Lethbridge.

Alberta's Coal ; Other Industries. Production of Alberta's coal mines in 1926 was shown in a specially prepared report of Howard Stutchbury, Trade Commissioner, to be 6,508,908 tons, as against 5,883,394 tons in 1925. This was classified as: domestic, 3,160,029; sub-bituminous, 490,371; bituminous, 2,858,508; and briquettes, 11,381. No anthracite or coke was recorded. There were employed below ground, 6,569 persons; and above ground, 2,194. A total of 39 deaths was caused by 29 accidents; 278 mines were in operation at Dec. 31, 1926. Of the total output, 26.73 per cent. was produced by 7 mines, while 275 mines produced 4.12 of the total.

Hope for early action in connection with the transportation of Alberta coal to Ontario at reduced rates was destroyed when Commissioner Frank Oliver, at a hearing in Ottawa, Feb. 10, 1927, announced that any operation under the Board's findings could not come before another year. Dates were set for the production of cost figures by the railways, in connection with the demand by the Provinces of Ontario and Alberta for a rate lower than \$9 per ton for movement of coal in trainload lots at special seasons of the year.

In the Legislature on Mar. 29, 1926, Premier Brownlee declared that the Dominion Fuel Board, by making statements detracting from the value of Alberta coal had injured the coal industry more than any other agency. Members of the Advisory Coal Board, consisting of a number of prominent mine operators began a campaign among coal producers for the payment of the Provincial coal tax, notwithstanding its disallowance by the Supreme Court, in order that the Province might have funds to carry on a publicity campaign and development work for the opening of the Eastern Market.

In January, 1927, Premier Brownlee obtained from Mr. George E. Rice, Chief Mining Engineer, U.S. Bureau of Mines, a report on the feasibility of applying rock-dusting as a method of preventing explosions in coal mines. The chief conclusions of the Report were to the effect that extensive mine explosions are invariably due to coal dust, although the presence of methane (fire-damp) in the air of a mine increases the explosibility of coal dust other than anthracite. Methods of applying the rock dusting method, and other technical changes in mining were recommended. The Report was made following an investigation into an explosion in the Hillcrest Mine on Sept. 19, 1926, which killed two men and caused widespread destruction.

Agricultural Production. The second largest crop of wheat in the history of the Province was produced in Alberta in 1926. Generally speaking, the crop-growing season was a good one, but wet weather and snow in the

harvesting and threshing seasons retarded operations, and lowered the grade of the grain somewhat. Good prices, however, and heavy production, somewhat made up for the loss in this respect. The average yield of wheat per acre throughout the Province was $18\frac{1}{2}$ bushels on 6,115,000 acres, producing approximately 113,120,000 bushels, according to the estimate made by the Department. Coarse grains did not yield as well as usual. In some districts of the Province very good yields were obtained, ranging from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat an acre and even higher. The Peace River district enjoyed the best season in its history, registering averages of wheat yields as high as 30 and 40 bushels. The yield and value of field crops were estimated as follows by the Department of Agriculture, in comparison with 1925.

Crop	1926	1925
Field Crops.....	\$145,613,370.00	\$148,541,612.49
Root Crops.....	6,136,990.50	5,079,950.00
*Fodder Crops.....	55,075,350.00	46,926,853.50
Dairy Production.....	21,820,000.00	23,002,000.00
Alfalfa Seed.....	175,000.00	90,000.00
Honey.....	36,550.00	23,000.00
Wool.....	456,000.00	431,200.00
Poultry Products.....	8,500,000.00	8,000,000.00
Game and Furs.....	2,100,000.00	2,500,000.00
Animals Slaughtered and Sold.....	24,000,000.00	23,000,000.00
Total.....	\$263,913,260.50	251,594,615.99

*The value of much of the fodder crops is included again in "Animals Slaughtered and Sold."

Estimated Yield and Value of Alberta Field Crops

Crop	Yield		Value	
	1926 Bush.	1925 Bush.	1926 \$	1925 \$
Wheat.....	113,120,000	102,955,482	118,776,000.00	115,310,139.84
Oats.....	57,210,000	74,313,200	21,739,800.00	26,009,620.00
Barley.....	8,910,000	13,818,175	3,742,200.00	5,941,815.25
Rye.....	1,344,000	1,600,736	913,920.00	1,040,478.40
Flax.....	81,900	35,000	122,850.00	61,250.00
Mixed Grain.....	471,000	375,650	282,800.00	131,477.50
Peas.....	15,000	25,245	22,500.00	37,867.50
Beans.....	6,000	3,984	13,500.00	8,964.00
Total.....	181,157,900	193,127,472	\$145,613,370.00	\$148,541,612.49

Honey production continued to increase. The production for 1926 was 215,000 pounds valued at \$36,550, as compared with 115,000 pounds in 1925. One producer put nearly fifty tons of honey on the market. Five large commercial honey producers continued to operate in the Lethbridge district.

The production of wool was one of the largest in the history of the Province, being 2,400,000 pounds.

A new record in prize-winning by Alberta registered seed grain was made at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, when the championship for both wheat and oats went to Herman Trelle, of the Peace River country.

The Deputy Minister, Mr. H. A. Craig, noted the great progress made in the raising of sheep and hogs on the farms, and also a revival of the horse business.

The registration of students in the schools of agriculture was higher than for several years. Four schools in 1926 were operating with a total registration of around 500. Nineteen boys' and girls' swine clubs were organized during the year, with great success.

There was an increase of more than a million pounds in the production of creamery butter over 1925, but the total value of dairy products was somewhat lower owing to lower prices.

Poultry products were valued at \$8,500,000, an increase over the previous year. Some 40,000 cases of eggs were exported. Eggs produced had a value alone of more than \$6,000,000.

Ninety-nine school fairs were held, with 1,060 schools involved, and more than 24,000 children. In short courses, demonstrations and lectures given by the Women's Home Bureau Service, in Home Economics, the total attendance was more than 17,000.

The Annual Report of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project showed production in 1926 valued at \$1,528,000. 671 families were in residence and 57,031 acres were irrigated. During 1926, 30,115 acres were sold at an average price of \$12 per acre above the water right contract of \$55 per acre, amortized over 50 years. The entire district consisted of 156,000 acres, with 100,000 acres irrigable. Bonds guaranteed by the Government amounted to \$5,527,847.22, and advances \$1,386,333.70. It was stated that the problem of the district would be solved when total production reached \$4,000,000 and every irrigable acre was producing \$40 annually.

A Commission, consisting of E. J. Fream, member of the Public Utility Board; J. N. Martin, Calgary, and Z. McIlmoyle, conducted a survey of the dry area between the Red Deer River on the north and the South Saskatchewan River on the south and east of Range 13. Their Report, tabled during the Session, was to the effect that the land was unfit for farming and should be used for ranching purposes. It was recommended that so far as possible the land should be acquired by the Crown, and leased at a low rental for ranching. Steps for moving settlers to other districts, and for disorganizing municipalities and school districts were outlined. At the same time a report was published by the Dominion Reclamation Department, declaring the area in question to be mainly non-irrigable, and recommending steps towards conserving available water for stock purposes.

Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. During 1926 the elevator programme of the Alberta Pool was developed. Previously only eight country elevators had been acquired and operated by the Pool. On May 20, a special meeting was held at Calgary at which the delegates sanctioned an agreement between the Pool and United Grain Growers Limited. Under the agreement a joint operating company was to be formed which would lease and operate all elevators owned either by the Pool or the Company. All surplus earnings of the combined system, after caring for capital and operating costs, were to be divided *pro rata* on the basis of the number of bushels to be handled for the Pool and the United Grain Growers, Limited respectively. The agreement was to run for two years and the meeting instructed the Pool Board to endeavour to make a concurrent agreement with the United Grain Growers Limited for the sale of all United Grain Growers' elevators in Alberta at the end of that period. It was announced that the Pool was undertaking the construction of 30 additional elevators intended to be leased to the operating company. The agreement did not become effective and on July 15, a joint statement was issued by representatives of the Company and of the Pool which contained the following:

"The negotiations between the United Grain Growers and the Alberta Pool, which have been going on for several months, and which had been carried to the point where there was complete agreement between the United Grain Growers and the Pool as to the terms and conditions of the agreement, have broken down on the one question of who should be manager of the operating company, which was to be formed to operate all the elevators of the company and the Pool in Alberta, and which was to be carried on by a Board of eight members, four of whom came from the Pool Board and four from the United Grain Growers' Board. . . . The relationship between the Company and the Alberta Pool has always been of the most harmonious kind since the Pool was organized three years ago, and it was the unanimous opinion of both the Pool and the United Grain Growers' Boards that there was not only no reason why this should not continue in the future, but that it was desirable that it should continue. It was felt by all that the organizations built up after many years of effort could not be destroyed by attacks from without, but could only be injured by internal dissension, which both Boards are determined to avoid."

The Annual Meeting of the Pool held Aug. 4-5-6, 1926, directed that a deduction of 2 cents a bushel be made for elevator reserve purposes from all

Pool wheat of the 1926 crop, recommended that elevator facilities be acquired as soon as possible and recommended to the Board that they approach the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools with a view to negotiating for the requirements of elevator facilities owned by companies operating elevators in all three Provinces. At this Meeting a letter was read from the United Grain Growers announcing that the Company would put into effect the principles for handling Alberta Pool grain through elevators in Alberta and terminals at the head of the Lakes and Vancouver, as worked out and agreed upon during recent conferences between representatives of the Company and of the Pool. Under this agreement, if total elevator revenues from all sources were in excess of all expenses, the surplus per bushel was to be *pro rated* back to the Alberta Pool on the number of bushels of Pool grain handled. The arrangement *re* terminal elevators was that Pool grain going west was to be shipped to terminals designated by the Pool; Pool grain from United Grain Growers' elevators going to Fort William and Port Arthur to be shipped to United Grain Growers terminals and the terminal profits on such grain to be *pro rated* back to the Pool. On Aug. 15, Charles M. Hall, formerly Manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited, was appointed General Manager of the Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, the subsidiary company formed to operate Pool elevators. At the commencement of the new grain season forty Pool elevators were in operation. In February it was announced that the Pool intended to acquire 100 additional elevators.

At the Annual Meeting it was decided to retain the five-year contract period for the next sign-up. All the Pool Directors were re-elected as follows: H. W. Wood, Carstairs; C. Jensen, Magrath; W. J. Jackman, Bremner; O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., Vulcan; Ben S. Plumer, Bassano; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; R. A. McPherson, Delia. Mr. Wood was later re-elected President. Subsequently Mr. McPherson resigned on becoming Minister of Public Works in the Alberta Government, and Jesse Strang, Claresholm, was elected by the delegates of the Claresholm district to succeed him. The Directors reported that they had leased for a term of two years the Dominion Government terminal elevator at Port Arthur at the nominal rental of \$100 per annum; that they were endeavouring to secure a lease of one of the terminal elevators at Vancouver operated by the Vancouver Harbour Board, and that they had secured a site on Burrard Inlet where a terminal elevator might be erected should a lease of a Harbour Board elevator not be obtained. The first shipment of grain from Prince Rupert was made Oct. 26, when *Aden Maru*, flagship of the "K" Line, left for European ports.

When the final Pool payments were made on Oct. 15, 1926, the Alberta Pool made deductions of 2 cents per bushel for elevator fund, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ cent per bushel for commercial reserve fund and approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ cents per bushel for Provincial administration prices. This left the net payment to the grower, basis 1 Northern in store Vancouver, \$1.42 $\frac{1}{4}$. Settlement was made with Pool members on basis of freight rates to Vancouver which, it was announced, was made possible by the export of a large quantity of grain through that port. The total number of bushels handled was 45,162,156, practically double the volume handled in the previous year.

The creation of an Educational Department was announced Nov. 1, 1926. Andrew Cairns, a graduate of the University of Alberta, at that time a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, was appointed to take charge. Leonard D. Nesbitt, editor and owner of *The Bassano Mail*, was appointed to take charge of the Publicity Branch.

In November the Pool prosecuted Halvig Holmburg of Battle Bend for breach of contract and announcement was made that the case was settled by payment to the Pool of \$1,000 as liquidated damages. An interesting incident was the exchange of comments between Aaron Sapiro and Mr. Wood shortly after the latter's return from the Orient. Newspapers reported that Mr. Sapiro, on a visit to Toronto, had given out an interview in which he declared that domination of the Alberta Wheat Pool by the U.F.A. would ultimately destroy one or the other and that Alberta, where the pool idea started, was now the farthest behind, indicating that politics and personal ambitions were warping the whole idea. Criticisms of the elevator policy, the Alberta Pool, and of the

Pool selling policy were also voiced. *The Calgary Herald* published an interview with Mr. Wood in reply in which he said, "In simple words, the policy of the Alberta Pool is none of Mr. Sapiro's business and there is no reason whatever why I or any other member of the management should discuss those policies for Mr. Sapiro's benefit."

In April, 1927, the Alberta Wheat Pool obtained from the Vancouver Harbour Board a lease on No. 2 terminal at Vancouver, capacity 1,500,000 bushels, at a yearly rental of \$100,000, commencing Aug. 1st.

At a meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool on June 9, 1927, H. W. Wood, describing the progress of the Pool since October, 1923, when it was organized, said that in that year it had 25,601 members, with a sign-up of 2,416,413 acres—46 7/10 per cent. of the Alberta acreage. The Pool handled 32,218,980 bushels, with a gross turnover of \$40,646,672. In 1924 there were 36,711 members. The acreage was 2,952,890, or 52 9-10 per cent. The Pool handled 23,274,920, with a gross out-turn of \$35,242,012. In 1925 there were 35,997 members and 3,457,673 acres, or 60 4/10 per cent. of the total acreage of the Province. The Pool handled 45,159,505 bushels of wheat. In 1926 the Pool had 39,164 members, 3,698,362 acres, representing 60 per cent., and up to date had sold \$43,600,000 bushels, with estimated returns of \$54,000,000. Altogether, in the four years, they had handled 146,000,000 bushels, with a gross return of \$190,000,000. (*The Calgary Herald*, June 9, 1927.)

United Farmers of Alberta. The 19th Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in Edmonton from Jan. 18 to 21, 1927, with 540 delegates in attendance. The report of the Central Board showed a membership of 14,905 as against 12,494 in the year previous. Membership was made up as follows: U.F.A., 11,947; U.F.W.A., 2,120; Juniors, 595; and at large, 15. The Report indicated that the most important work of the past year had been in connection with political matters, including Provincial and Federal elections, in which the U.F.A. had secured remarkable success. Conferences had been held with the U.F.A. members of the Dominion House confirming the identity of the U.F.A. as a group unit.

A feature of the Convention was the election by acclamation of H. W. Wood as President of the Organization for the twelfth consecutive time. In his Annual Report, President Wood reviewed the growth of the organization from 1909 when it had a membership of 2,147. He spoke of the Wheat Pool as being the greatest achievement of the organization and concluded his reference to the Pool in these words: "But it is only a step, a first real step of our infancy. How long will it take us to reach the ultimate goal of becoming the greatest influence in establishing and retaining the right relationship of prices?" Reviewing political activities of the Association, Mr. Wood said that the previous political efforts of farmers to deal with political reform had been by organizing a new political party on the basis of the old system. Such efforts were doomed to failure as they were only trying to dip clean water from a hopelessly unclean fountain. When in 1919 the U. F. A. had decided to take political action, they did so as an organization rather than by creating another political party. The soundness of their principle had been proved in 1926 when it was seen that a farmers' political organization had lived seven years and passed through both a Provincial and Federal election, showing more strength than in the election five years previous. In both the industrial and the political field, the farmers had decided to act collectively instead of as individuals. Farmers could not turn back to the death and decay of individualism, but must go forward to the fuller life.

The financial statement of the Association for the financial year ending Nov. 30, 1926, showed revenues totalling \$36,146.82, with a surplus over expenditures of \$1,341.91. A total of 140 resolutions were considered. One of the most important dealt with the responsibility of the U.F.A. political group to the Organization. As passed, it read as follows:

"That this Convention recommends to the Federal and Provincial constituency associations that the members of the Federal and Provincial U.F.A. groups who were elected at the last Federal and Provincial general elections,

recognizing the supreme authority in the Association, the Annual Convention and their delegated officials, the U.F.A. Central Board and Executive, report as group units of these bodies."

A keen debate took place on a resolution suggesting amalgamation with other Provincial organizations. The word "Co-operate" was finally substituted for "Amalgamate," and it was resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta were prepared to co-operate with any or all Provincial organizations of farmers that would adopt the principles of industrial group organization as the fundamental basis for industrial and political action. The Board of Directors were instructed to propose to the organizations in the sister Provinces the adoption of the Alberta plan as a basis for inter-Provincial co-operation and national organization. A resolution in favour of a labour and farmers' alliance was rejected in favour of one in which the organization re-affirmed its friendship towards Labour and hoped to co-operate with Labour in the Federal and Provincial fields. The basis of political representation was considered and a resolution passed in favour of three classes of multiple constituencies for Alberta: purely rural; purely urban, taking in towns and cities; and other constituencies taking in the mining areas.

Wide-spread dissatisfaction with wheat-grading during the past year was reflected in a number of resolutions presented and in discussion. The Convention adopted a resolution from the Board of Directors recommending that a change be made in the constitution of the Grain Standards Board to contain two representatives from the trade, two from the producers, for each of the three Prairie Provinces, and one representative each from Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. Another resolution passed asked for the appointment of a Grain Standards Board for the Edmonton and Calgary districts to choose the samples on which grain standards were set for these districts. On a resolution which was voted down demanding grading in accordance with protein content of grain, Mr. Wood explained that the Wheat Pool had no customers who desired to buy grain on such a basis instead of on the basis of the present grading system. The Report of the Committee on banking recommended that a central Government bank be established with the sole right of note issue and provided with full discounting privileges; that a limit of 1 per cent. be put in the Federal Rural Credits Bill for demonstration costs; that a greater measure of Provincial control over the proposed rural system be provided. Later a resolution was passed recommending establishment of a central bank for Canada with the policy controlled in the interests of the people of Canada. The Convention adopted a resolution opposing the Provincial and Dominion Governments giving official assistance to British or foreign immigrants.

A delegation from the Vancouver City Council, composed of Aldermen Woodside and James Weir, appeared to advocate larger shipments of wheat through Vancouver. Mr. Wood, in reply, stated that when Vancouver gave the Alberta Pool service they would give them the business. Reference was made in the discussion to the endeavours of the Pool to secure a lease of one of the elevators at Vancouver operated by the Harbour Board. George McIvor, Western Sales Manager of the Wheat Pools, gave in detail the reasons for the falling-off in Vancouver shipments. Chief among these was the shortage of shipping due to the British coal strike which caused a large increase in ocean-carrying rates. This, in itself, made it cheaper to ship from Atlantic ports since the increased rates naturally worked against shipping by the longer water route *via* Panama. The Convention referred the whole matter to the Wheat Board.

Premier Brownlee received an ovation when he addressed the Convention on the evening of Jan. 18. His address dealt at length with the then position and problems of the Province. He contrasted its agriculture production in 1921, valued at \$135,000,000, with the valuation in 1926 of \$264,000,000, and spoke with confidence of the future of the Province.

The officers for the year were as follows: President, H. W. Wood; Vice-President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield; Directors, S. Lunn, Macleod; H. C. McDaniel, Medicine Hat; A. F. Aitkens, Battle River; C. C. Reid, Wetaskiwin;

E. Brown Castor, Camrose; J. K. Sutherland, Acadia; George H. Biggs, Red Deer; G. Storie, East and West Edmonton; Donald McLachlan, Clyde; A. Craig, Peace River North; Harvey Hanson, Bow River; H. Critchlow, Peace River South; J. A. Johansen, Lethbridge; A. Lunan, Vegreville; and S. J. Ewing, East and West Calgary.

The United Farm Women of Alberta, with 130 registered delegates, conducted some joint Sessions with the U.F.A., but for the most part met separately. The Annual Report showed that there were 249 locals, 24 new locals having been organized in 1926. The following resolution, recommended by the Committee on Public Health, was adopted:

"That we ask the Government of Alberta to pass an act by which it will be compulsory for each and every institution in the Province intrusted with the care of insane or feeble-minded persons to appoint upon its staff, in addition to the regular institutional physician, two skilled surgeons, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the chief physician of the institution, to examine the mental and physical condition of such inmates as are recommended by the institutional physicians and a properly constituted board of managers. If in the judgment of this committee of experts and board of managers, procreation is unadvisable, it shall be lawful for the surgeons to perform such operations for the prevention of procreation as shall by them be decided safest and most effective."

Hon. George Hoadley, addressing the Convention on this subject, indicated approval. He said that progressive legislation must wait upon enlightened public opinion. He declared that from 75 to 80 per cent. of insanity was inherited and that Alberta spent about \$3,000,000 annually on institutions to care for the insane. Other resolutions passed recommended the establishment of a psychopathic hospital; stricter quarantine regulations; final mental and physical examination at port of embarkation of immigrants coming to Canada; the appointment of a commission to study the system of education in Denmark and other countries of Europe; arbitration of all international disputes; the teaching of co-operation in normal and rural schools. The imposition of a tariff on magazines coming into Canada was opposed. A feature of the Convention was the address by Miss Agnes MacPhail on "Women's place in the changing social structure." Miss MacPhail also addressed a joint Session of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. on the evening of Jan. 20, when she advocated extensive changes in the Canadian educational system. Resolutions were passed opposing the payment of any extra indemnity to the leader of any opposition group in the Legislative Assembly, and demanding that neither the Legislature nor Parliament should be dissolved within their statutory lifetime save by the sanction of a majority vote of the members.

U.F.W.A. officers for 1927 were: President, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Lloydminster; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Field, Springfield, Acadia.

Dairy and Poultry Pools. The Alberta Dairy Pool held its Annual Meeting at Edmonton, Feb. 8, 1927. Membership of 6,454 was reported, and operation during 1926 of 12 creameries under Pool supervision, with arrangements under way for an increased number of creameries in 1927. To acquire manufacturing facilities a levy of not more than 1 cent per pound of butter fat was authorized. Directors elected were Norman S. Clarke, Didsbury, President; J. R. Love, Irma, Secretary; Alex. Moore, Cochrane; H. E. Shenfield, Innisfail; E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskawin; D. J. Christie, Strathcona; R. M. Walker, Waskatenau.

The Alberta Poultry Pool did not hold an annual convention. Handling in 1926 of 223, 432 dozen eggs, 113,700 pounds of turkeys, and 208,923 pounds of chicken, geese and ducks was reported.

Other Important Incidents. On Mar. 25, 1927, the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the application of a 48-hour week in Alberta industries reported. The majority Report, signed by A. A. Carpenter,

Chairman, and Norman Hindsley, stated that the introduction of a legal 48-hour week or 8-hour day in the industries of Alberta was not advisable, partly because so many industries were closely related to agriculture, but mainly because of the danger of competition from outside points. The Commissioners believed that only through the co-operation of all the Provinces could the suggested limitation safely be put into effect. E. E. Roper, third member and Labour representative on the Commission, presented a dissenting minority report, stating that no sufficient evidence with respect to the danger of outside competition had been submitted.

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Livestock Board at Edmonton on Jan. 13, 1927, resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Chas. Yule; Vice-President, Prof. J. B. Sackville; Secretary, S. G. Carlyle; additional members of Executive, G. H. Hutton and A. McDonald.

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association was held in Edmonton Mar. 12, 1926. A. A. McMillan, Chief of the Sheep and Swine Division, reported the sheep industry to be generally in a thriving condition. The Association consigned 108,607 pounds of wool, contributed by 331 members to Toronto for sale in 1926. Officers elected were: Professor Sackville, Edmonton, Honorary President; S. G. Freeborn, Calgary, Honorary Vice-President; G. R. Ball, Strathcona, President; T. M. Read, Strathcona, and Professor Bowstead, Edmonton, Vice-Presidents.

The Provincial Swine Breeders' Association met at Edmonton Mar. 13, and elected the following officers: S. G. Carlyle, Edmonton, Honorary President; H. A. Craig, Edmonton, Honorary Vice-President; A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar, President; Professor Sinclair, Edmonton, and F. H. Reid, Lacombe, Vice-Presidents.

On Nov. 20, 1926, Premier Brownlee announced the Government's intention to open offices in the City of Calgary to be occupied from time to time by the Premier and members of the Cabinet, and to be used in keeping in touch with the southern part of the Province.

Hon. Herbert Greenfield, formerly Premier of Alberta, left for England Jan. 14, 1927, to act as Overseas Emigration Agent for Alberta. On arrival in England he made the statement that the Government had no definite scheme worked out, but that he was to make a study of conditions.

On Apr. 1st, 1927, George E. Henwood, K.C., of Edmonton, was appointed Deputy Attorney-General, succeeding R. Andrew Smith, who resigned.

The Alberta Fish and Game Protective League was established at a meeting of Calgary sportsmen on Mar. 31, 1927, with C. A. Hayden, Calgary, as President.

Dr. Malcolm R. Bow, formerly Medical Health Officer for Regina, Sask., was appointed Deputy Minister of Health on Jan. 10, 1927.

The Alberta Development Board (southern section) was formed at a meeting of Calgary city representatives and business men held Jan. 21, 1927. The object was to develop agriculture, industry and tourist business for Calgary and Southern Alberta, and the raising of a three-year fund at \$15,000 a year was planned. Ald. R. Frieze was elected general Chairman.

In January, 1927, the Supreme Court at Ottawa handed down a decision declaring *ultra vires* the Mine Owner's Tax Act of 1923, as imposing indirect taxation. The Act called for payment to the Province of 2 per cent. of the gross revenue from the sale of coal, and under it the Province collected \$264,572 in 1925.

Another Act overruled by the Supreme Court was one passed in 1926, providing that the University of Alberta should succeed to the property of an intestate, in default of all other heirs.

The famous Cameron ranch of 20,300 acres, near Lethbridge, formerly farmed by the Noble Foundation, was sold in February, 1927, to D. Y. McNair of Moose Jaw and Santa Monica, Cal., who announced plans for operating on a share basis with tenants, raising wheat and sheep.

The Executive Council of Alberta.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. J. E. Brownlee
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. R. G. Reid
Attorney-General	Hon. J. F. Lymburn
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health	Hon. George Hoadley
Minister of Public Works	Hon. O. L. McPherson
Minister of Education	Hon. P. E. Baker
Minister of Railways and Telephones	Hon. V. W. Smith
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Mrs. I. Parlyby
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	Hon. George N. Johnston

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Provincial Treasurer	V. W. Newson
Deputy Attorney-General	George B. Henwood, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	H. A. Craig
Deputy Minister of Public Works	J. D. Robertson
Deputy Minister of Education	John T. Ross
Deputy Minister of Health	Malcolm R. Bow, M.D.
Deputy Minister of Railways	John Callaghan
Deputy Minister of Telephones	R. B. Baxter
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs	W. D. Spence
Deputy Provincial Secretary	E. Trowbridge
Provincial Auditor	James C. Thompson
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	R. A. Andison
Clerk of the Executive Council and Law Clerk	John D. Hunt
Legislative Counsel	Dr. W. S. Scott
Provincial Librarian	J. A. Jaffray
Civil Service Commissioner	F. Smailes
Acting King's Printer	W. D. McLean

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Third Session of the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly Opening with little indication that it would be other than an ordinary meeting of the Assembly, the 3rd Session of the 16th Legislature developed into one of the most sensational in the history of the Province. Charges of corruption and demands for investigations featured the proceedings. As *The Vancouver Daily Province* remarked in reviewing the Session on Mar. 8, 1927: "The real indictment in the public mind against the third Session is that it was sunk in recrimination and partisan passion and that all its good and necessary work was vitiated by rancorous hatreds and vile 'suspicions.'" The Assembly was at this time composed of 24 Liberals (Government); 16 Conservatives; 3 Labour; 3 Provincial Party; and 1 Independent, with the seat in North Okanagan, formerly Conservative, vacant.

Following a canvass of the members, who expressed a preference for a Session in the early months of the year, the custom of holding Autumn Sessions, which had been inaugurated in 1921 and followed until 1925, was discontinued in 1926. It was necessary, however, in order to comply with the Constitution, which required the House to assemble within a twelvemonth, to begin the Session before Dec. 19, 1926. Arrangements were accordingly made to hold the official opening on Dec. 16, and then adjourn until Jan. 10. The opening ceremonies were performed by His Honour, Robert Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, with customary formalities. The Speech from the Throne was brief, the only legislation forecast being "for the assistance and protection of the agricultural industry and for the protection of the public in connection with loan companies." Business conditions in the Province were reported to be improving and substantial increases had occurred in timber, agriculture, mineral and fishery production. The Government had continued its efforts to obtain elimination of alleged discriminatory transportation rates, and had made renewed application for the return by the Dominion Government of the unalienated portions of the lands granted in aid of the construction of the C. P. R. Construction of main trunk roads had been carried on vigorously and every effort had been made to provide requisite settlers' roads.

The motion to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Jan. 10, 1927, by Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odium (Lib.), Vancouver, and seconded by Capt. Ian Mackenzie (Lib.), Vancouver. The debate continued throughout the week without unusual feature, until Jan. 14, when R. H. Pooley, Conservative

House Leader, demanded an investigation into every phase of the revelations made at the Customs Inquiry, including the payment of campaign funds. At the same time two Labour members, Frank Browne, Burnaby, and R. H. Neelands, South Vancouver, submitted to the Speaker a resolution calling for a campaign fund investigation by Royal Commission.

In the meantime, on Jan. 21, an amendment to the Address was moved by Col. Cy. Peck, v.c. (Cons.), The Islands, expressing regret that the Government had not announced any intention on its part to secure an investigation into the improper use of campaign funds. The amendment came up on June 24. Premier Oliver, speaking for the Government, stated that if newspaper accounts of the evidence at the Customs Inquiry were corroborated by the transcripts of the testimony, legislation would be introduced to control the contributions to campaign funds, as well as their expenditure. He also expressed a willingness to institute a full investigation under existing statutes if any individual member would take the onus of preferring definite charges. The amendment was defeated on a vote of 25 to 18.

The following day, Mr. Browne introduced his resolution calling for an inquiry by Royal Commission. Premier Oliver at once moved the adjournment of the debate. To this the Labour member made strong objection and called for a division, but lost out on a vote of 33 to 10. The Government's next move was to propose an amendment, through the agency of Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, providing for the appointment of a select committee to examine the evidence, make recommendations and report, the committee to consist of Messrs. Wrinch, Odlum, McPherson (Libs.), W. A. McKenzie (Cons.), and R. H. Neelands (Lab.). At this time a critical situation existed and fears that the Government might be defeated were expressed. The vote was taken on Jan. 31, after a lengthy debate, and resulted in a Government victory by the narrow margin of 21 to 20.

The Committee met on Feb. 1st, and selected General Odlum, Chairman. It fyled its first *interim* Report on Feb. 10. This stated that sufficient evidence existed to warrant an investigation under the Departmental Inquiries Act into alleged corruption of Liquor Board officials. Acting on this Report the Government appointed Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, of the B. C. Supreme Court, Commissioner, to inquire into these charges. On Feb. 17 the Committee submitted its main report, which after analyzing the evidence with regard to contributions to campaign funds, recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission under the Public Inquiries Act to inquire into certain specific charges. The Government named this Commission on Feb. 22, its *personnel* comprising Mr. Justice Aulay Morrison, of the B. C. Supreme Court; W. H. Malkin, President of W. H. Malkin Co., Limited, Vancouver; and Rev. J. S. Henderson, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver.

Meanwhile another sensation had been sprung, when, on Feb. 18, H. Despard Twigg (Cons.), Victoria, charged that grave irregularities had occurred in the purchase of Government liquor in 1923 and demanded that a Royal Commission be named immediately to investigate. The charges were based on a sworn statement made by one John A. Gauthier, formerly of Vancouver, but then residing in Seattle, which alleged that Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Speaker Bostock, of the Dominion Senate; Mr. Speaker Buckham, of the British Columbia Legislature, and others, were implicated in a certain liquor purchasing transaction. Continuing on Feb. 21, Mr. Twigg amplified the charges, while, for the Government, Premier Oliver contented himself with reading letters of repudiation from Hon. Messrs. Sutherland and Buckham. The Premier, however, spoke at length on the charges on Feb. 22, terming many of them as falsehoods, and moved an amendment to Mr. Twigg's resolution, striking out a Royal Commission to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and substituting a Commission under the Public Inquiries Act. When a vote was taken on Feb. 24 to strike out the words in the original motion, the Government was sustained by 25 to 18. Before the motion to insert the words of the Premier's amendment was voted upon, however, J. Hinchcliffe (Cons.) moved an amendment empowering the Commission to prosecute its inquiries anywhere in Canada and the Old Country.

On Feb. 28, Mr. Twigg created a fresh sensation when, failing to obtain an adjournment to consider a matter of urgent importance, he fyled a resolution embodying the declaration of one Frank Carlow, former Liberal organizer, with respect to certain charges involving several members of the Government and others, and asking for an investigation by the Commission inquiring into campaign funds. The question of the Gauthier charges came up on Mar. 2, and, on the assurance of the Attorney-General that the Commission to be appointed would be allowed to go Overseas if it wished to do so, the Hinchcliffe amendment was defeated by 22 to 19. The Carlow charges were then considered, and on a division of 24 to 16 the House approved a Government motion referring them to a Commission under the Public Inquiries Act. Both groups of charges were on Apr. 15 referred to Mr. Justice A. Morrison, of the B. C. Supreme Court, as Commissioner.

The Session also witnessed an inquiry into certain allegations with respect to the financing of the Merville Soldiers' Settlement. On Feb. 8, W. A. McKenzie (Cons.), Similkameen, quoted from what purported to be a report signed by Thomas Menzies, formerly member for Comox, but latterly Superintendent of Neglected Children, who had been a member of a committee which had investigated the Merville scheme, in which Menzies had charged that \$167,000 had disappeared without any accounting. Premier Oliver at once moved for a select committee to investigate, and this was appointed by resolution of the Assembly on Feb. 11. It consisted of H. G. Perry, H. F. Kergin, and Capt. C. S. Leary

(Libs.); R. W. Bruhn (Cons.), and D. A. Stoddart (Prov.). After a full inquiry it reported on Feb. 23, that there was no evidence to show that the Report quoted by Mr. McKenzie had been made or signed by Mr. Menzies, and further that there was no evidence to show that \$167,000 or any other sums of public money had disappeared or had not been accounted for.

An inquiry into the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act with a view to further improvements was undertaken by a Select Committee of the Legislature, consisting of A. E. Munn and Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith (Libs.); Joshua Hinchcliffe (Cons.), A. McCreery (Prov.), and Thomas Uphill (Lab.). Decision to order the investigation was moved by Mr. Hinchcliffe on Jan. 25, and received general support.

Prior to the close of the Session, Col. Cyrus Peck, v.c. (Cons.), The Islands, declared that he believed the rules and orders of the House were sadly in need of revising and suggested the appointment of a select committee for the purpose. As to the decorum of the House, it was a travesty upon the proper and dignified procedure of a deliberative body, a veritable burlesque. Attorney-General Manson promised that the Government would take the whole matter under advisement during the recess and lay a new set of rules in rough form before a House Committee at the next Session.

The Budget Speech. Hon J. D. MacLean, Minister of Finance, delivered his Budget Speech on Feb. 1st. Its chief feature was the announcement of taxation changes and reductions. These included: (1) abrogation of the personal property tax and substitution of a turnover or gross income tax as an alternative to the tax on net income; (2) discontinuance of the taxation of partnerships as such and taxation instead of the shares of partners; (3) taxation of the income of a bank in respect of its bond business, *in lieu* of the tax on personalty; (4) increase in the rebate allowed married persons subject to the income tax from \$1,500 to \$1,800, and for dependents from \$200 to \$300, with similar increases for widows and widowers with dependent children; (5) exemption of one-half the income from annuities; (6) reduction in rates and general readjustment of succession duties. It was estimated that these reductions would aggregate at least \$525,000 per annum.

It would be necessary, said Dr. MacLean, to ask the House to pass a loan Bill for \$6,000,000, to be used as follows: roads and bridges, \$4,000,000; public buildings, \$1,100,000; Pacific Great Eastern Railway, \$500,000; South Okanagan development, \$100,000; University lands development, \$300,000.

The revenue receipts for the 9 months ended Dec. 31, 1926, were \$15,645,165, or only \$2,900,000 less than the estimated revenue for the entire fiscal year. Receipts during the first 3 months of 1927 would bring the total well over the estimate. Expenditures were well within the estimate of \$18,287,052. For

1927-28, Dr. MacLean estimated revenue at \$19,757,296, and expenditures at \$19,502,806, giving a surplus of \$254,489.

The following summary indicated in a concise form the outstanding features of the Budget statement:

1. The Province retired during the year \$5,130,000 of its Funded Debt by Sinking Fund provisions. From Confederation to Dec. 1st, 1925, there had been only \$1,725,210 of the Provincial Debt retired. \$381,210 was paid off by this Government in 1917, making \$5,511,210 paid off by this Government, against \$1,344,000 by all other Governments since Confederation.

2. The Sinking Fund appropriation and dividends for the year to provide for Debt redemption approximated \$3,000,000, the total Sinking Funds on Nov. 1st amounted to \$13,969,064.13, giving a surplus over required amount of \$938,420.

3. The total debt of the Province represented \$132.81 *per capita*. The net debt \$77.93. The returns from our Revenue Producing Debt for the year ending Mar. 31, 1925, were \$1,292,498.23.

4. The assets of the Province in merchantable timber, Crown lands, and buildings, equal \$1,335 *per capita*. (4-a) Refunding from 6 per cent. short-term to 4½ per cent. long-term bonds effected a saving to the Province to date of \$9,336,659.58.

5. As a result of the above-mentioned refunding policy, the average interest rate payable on the Provincial debt is 4.76 per cent. against 5.33 per cent. in Alberta, 5.20 per cent. in Ontario, 5.02 per cent. in Saskatchewan, and 4.96 per cent. in Manitoba.

6. Surplus revenue over all expenditures, both capital and current, was \$100,793.32.

7. Receipts and expenditures to date for the current year indicate a larger surplus than in the year just closed. The estimate of revenue and expenditure presented to the House for fiscal year 1927-28 also provides for surplus revenue over all expenditure of \$254,489.95.

8. The increase in production of our natural resources for ten years ending 1926 is \$1,100,000,000; 1905-6 to 1915-16 the production figures totalled \$734,343,601; from 1915-16 to 1925-26 the total production was \$1,829,256,353.

9. The production *per capita* for the first decade was \$1,871.33, for the last decade, \$3,487.07, an increase in earning power of \$1,615.74 *per capita*.

10. Wages of industrial employees in 1916 were \$78,725,992; in 1925 they reached a total of \$210,000,000.

11. The total expenditure of the Province for the ten years ending Mar. 31, 1916, was \$90,095,839.80, or \$229.55 *per capita* while for ten years ending Mar. 31, 1926, the total was \$152,945,435.11, or \$289.84 *per capita*. On the depreciated value of \$1.00 to 60 cents purchasing power the *per capita* would be \$173.90.

12. Percentage of revenue receipts to total production for first decade was 11.23 per cent., for second decade, 8.24 per cent.

13. Percentage of expenditure to total production for first decade was 12.27 per cent., for second decade, 8.31 per cent.

14. The Government since 1921 reduced taxation \$1,210,000 annually; it is proposed to reduce succession duties, and raise exemptions to married men and dependents from income tax up to \$1,800 and \$300 respectively. The total annual tax reductions made by this Government from 1921 to 1927 is \$1,835,000, which hereafter represent total annual reductions in revenue receipts.

The Budget debate was continued until Feb. 15, several speakers on both sides of the House participating. There was, however, no amendment offered and the motion to go into Committee of Supply was carried without division.

The Minister of Finance introduced his amendments to the Taxation Act on Mar. 3, and was criticized for bringing down such important legislation at so late a date. These provided for the abolition of the personal property tax as an alternative to the net income tax (except when used in rural districts for raising money for school purposes), and the substitution, as an alternative to the net income tax, of a gross income or turnover tax, to be calculated at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent. of the taxpayer's gross return from all sources in the ordinary course of business. They also provided for a profit or increment tax on the sale of mines, timber and water powers. Both provisions were opposed by business interests but, notwithstanding, the Bill passed its second reading by 26 to 17 and went into force with the proviso that application of the section dealing with the profits tax should be held over for a year.

The Produce Marketing Bill. Described on Feb. 25 by *The Times*, Victoria, as "the most contentious piece of legislation considered by the Provincial Legislature in recent years," the Produce Marketing Bill was one of the most important enactments of the 1927 Session. It had its origin in the demand of the fruit growers of the Okanagan Valley, as expressed by resolution at a conference in Kelowna, for a system of compulsory control of the distribution and marketing of fruit which would relieve the industry of some of the difficulties under which it was labouring. Representations along this line were made to the Agricultural Committee of the House on Jan. 24, and from then until the Bill, drafted as a result of these representations, passed the Committee stage on Mar. 3, there was a long-drawn-out fight between opposing forces over its various features. This fight centred mainly in the Agricultural Committee, which received numerous delegations and carried on lengthy deliberations. On two occasions a draft Bill was presented to the House only to be recalled for further revision.

It was early decided by the Committee, though in face of protest, to extend the scope of the measure to include not only fruit, but milk and other dairy products. This led to strenuous opposition, particularly on the part of the city of Vancouver. Notwithstanding, the Bill, as finally introduced by Dr. H. C. Wrinch (Lib.), Skeena, contained this provision. Second reading was moved on Feb. 24, and at this time Capt. Ian Mackenzie (Lib.), Vancouver, attacked the Bill vigorously, declaring, "I have never seen in this House a piece of legislation so repugnant, so repulsive, so subversive of the principles of economics." He described it as "in essence communistic" and unconstitutional, and said that, if it passed, he would advise legal action to contest and kill every principle embodied in the Bill. Premier Oliver also spoke in opposition to the measure both on the ground of its constitutionality and its principle. It received support, however, from Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, and other Members, and second reading was carried by 28 to 8. When in Committee on Mar. 3,

A. McC. Creery, Vancouver, moved to eliminate all reference to milk, cream, eggs and dairy products, and his amendment was carried. A few less important amendments were adopted; the Bill was reported and received third reading. Subsequently, Hon. Mr. Barrow said: "Although the Legislature has seen fit to limit the application of this Act to the marketing of the interior tree fruits and vegetables, it provides the opportunity of demonstrating to the public generally the economic advantages of market control, not only to the producer, but to the consumer as well. During the next Session of the Legislature the general application of the principle can be considered in the light of a year's experience."

Important Legislation of the Session. With the expressed intention of dealing with allegations made in the Customs Inquiry to the effect that officials of the Liquor Board had been unduly influenced and bribed by liquor interests, the Government put through early in the Session a Departmental Inquiries Bill.

The Government Liquor Act was amended in several particulars, notably in making the Liquor Board responsible directly to the Legislature instead of to the Government. Amendments gave the Board power to appoint every member of its staff; to set up its own purchasing machinery, and to make whatever regulations it deemed necessary without referring to the Government. Provision was made for the appointment of a single commissioner for a term of 10 years.

Despite objections, a Bill amending the Forest Act and requiring persons lighting fires in closed seasons near any forest or woodland to hold permits was carried. In committee A. E. Munn sought to add a provision prohibiting smoking in the woods where any logging or land clearing operations were in progress, but this was negatived by 21 to 17. On third reading, R. W. Bruhn, Salmon Arm, moved to amend the Bill by restricting it to closed districts, but this was defeated.

By an amendment to the Horse-Racing Regulation Act, introduced by Major A. Lyons (Cons.), Victoria, the horse-racing season in British Columbia was extended by 12 days. This applied to the 3 mile-tracks of the Province—Colwood, Lansdowne and Brighthouse—which had each been operating for ten days. Efforts of Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, to bring about the defeat of the Bill were ineffectual.

The Assembly passed without opposition "An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions." This measure was introduced by Premier Oliver. When up for second reading on Feb. 1st, R. H. Pooley, Conservative House Leader, while endorsing the principle of old age pensions, contended that there should first be a conference among the Governments of the Dominion, and the various provinces to arrive at a working basis. He also criticized the Government's action in bringing down a Bill based on proposed Dominion legislation, which had not yet been enacted, and suggested that the Premier withdraw the Bill pending a conference. The Bill was

given second reading unanimously, on Feb. 4, and passed the Committee stage on Feb. 7, the Premier explaining that the Government was given full power to accept or reject any Federal old age pension scheme.

Not without facing considerable opposition from the municipalities, a Bill providing for the consolidation of subsidiaries of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. purveying light, heat, power and transportation, passed the Legislation. It was stoutly opposed in the Private Bills Committee and a year's stay was demanded. The Committee, however, reported the Bill, but favoured the creation of a public utilities commission to deal with such questions as were raised. The Bill received its second reading on Feb. 23, and passed the committee stage on Mar. 2, an amendment providing for the re-establishment of the public utilities commission failing to carry.

The Question of the Orientals. The Legislative Assembly had before it an important Report prepared for its information by the Bureau of Provincial Information and the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture on the subject of Oriental Activities within the Province. The Report had its origin in a resolution of the Advisory Board of Farmers' Institutes in 1925, which requested the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture to recommend to the Legislature that a report covering every phase of Oriental activity should be compiled. The Committee requested the Minister of Agriculture to have the necessary data prepared, and this was done during the recess. The facts assembled by the Bureau of Provincial Information brought out the following :

(1) That at the beginning of 1927 the Oriental population of the Province was at least 46,500, or 1 in 12 persons.

(2) That the Japanese birth-rate was 40 per 1,000, as compared with a general birth-rate (except native Indians) of 18 per 1,000.

(3) That the increase in the Japanese population through excess of births over deaths was greater by more than 2 to 1 than the immigration of people of that race.

(4) That arrivals of Japanese women have greatly outnumbered arrivals of men for several years, two women coming in for every man.

(5) That of Oriental arrivals in Canada in the past 20 years, British Columbia got 80 per cent. of the Chinese, over 98 per cent. of the Japanese, and nearly 99 per cent. of the Hindus.

(6) That Orientals owned land and improved property in British Columbia to an aggregate value of \$10,491,250, and leased property valued at \$1,099,500.

(7) That over 11,300 Orientals were employed in the industries of the Province.

(8) That in 1925 there were 3,231 Asiatics carrying on in licensed trades and callings, and that in the cities they constituted an incredibly large percentage of the total number of licences in some callings.

(9) That in 3 years the number of Japanese children in the public schools had increased by 74 per cent., while white children had increased by 6 per cent.

(10) That in the fishing industry, upon which Orientals appeared to have a stranglehold a few years ago, the policy of gradual reduction in the number of licences allowed them was bringing the industry back into the hands of white and native Indian fishermen.

(11) That between 1921-25 acreage of land owned by Orientals increased by approximately 5,000 acres and land leased by 1,500 acres.

(12) That of acreage in small fruits the proportion held by Oriental growers was 30.6 per cent., while in numbers they constituted but one-seventh, holdings averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each white, and 4 acres to each Oriental grower.

(13) That with development of production under glass, the Oriental was more and more increasing his hold ; in 1923 he had constituted 9 per cent. of the growers with 28 per cent. of glass area ; in 1925, 13 per cent. of the growers with 37 per cent. of the glass area.

(14) That the handling of produce and garden-truck by pedlars or hucksters was almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, and the same applied to the sale of vegetables in stores, to the extent of 91 per cent. in one city.

During the Session, C. F. Davie (Cons.), Cowichan-Newcastle, stood sponsor for 3 Bills aimed at the prevention of further Oriental immigration. The first, "An Act for the Protection of Employees in Certain Industrial Occupations," was intended to force Orientals to pass educational tests before securing employment in hazardous industries; the second, "An Act to Amend the Public Schools Act," sought to segregate Asiatic children from whites in the public schools; and the third, "An Act to Amend the Aliens Act," was intended to prevent Orientals from holding land. The Bills came up for second reading on Feb. 24, when strong doubts were expressed as to their legality in view of the Japanese treaty. The first Bill was passed by 23 to 19; the second defeated by 29 to 12, and the third adjourned. In Committee on Mar. 3, the first Bill was rejected on a motion to rise by 26 to 11, and the same day the third Bill was withdrawn.

Other incidents of the Session with respect to Orientals were the introduction of a resolution (not reached before prorogation) by Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines and Provincial Secretary, asking the Federal Government to renounce all treaty obligations which prevented it exercising complete control over immigration, and that Canada never again enter into any treaties which limit the power of the provinces to regulate social and industrial activities; and a suggestion made on Feb. 24, by Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, in discussing the Davie Anti-Oriental Bills, that the Federal Government should be asked to give serious consideration to the question of repatriating the Orientals from British Columbia.

Resolutions. Early in the Session Premier Oliver introduced a resolution endorsing the action of the Government in its efforts to secure the return of railway lands and the Peace River block. H. D. Twigg (Cons.), Vancouver, thereupon filed an amendment wiping out the Premier's entire resolution except the first word, "whereas" and substituting a more general resolution asking for a Royal Investigation into the whole question of better terms. Premier Oliver debated his resolution on Jan. 28, appealing to the House to forget political differences in a united effort to secure the return of the railway grant lands. Mr. Twigg spoke on Feb. 2, and urged more sweeping demands upon Ottawa than were

contemplated in the Premier's resolution. Later Mr. Oliver invited Mr. Twigg to confer with him at the close of the Session on the better terms question, but in the meantime he asked the House to back him in his fight for the railway grant lands without complicating and weakening the case by introducing other issues. The subject was again before the Legislature on Feb. 24, when an effort was made by C. F. Davie (Cons.), Cowichan-Newcastle, to get the Government and the Opposition together, his suggestion being that both the Oliver resolution and the Twigg amendment should be adopted. However, at the time the House was prorogued, the resolution had not been dealt with.

Protection for British Columbia farm products was advocated in a resolution introduced by Hon. T. G. Coventry (Cons.), Saanich. This urged the Dominion Government to raise the Canadian tariff to at least an equality with the tariffs of foreign countries; to adopt again the dumping clause passed in 1921, and to place a reasonable tariff on fruit and vegetables. The resolution was disposed of on Mar. 2, after a debate in which several members participated. By 24 to 16, the Legislature decided against making representations to Ottawa on the subject.

An expression of opinion on the exportation of raw logs was sought by Reginald Hayward (Cons.), Victoria, who moved on Feb. 24, that the Government should take steps to stimulate and encourage the manufacture of the logs into finished products in the Province. Hon. T. D. Pattullo opposed the resolution, and moved in amendment that it was the policy of the Government to aid the manufacture of timber resources in B. C., and that this policy should be endorsed. Neither resolution nor amendment were disposed of before prorogation.

Commission on Mental Hygiene. Appointed at the previous Session to inquire into the problem of insanity in British Columbia, the Royal Commission on Mental Hygiene, composed of Dr. E. J. Rothwell, Chairman; Brig.-Gen. Victor Odium, Secretary; W. A. McKenzie, Reginald Hayward and P. P. Harrison, filed a report with the Legislature on Mar. 3, but stated that they did not regard the inquiry as complete and submitted that it should be continued. The Commission found that, with respect to the large increase in the number of mental patients in Provincial Mental hospitals, this was not disproportionate or due to any increase in the proportionate amount of mental abnormality, but was largely owing to the tendency of the public to seek hospital accommodation; that the present mental hospitals were seriously overcrowded; that, in respect to equipment, methods and treatment, they compared favourably with any on the continent; that the foreign-born constituted a considerably larger proportion than should be expected from their numbers. The Commission recommended: (a) creation of a Provincial board of control to act in an advisory capacity to mental institutions; (b) establishment of a psychopathic hospital; (c) removal from mental hospitals to other suitable accommodation of mental deficient (imbeciles and idiots); (d) extension of the colony system for those who might be taught to become self-supporting; (e) sterilization of such patients as, following treatment, might be paroled, but only with the consent of the patient, husband or wife, parent, guardian or minister, and always with the sanction of the Board of Control; (f) conferences with other provinces *re* cost of maintenance of patients from other provinces; (8) greater care in the examination of immigrants. The Commission was re-appointed, with the addition of G. A. Walkem, F. H. Neelands, and Dr. Ian Henry Appleby, Vancouver.

Investigation into the Liquor Board. Mr. Justice Murphy, appointed a Commissioner under the Departmental Inquiries Act to investigate alleged irregularities among the staff of the Liquor Control Board, held sittings in Vancouver during the week of Mar. 7, 1927, and adjourned the inquiry indefinitely on Mar. 14. J. Pitcairn Hogg acted as Counsel for the Commission; J. W. de B. Farris, k.c. for the Vancouver Breweries, the B. C. Distillery and the Kennedy Co., and J. A. Campbell for the liquor store vendors. Evidence presented followed largely the lines of that brought out before the Customs Inquiry Commission. On Mar. 19, Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, stated that he had received an *interim* Report, but that the Commissioner had made no findings and refrained from a discussion of the evidence or of the exhibits pending further sittings to hear J. F. Wilcox, who had left the Province during the sitting of the Federal Customs Commission, and had not returned, and H. F. Reifel, who had gone to the Orient. The Commissioner reported that on the record as it stood no satisfactory evidence had been adduced to show that any improper payment had been made or other consideration given to Liquor Board employees. The matter of further sittings was for the Commissioner to decide, stated Mr. Manson, and was presumably dependent on the availability of further evidence.

Inquiry into Campaign Funds. The Royal Commission on British Columbia Political Campaign Funds, composed of Mr. Justice Aulay Morrison, Chairman, Rev. Dr. J. S. Henderson, and W. H. Malkin, heard the first witnesses in this inquiry in Victoria, on Mar. 21, 1927. H. A. MacLean, k.c., was Counsel for the Commission, and J. B. Pattullo, k.c., held a watching brief for the Amalgamated Brewers. The purpose of the Inquiry was to ascertain: (1) whether or not the agreement made in 1924 for an increase in the price of beer from \$15 to \$16.50 per barrel on sales by the breweries to the Liquor Control Board was brought about or influenced by any contribution promised or given by brewers or others interested in the liquor business to the campaign funds of any political party or parties or to any official or representative of the Government; (2) whether or not any contribution to the campaign funds or to any candidate or candidates had any effect or influence in bringing about the enactment of legislation authorizing the sale of beer by the glass; (3) whether or not undue prices had been paid for liquor purchased by the Liquor Control Board and, if so, what improper influence was employed, and (4) whether any "assurance and protection" was in fact actually contracted for and delivered by any political party or parties, etc. After sessions on Mar. 21, 22 and 23, the Commission adjourned the inquiry for a week, and then concluded its sittings on Apr. 4. The Commission's Report was given out on May 23. It declared that campaign fund contributions to political parties by liquor interests had played no part whatever in influencing the Government or the Legislature. On the first question, it found that the increase in beer prices had not been the result of any campaign fund bargain of any kind; on the second question, that liquor campaign fund contributions before or after the 1924 Election had had no effect or influence in bringing about the enactment of legislation authorizing the sale of beer by the glass; on the third question, that the Government had at no time paid unduly high prices for liquor either as a result of campaign fund influence or for any other reason, and on the fourth question, that they did not think that any "assurance and protection" or "assurance of protection" had been contracted for or delivered by any political party or parties, etc.

The Carlow-Gauthier Charges. On Apr. 21, 1927, Mr. Justice Morrison, appointed on Apr. 14 a Commissioner to inquire into charges made against Cabinet Ministers and others by Frank Carlow, opened his investigation in Victoria. The Commissioner was directed to inquire: (1) whether or not in the matters referred to in the Carlow declaration the public business of the Province had been improperly transacted by the Government and (2) whether or not in regard to the same matters the Government or any member thereof or any Government official had resorted to improper methods of obtaining campaign funds. H. A. MacLean, k.c., acted as Counsel for the Commission; J. W. de B. Farris, k.c., and J. B. Pattullo, k.c., appeared for the Government,

and G. H. Cowan, K.C., on behalf of H. Despard Twigg, M.P.P. After five days of investigation, during which Frank Carlow and several other witnesses, including Premier Oliver and members of his Cabinet, were examined, the hearing was concluded on Apr. 27. Mr. Justice Morrison's report was made public on June 8. In it he said :

"Notwithstanding the submission of Mr. George H. Cowan, K.C., on behalf of Mr. H. D. Twigg, M.L.A., who brought the charges before the Legislature, that the question before me is confined to determining the truth or falsity of Carlow's declaration, I nevertheless have considered the two questions specifically submitted and find : (1) that on the evidence produced and in respect to the matters brought before me, the business of the Province has not been improperly transacted by the Government of the Province, (2) nor were improper methods adopted by the Government or any of its members, or by any of the Government officials, in their dealings with the matters which form the subject-matter of the Inquiry."

After completing his hearing of the Carlow charges, Mr. Justice Morrison at once took up the Gauthier charges. His Commission in this matter required him to inquire : (1) Whether or not in the matters referred to in the Gauthier declaration any member of the Legislature had conducted himself improperly in his capacity as a member, and (2) whether in the same connection the business of the Province had been improperly transacted or the Treasury of the Province improperly charged. Hearing of the Gauthier charges was concluded on May 3 and on May 6. Mr. Justice Morrison made an *interim* Report to the Lieutenant-Governor in which he declared that allegations imputing improper conduct to Hon. W. H. Sutherland and Mr. Speaker Buckham were untrue. The hearing was re-opened on June 14 to permit Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Dominion Senate, who had also figured in the charges, to give evidence. The Commissioner's final Report was handed out by the Government on June 30. It exonerated all the parties mentioned of charges of personal dishonour, but said :

"I find that the only ground for charging the administration of the Liquor Act with aiding certain alleged favoured persons to secure agencies abroad is based entirely on the machinations of unscrupulous supporters of the Party in power, who of their own motion made use of this myth of splitting commissions, first to inveigle equally unscrupulous or over-sympathetic persons alleged to have influence with the Government to support their application, and secondly to appeal to receptive distillers over-keen to get into a new market or to increase their sales in a market already occupied."

The Railway Lands Commission. On Mar. 9, 1927, in response to a request by the Government of British Columbia, the Dominion Government appointed Mr. Justice Martin, of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, a special Commissioner to inquire into the merits of British Columbia's claims for the return of the unalienated portions of the railway lands conveyed to the Dominion in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The inquiry was opened in Victoria on June 21. The case for the Province was presented by Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, assisted by C. W. Craig, K.C., Vancouver, and the Dominion Government was represented by Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General. An incident of the opening session was the effort of H. Despard Twigg, M.P.P., to take part in the proceedings as the legal representative of Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Conservative Leader. The Commissioner declined to hear Mr. Twigg, adding, "So far as I am concerned, I don't know any party in this investigation." The case for British Columbia was completed on June 23, and the hearing was adjourned to resume in Ottawa later in the year, when the case for the Dominion would be presented.

The Conservative Convention at Kamloops. With the chief interest centred in the selection of a leader, the provincial Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Association of British Columbia, which opened in Kamloops on Nov. 23, 1926, was described by *The Vancouver Daily Province* as "the most momentous in the history of the Conservative Party in British Columbia." The principal aspirants for the leadership were Hon. W. J. Bowser, who had been Premier in 1915-16 and Leader of the Opposition from 1916 to 1924, and

Leon J. Ladner, who had represented South Vancouver at Ottawa since 1921. The Credentials Committee seated 469 delegates. Before any nominations had been made, a sensation was created by the withdrawal from the contest of Mr. Bowser. The former Leader said: "I have decided that there has been so much friction over my candidature that it would not be to the advantage of the Party to let my name go before the Convention." Immediately afterwards Senator J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, announced that he would be a candidate in place of Mr. Bowser. Nominations were made at the morning session on Nov. 25, and four names were placed before the Convention:—Senator Taylor, Leon J. Ladner, C. F. Davie, M.P.P. for Cowichan-Newcastle, and Colonel Nelson Spencer. A first ballot was taken before noon, Ladner securing 284 votes; Taylor, 220; Spencer, 28, and Davie, 13. Sixty per cent. of the votes, or a total of 327, were required for election. A second ballot gave Ladner 307; Taylor, 213; Spencer, 15; Davie, 10, with one spoilt ballot. On Nov. 26, four more indecisive ballots were taken, the first giving Ladner 317; the second, 316; the third, 310, and the fourth, 300.

Following the evening intermission, Mr. Ladner took the platform and proposed the unanimous nomination of Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P. for Victoria in the Dominion House, and former Federal Minister of Agriculture. This was seconded by Senator Taylor. Dr. Tolmie, who had previously been asked to accept the leadership but had declined, again refused the honour, but suggested, as a way out of the deadlock, that a committee composed of the President of the Association, the Executive and the members of the Senate, House of Commons and Legislature, retire and consider some solution. The Committee deliberated for an hour, but, instead of devising another way out of the *impasse*, brought fresh pressure to bear on Dr. Tolmie, and succeeded in persuading him to reverse his decision. His name was again placed in nomination, and there was an outburst of applause when it became known that he had consented to accept the office.

Besides naming a new leader, the Convention adopted numerous resolutions voicing the policy of the Party. These included the following: (1) a full and impartial inquiry into the irrigation problem and a fair adjustment between the Government and the water-buyers; (2) support of a comprehensive scheme of highway development in Central British Columbia; (3) encouragement of agriculture in all its branches but more particularly in wool production; (4) assistance in improving marketing conditions; (5) the placing of the tariff on agricultural products between Canada and the United States on an equal footing and re-enactment of the dumping clause of 1921; (6) assistance to the perfecting of co-operative methods of handling fruit and vegetables; (7) endorsement of the principle of a seasonal tariff; (8) abolition of the personal property tax; (9) consolidation of the Federal and Provincial Income tax departments; (10) reduction in succession duties; (11) investigation of state insurance with a view to its introduction; (12) endorsement of the principle of maternity benefits; (13) further consideration of Mother's Pensions; (14) opposition to the principle of "cost plus" contracts; (15) encouragement of fur-farming; (16) the manufacture of lumber and pulp within the Province; (17) return of the railway lands and the Peace River block; (18) endorsement of Old Age Pensions and the calling of a conference of Provincial premiers to consider the most effective way of introducing the scheme; (19) legislation to safeguard miners and to protect the widows of the owners of small mining properties; (20) protesting delays alleged to exist in connection with new settlers obtaining suitable lands.

Nelson S. Loughheed, Port Haney, was elected President of the Association, the name of which was changed from "Liberal-Conservative" to "Conservative," and the following were elected Vice-Presidents: C. M. O'Brien, Vancouver; Frank Hazard, Enderby; Col. W. W. Foster, Vancouver; Mrs. A. J. Paterson, Vancouver; Lindley Crease, K.C., Victoria, and John Bennett, Nanaimo. H. L. Edmonds, New Westminster, was elected Treasurer, and J. E. Carpenter, Vancouver, Secretary. The services to the Party of W. J. Bowser and R. H. Pooley were recorded, and appreciation of the memory of the late Sir Richard McBride was also expressed in a resolution.

The Liberal Convention at Vancouver. Within a few weeks of the holding of the Conservative Convention in Kamloops, and on the eve of

the opening of the Legislature on Dec. 16, a largely-attended meeting of the Executive of the B. C. Liberal Association was held in Victoria, when it was decided that the Party would stage a Provincial Convention immediately after the Session of the Legislature had closed. This event took place in Vancouver on Mar. 10-12 and, while no question of leadership was involved, the gathering was of importance because the whole question of Party policy was thoroughly discussed and a new platform laid down. The Convention was held under the auspices of the Provincial Liberal Association, and was presided over by its President, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.L.A. Premier Oliver and every member of his Cabinet, with the exception of Hon. William Sloan, were present and took an active part in the proceedings.

The Convention voted its confidence in Premier Oliver and his Cabinet. In fact, the Premier was the dominating figure of the gathering and, whenever he rose to speak, was accorded an ovation. He was the principal speaker at the Convention banquet on Mar. 11, where he was referred to by the Chairman as "the good, doughty, sturdy, remarkable Premier John Oliver," and on this occasion was presented by the delegates with a grandfather's clock with cathedral chimes. His principal themes were the progress of British Columbia under Liberal rule, the P. G. E. problem, the return of the railway lands and the question of better terms.

Of particular importance in view of the agitation over campaign funds was the adoption of a resolution "emphatically condemning the acceptance by any Party of campaign funds to which any shadow of corruption or improper motives can be attached," and instructing the Executive of the party to encourage the publication of information relative to its financial operations, "that such operations shall prove an inducement, rather than a deterrent, for the highest type of citizen to participate in public affairs." Much attention was also given to the P. G. E. problem, and a resolution was passed commending the efforts of the Premier to get a solution, and urging the Government to extend its best efforts to this end, but "failing which, we pledge ourselves to undertake the continuation and completion of the road from Vancouver to Prince George at the earliest possible date."

A considerable number of resolutions were submitted, discussed and for the most part adopted. These included approval of the Government's stand with respect to better terms, endorsement of Old Age Pensions, health insurance, maternity benefits and other forms of social legislation, disapproval of the principle of assisted immigration, recommending a thorough investigation of the whole question of hydro-electric power, supporting the Government's policies for the encouragement of agriculture, and the extension of highways and suggesting improvements in the education system. Mrs. Smith was re-elected President of the Association, with the following Vice-Presidents: — Kootenays, Thomas Roberts, Cranbrook; Yale-Cariboo, Dr. J. J. Gillies, Merritt; Vancouver and Lower Mainland, Dugald Donaghy, Vancouver; Vancouver Island, Mrs. Stuart Henderson; the North, H. F. Glassey, Prince George.

North Okanagan By-election. The death at Vernon on Dec. 4, 1926, of Arthur O. Cochrane (Cons.), member of the Legislature for North Okanagan, created a vacancy in that constituency which was filled at a By-election held on June 9, 1927. In view of the Government's narrow majority and the general uncertainty of the political situation in the Province, this contest created much interest. The Conservatives had nominated on Jan. 27, W. F. Kennedy, President of the Vernon Board of Trade, while the Liberals had selected at a Convention on Apr. 8, Dr. K. C. McDonald, Vernon, who had represented the district from 1916 to 1924, but had lost the seat in a By-election following his appointment as Provincial Secretary. As the election day approached the constituency was invaded by a small army of speakers, the Liberals led by Hon. J. D. MacLean, and the Conservatives by Hon. S. F. Tolmie. The condition of the fruit-growing industry figured largely in the argument, the Conservatives charging that the Government lacked sympathy with the needs of the fruit-growers, while the Liberals maintained that no Government could afford to let an industry of such importance suffer. Another factor in the campaign was the state of Premier Oliver's health and the effect of his possible retirement on the fortunes of the

Government. The election resulted in the return of Mr. Kennedy by a substantial majority.

The State of Premier Oliver's* Health. On May 9, 1927, it had been announced that Premier Oliver was starting on a trip of some weeks' duration to the United States in order to secure a complete rest and change and that, during his absence, Hon. J. D. MacLean would be Acting Premier. Up to this time Hon. John Oliver had been an active and dominant figure in the public life of British Columbia. He had been a leader in the fight before the Board of Railway Commissioners for more favourable freight rates for his Province; had been determined in his stand for the settlement of British Columbia's claims with respect to C. P. R. land grants, and had been keenly alive to the necessity of settling the P. G. E. Railway problem. Announcement of his departure from the capital was followed almost immediately by the report that he had undergone on May 14 an operation at the Mayo Institute, Rochester, Minn. As soon as possible after the operation he was removed to the home of his son, Dr. Robert Oliver, Hamilton, Ont., where he arrived on May 25.

The Premier arrived back in Victoria on July 3, and after a conference with his Cabinet on July 14, met the Government supporters in the Legislature on July 18. At the conclusion of the caucus a statement was given out in which it was explained that the Premier had indicated that the state of his health precluded him from giving the necessary time and energy to the exacting duties of Leader; that, under the circumstances, he had offered to resign, but that he would be glad to continue to give the benefit of his advice at all times. The members, however, had unanimously refused to consider his resignation and had signed a memorial asking him to continue as Premier, while relieving him of the more onerous duties of the office. They had then unanimously endorsed Hon. Dr. MacLean, Minister of Finance and Education, as the Leader Designate of the Liberal Party. Commenting on the outcome of the caucus, *The Vancouver Daily Province* said, on July 19, "Because there is a warm place for old John Oliver in the hearts of all our citizens, they will approve what was done in Victoria yesterday. And when he goes, we shall lose a very able man, a good fighter, a son of his adopted Province who will claim an honoured place in the chronicles of British Columbia."

Agriculture. Agricultural production in British Columbia in 1926, with a total value of \$71,362,209, broke all previous records, and was \$6,208,696 greater than the production of 1925. These were the final figures prepared by G. H. Stewart, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, and given out by Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, on July 14, 1927. The fruit crop was the largest on record, amounting to 215,580,000 lb., valued at \$7,585,520, as compared with 136,082,000 lb., valued at \$5,413,894 in 1925. Of this, apples accounted for 175,414,000 lb. (122,878,000 in 1925); other tree crops, 25,432,000 lb. (4,876,000 in

*NOTE: The regretted death of Premier Oliver is announced as *The Review* goes to press, Aug. 17, 1927

1925); and small fruits, 12,734,000 lb. (8,328,000 lb. in 1925). The total vegetable crop amounted to 250,744 tons, or 277 tons less than in 1925.

The total area sown to grains was 135,490 acres, an increase of 2,726 acres for the year. Production amounted to 5,018,412 bushels, valued at \$4,453,939, an increase in quantity of 361,093 bushels, and in value of \$202,618. The area planted to fodders was 1,015 acres less than in 1925, but the production was up from 700,816 to 720,375 tons. Owing to lower prices, however, the value fell from \$11,629,132 to \$10,457,459. The dairying industry continued to make progress, and production exceeded that of any previous year. The value of all dairy products was \$11,627,300, compared with \$10,629,350 in 1925.

The value of all domestic animals was placed at \$20,752,433, an increase of \$2,496,204 for the year. Horses increased in number from 57,016 in 1925 to 61,158. Dairy and beef cattle increased by 40,298 to 338,244. Fowls numbered 2,784,361, and egg production amounted to 9,956,375 dozen, an increase of 1,512,506 doz. over 1925. Meats marketed totalled 42,489,711 lb., valued at \$2,410,461, as compared with 34,117,300 lb., valued at \$1,781,896 in the previous year. Increases were recorded in hop, honey, seed, and wool production.

Control of Fruit-growing Industry. Agitation for some form of control of the fruit-growing industry was pronounced in 1926-27 following a chaotic condition in the marketing of the 1926 crop. Suggestions were early made that legislation should be enacted to bring into operation some system of compulsory co-operation. Consideration was given to the matter by the Provincial Department of Agriculture with a view to drafting legislation prior to the sitting of the Legislature. It was at first proposed by Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, that provision would be made for the enforcement of co-operative marketing, but this plan was objected to by the independent growers, who favoured a system of price-fixing by a representative committee. They also proposed the establishment of fruit clearing houses and the licensing of fruit purchasers. This view was also adopted by some of the local branches of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association. So diverse were the opinions expressed that Premier Oliver indicated on Dec. 28 that the whole situation would be threshed out by the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature before any definite move was made to legislate.

In the meantime plans were being laid for an airing of the whole problem at the 37th Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association in Kelowna, Jan. 11-13, 1927. As it transpired the marketing question dominated the Convention. In his presidential address, E. W. Mutch, Oliver, said: "One of the most important questions to come before the Convention will be the consideration of some method of controlling the internal competition which has, I believe, reduced the returns for our labour

to such figures that, if the system or want of system be continued, many will find it impossible to remain in the business." Prof. A. F. Barss, Secretary, reported membership at the highwater mark of 2,115.

The first expression of opinion on the marketing question came on Jan. 12, when a resolution of the Proctor Branch, endorsing the principle of compulsory co-operation, was rejected. Resolutions from other branches, all bearing on the same question, were considered and laid on the table. The several marketing resolutions were then placed in the hands of a special co-ordinating committee, which was instructed to bring in a general resolution. This resolution was introduced on Jan. 13, and was adopted amid scenes of enthusiasm. It asked the Government to introduce legislation at once to provide for the setting up of a "Committee of Direction" which would be brought into being in time to have control of the movement of 100 per cent. of the 1927 tree fruit and vegetable crop. It also asked for a full inquiry into all the circumstances surrounding the marketing of B. C. fruits and vegetables, with a view to recommending, at the end of the year, any method under which the suggested plan might be improved upon. Attached to the resolution were 22 supplementary proposals.

The Association adopted some 19 other resolutions on such subjects as taxation, unloading privileges, tariff, freight rates on fruit, switching charges and inspection of fruit, received a lengthy report from the Executive and Secretary-Treasurer outlining the work of the year, heard a number of addresses and elected the following officers: President, Thomas Abriel, Nakusp; Vice-President, R. H. Macdonald, Vernon; Executive, H. M. Eddic, Sardis; E. F. Laws, Grand Forks; J. E. Reekie, Kelowna; F. Cox, Salmon Arm; Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. Barss, Vancouver.

The passing by the Legislature of the Fruit Marketing Bill, based on the decision of the Kelowna Convention, has already been described. It was followed by the appointment of the Market Control Commission. The Associated Growers named O. W. Hambling, Vernon, Vice-President of this organization, as their representative, and the independent growers named A. J. Finch, Penticton, to represent them. The Government offered the Chairmanship to F. M. Black, Winnipeg, former Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba. Mr. Black went to the Coast to look over the situation, and on Apr. 16 announced his acceptance of the position. After necessary organization work, the Commission issued its first price list on June 20, giving minimum prices for growers who shipped to consumers on the prairies or in other parts of the Province.

Other Agricultural Organizations. The B. C. Livestock Breeders' Association held its Annual Meeting in Vancouver on Dec. 10, 1926. A much more optimistic note regarding the livestock industry in B. C. was sounded in the Annual Reports. Action was delayed in the co-operative marketing scheme which had been outlined at a meeting in Kamloops in October. Instead, the original committee on marketing was enlarged. Officers elected

were : President, George Sangster, Victoria ; Vice-President, R. H. Helmer, Nicola. At a meeting of livestock breeders held in Kamloops, Mar. 24, 1927, under the auspices of the Association, it was decided to incorporate the B. C. Co-operative Livestock Exchange. While a constitution, rules and form of agreement were adopted, it was provided that the Exchange would not function until 75 per cent. of the owners of livestock had signed up. As soon as incorporation had been effected, provisional directors would be appointed, but in the meantime the marketing committee would continue work on the scheme.

The B. C. Dairymen's Association met in Chilliwack on Jan. 20-21, 1927. Reports presented showed that the dairy industry of the Province was steadily increasing in importance. The most outstanding resolution adopted was one calling for legislation to secure better marketing conditions for dairy products. Another resolution endorsed the stand of the National Dairy Council in requesting enforced pasteurization of all market milk supplies except the most worthy.

The Advisory Board of the B. C. Farmers' Institutes met in Victoria, Jan. 20-22, 1927, and received full reports from the various districts where Farmers' Institutes were organized. The Board considered some 170 matters of provincial, inter-provincial and national scope, of which ten were discussed the following week with the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature. Marketing problems were of chief concern. James Bailey, Sardis, was re-elected President ; William Harrison, Pritchard, Vice-President, and C. E. Whitney-Griffiths, Metchosin, Secretary.

The B. C. Shorthorn Breeders' Association met in annual convention in Kamloops on Mar. 23, 1927, and elected the following officers : President, George Frolek, Kamloops ; 1st Vice-President, James Turner, Cadboro Bay ; 2nd Vice-President, Sam McCallum, Armstrong.

The annual conference of the Provincial Women's Institute took place in Chilliwack, May 18-19, 1927. In her Annual Report, Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan, Superintendent of Women's Institutes, reported 111 institutes in British Columbia, with 3,217 members. The revenue from these was \$51,030, and net expenses \$41,487. Four new Institutes were formed, and 8 either lapsed or suspended operations. The year witnessed the fulfilment of the object for which the Institutes had been working since 1925, the completion of the Sun-cure Home for crippled children. This was opened on Mar. 1st, 1927, free of debt.

Forests and Forest Industries. Much information about forestry work in British Columbia was supplied in the Report of the Forest Branch, Department of Lands, for the year 1926. This was submitted to Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, by P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester. The cut for the year, as shown by the scaling returns, increased to 2,918,119 M. feet, b.m., which did not include fuel or material cut for use on farms, etc. For this material returns were not received, but it was estimated at approximately 250,000 M. ft. Douglas fir represented 42 per cent. of the total cut. The value of the forest industry was estimated at \$84,802,000, of which \$42,516,000 was lumber, \$16,315,000 pulp and paper, and \$10,500,000 shingles. For 1925 the total was \$81,941,000. Production of pulp increased from 230,733 tons in 1925 to 259,504 tons in 1926, and of paper from 157,462 to 187,313 tons.

During the year 1,286,000 acres were added to provincial forests by reservation of the Babine and Sonora Island areas. Stock-taking surveys of provincial forests were continued. Educational work in relation to British Columbian woods was carried on in Eastern Canada.

A total of 2,147 fires occurred, as compared with 2,521 fires in 1925. 53.99 per cent. of the total occurred in the Southern Interior region, a larger proportion than ever before. The total area burned over was estimated at 659,871 acres, or about two-thirds of the 1925 figures. The total value of all forms of property destroyed was \$1,689,264, as against \$2,747,190 in 1925. Taken as a whole, Mr. Caverhill found the 1926 season marked by considerable progress, the one discordant note being the price received for lumber, which again showed a decline without a corresponding reduction in cost.

Mining. The mineral industry in British Columbia in 1926 again surpassed all previous records in production, with an output valued at \$67,188,842. Quantities and values, with comparative figures for 1925, were as follows :

Mineral	1925		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold, placer.....oz.	16,476	\$ 280,092	20,912	\$ 355,503
Gold, lode.....oz.	209,719	4,335,269	201,427	4,163,859
Silver.....oz.	7,654,844	5,286,818	10,748,536	6,675,606
Copper.....lb.	72,306,432	10,153,269	89,339,768	12,324,421
Lead.....lb.	237,899,199	18,670,329	263,023,937	17,757,535
Zinc.....lb.	98,257,099	7,754,450	142,876,947	10,586,610
Coal.....tons	2,328,522	11,642,610	2,330,036	11,650,180
Coke.....tons	75,185	526,295	*	*
Miscellaneous.....	.....	2,843,110	.....	3,675,128
		<u>\$61,492,242</u>		<u>\$67,188,842</u>

* Coke not included in primary mineral production ; coal used in making coke included in coal figures.

The Annual Report on the mining industry was submitted to the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, on Feb. 15, 1927, by John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist. "The year" said Mr. Galloway, "may be characterized as the most satisfactory and successful in the history of mining in the Province. With the exception of coal and gold, increased outputs of metals and minerals were made in all branches of the industry." In silver, British Columbia took the lead from Ontario in 1926, and it continued to be the largest producer in Canada of lead, copper and zinc. The metallurgical treatment of ores kept pace with the increased production. Existing plants were enlarged, improvements in efficient practice were made and new plants were constructed. Of the metallic mineral production of \$51,863,534, approximately 72 per cent. was produced as refined metals within the Province, 12 per cent. as lead bullion and blister-copper for export, and 16 per cent. was exported as crude ore or concentrates. Dividends declared by mining companies aggregated \$9,747,270, as compared with \$6,320,608 in 1925.

Fisheries. The value of the fisheries production of British Columbia in 1926, according to the preliminary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was \$27,367,109. This was the largest production in the history of the industry, and compared with \$22,414,618 in 1925. The principal item which contributed to the increase was canned salmon. The catch of salmon increased from 1,873,376 to 2,125,555 cwt., and the quantity canned from 1,720,622 cases valued at \$12,385,098 to 2,065,955 cases, valued at \$16,357,296. The catch of halibut fell from 318,240 to 315,095 cwt., but the value of the catch rose from \$3,121,818 to \$4,068,868. Production of fish oil and meal was becoming an important part of the fisheries, the output in 1926 having a value of \$1,325,672. Capital employed in all primary operations was \$9,609,209, an increase of \$2,778,844, and in fish canning and curing \$22,002,056, compared with \$14,844,219 in 1925. The number of men employed in primary operations increased from 9,944 to 12,162, and the employees in fish canning and curing establishments from 7,438 to 8,051.

Public Works. The Annual Report of the Department of Public works for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was submitted on June 22, 1926, to Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, by P. Philip, Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer. It dealt almost exclusively with highways. Interest centred in the Cariboo Road construction, which comprised the major portion of the year's programme. Despite numerous difficulties, over 40 miles of generally heavy construction was undertaken by contract without any fatalities and no serious accidents. Simultaneously some 58 miles of constructing, reconstructing and improving were carried on by day-labour. In addition a creditable amount of construction and improvement work was carried out on important main trunk highways.

On Mar. 1st, 1927, Hon. Mr. Sutherland announced in the Legislature that for 1927-28 the Government proposed to expend \$4,310,918 on roads and \$1,890,-

000 on bridges, while \$340,500 would be expended on maintenance. This constituted the most comprehensive programme undertaken in a single year. Further details were given on Mar. 5. The chief features of the programme were : replacement of old bridges and building of new ones, \$1,250,000 ; completion of the Cariboo Road from Lytton to Spences Bridge ; improvement of the road from Spences Bridge to Salmon Arm to form the new trans-provincial highway ; elimination of practically all level crossings from the Cariboo Road ; commencement of the extension of the existing road from Hazelton to Terrace ; completion of the Quatsino Sound-Port Hardy road ; completion of the Vernon-Edgewood Road and improvement of the road over Anarchist Mountain as part of the trans-provincial highway.

Lands and Surveys. The Report of the Lands Branch, Department of Lands, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, was submitted to G. R. Naden, Deputy Minister, on Oct. 26, 1926, by H. Cathcart, Superintendent of Lands. A slight falling-off was reported in the number of pre-emption records and certificates of purchase issued, but in nearly all other respects increases were shown, *viz.*, in certificates of improvement, Crown grants, coal-prospecting licences, and leases and sundry leases. Auction sales of 302 lots were made, realizing \$21,240, and disposal of 520 parcels of property, offered at previous auction sales but not purchased, was made, realizing \$115,850. Land sales totalled 6,712 acres ; 1,192 Crown grants were issued and 81,100 acres deeded.

The Report of the Survey Branch for 1925 was submitted to Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, by J. E. Umbach, Surveyor-General. 30 qualified B. C. Land surveyors were employed for various periods, and 15 parties were in the field for more or less extensive periods. The area of Crown land surveyed was 16,832 acres ; triangulation control surveys were carried out both on the Coast and along the eastern slope of the Coast Range, and in the Kootenay District, and photo-topographical surveys were being extended in the area south of the Railway Belt by two parties. Both the Survey and Geographic Divisions of the office staff were actively engaged.

Municipalities. The Report of Robert Baird, Inspector of Municipalities, for the year 1926, was submitted to Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, in July 1926. Figures presented did not indicate any substantial change from the conditions as reported in 1925, but they showed a steady progress which Mr. Baird believed to be on a sound basis. Total taxable property in the cities was \$376,652,959 ; in the districts, \$209,524,195, and in the villages, \$2,345,552, a grand total of \$588,522,707. Taxes levied aggregated \$14,258,874, and total receipts from all sources, \$23,677,105. Total liabilities amounted to \$104,685,439.

**Education ;
The University
of British
Columbia ;
Colleges**

The 55th Annual Report of the Public Schools for the year ended June 30, 1926, was submitted in Nov., 1926, to Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D., C.M., LL.D., Minister of Education, by S. J. Willis, B.A., LL.D., Superintendent of Education. The enrolment in the schools of the Province increased during the year from 97,954 (49,621 boys and 48,333 girls) to 101,688 (51,380 boys and 50,308 girls) and the average daily attendance from 82,721 to 85,293. There were 3,225 grade teachers and 171 special instructors. There were enrolled in correspondence classes, 250 pupils ; night schools, 6,017 ; Normal School, Vancouver, 256 ; Normal School, Victoria, 176 ; Victoria College, 151, and University of British Columbia, 1,447. Classes in manual training were conducted at 83 centres by 75 instructors with an enrolment of 12,250 elementary-school and 2,001 high-school pupils. Home economics were taught at 55 centres to 9,250 elementary-school and 2,205 high-school pupils. Technical high schools were in operation in New Westminster, Trail, Vancouver and Victoria. The grand total cost of education was \$8,311,628.

The enrolment of students in the University of British Columbia in 1926-27 was 1,587, of whom 1,177 were in the Faculty of Arts and Science, 208 in Applied Science, 35 in Nursing, 49 in Agriculture, 51 in graduate studies, and 67 in the

Teachers' Training Course. The 12th Congregation was held on May 12, 1927. The Congregation Address was delivered by Arnold Bennett Hall, J.D., LL.D., President of the University of Oregon, and a feature of the proceedings was the presentation to Hon. Walter Cameron Nichol, LL.D., former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, of the Cross of the Legion of Honour by M. Suzor, Consul for France in Western Canada. The degree of M.A. was conferred on 10 students; B.A. with honours on 31; B.A. in Pass Course on 114; M.A.Sc. on 1; B.A.Sc. on 36; B.A.Sc. (nursing) on 5; Master of Science of Agriculture on 2, and Bachelor of Science of Agriculture on 6.

By an Act of the Legislature passed at the 1927 Session the three theological institutions of the former Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, Ryerson College, Westminster Hall and the Congregational College of British Columbia, were amalgamated under the name of Union College, which became the Theological College for British Columbia of the United Church of Canada. A contract for the building of the first unit of the new College on the campus of the University of British Columbia was let on Mar. 15, 1927, and on May 21, 1927, the cornerstone was laid by Rev. Samuel Dwight Chown, D.D., LL.D. At a special Convocation on the same day the Honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. Dr. Chown and on Rev. Ronald McLeod, minister of Rosedale United Church, Toronto, one of the first graduates of Westminster Hall. The cost of the new building, including furnishings, was to be \$130,000, and it was to be ready for occupancy in September, 1927. On June 22, at a meeting of the Board of Governors, Rev. W. H. Smith, D.D., who had been Principal of Westminster Hall, was appointed Honorary Principal of Union College, and Professor of Church History, and Rev. J. G. Brown, D.D., who had been Principal of Ryerson College, was appointed Principal of Union College. Total enrolment of students in 1926-27 was 32.

On Apr. 13, 1927, during the visit of the Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon, and Lady Willingdon, to the University, His Excellency turned the first sod of the new Anglican Theological College. Following the Convocation of the College on Apr. 27, the cornerstone of the building was laid by His Honour, R. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of B. C. At Convocation the degree of B.D. was conferred on Rev. John Leigh, and diplomas of Licentiate in Theology on five students.

On May 9, 1927, P. H. Elliott, M.Sc. (McGill), a member of the Faculty, was chosen by the School Board of Victoria, subject to the confirmation of the Department of Education and the University of British Columbia, to succeed Dr E. B. Paul as Principal of the Victoria Arts College, in affiliation with the University.

Minimum Wages. Of much importance to British Columbia industry in 1926-27 was the first enforcement of the Male Minimum Wage Act, passed at the 1925 Session of the Legislature, and the first legislation of its kind in Canada. It was announced on Mar. 17, 1926, by the Board of Adjustment, composed of J. D. McNiven, Chairman, T. F. Paterson and F. V. Foster, that the Act would first be applied to the lumber industry, and on June 23 it was stated that a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour would become effective in this industry on Nov. 1st. Lumbermen on Sept. 23 sent a large delegation to Victoria to interview the Government and press for modifications but, notwithstanding their representations, the Board published its formal order in the B. C. Gazette of Sept. 30.

Workmen's Compensation. The 10th Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, was submitted to His Honour Robert Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor, by the Commissioners E. S. H. Winn, Chairman, Hugh B. Gilmour and Parker Williams. Total payrolls of industries covered under the Act were approximately \$175,000,000, as compared with audited payrolls of \$164,216,219 in 1925. During the year 108 employers resumed operations after periods of inactivity and 1,480 new firms commenced employing labour for the first time. Firms to the number of 1,316 ceased to employ labour. Benefits of the Act applied to approximately 165,000 workmen and their families. Fatal accidents in 1926 totalled 198, as compared with 213 in 1925; non-fatal accidents to 30,167, as compared with

27,563. The lumber industry in its various branches accounted for 43 per cent. of all accidents. The time-loss compensation amounted to \$1,452,591, while medical-aid attention, including specialists, hospital care, artificial appliances, drugs, etc., took \$678,231. To settle 718 permanent total or permanent partial disability cases an additional \$883,673 was required. Pension awards to dependents cost \$546,929, and funeral benefits \$16,164.

Insurance. The 15th Annual Report of the Department of Insurance was for the year 1925, and was submitted on July 19, 1926, to Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, by J. P. Dougherty, Superintendent of Insurance. It showed that at the end of 1925 there were 163 insurers licensed to transact fire insurance, 11 having been added during the year. Net premiums amounted to \$5,550,732; net amount of losses incurred to \$3,030,900, and net amount of losses paid to \$2,719,058. Other than fire there were 165 insurers licensed, 8 new insurers having been added in 1925. Life insurance companies had \$276,281,000 in force, received \$9,220,000 in premiums, and paid \$1,913,000 in claims. There were licensed in 1925, 1,290 life insurance agents, 1,498 fire and miscellaneous insurance agents, and 21 adjusters.

Liquor Control Board. The 5th Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board, being for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was transmitted on July 22, 1926, to Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, by H. Davidson, Chairman. Total sales amounted to \$13,434,345, an increase over 1924-25 of \$2,024,674. This was explained by an increase from \$28,338 to \$1,966,629 in beer-sales ex-“licensed premises,” and from \$3,460,446 to \$3,595,001 in sales of local beer and imported ale and stout ex-Government Liquor Stores. Sales of liquor, other than beer, decreased from \$7,920,885 to \$7,872,725. Net profits from the year’s operations amounted to \$3,331,934, an increase of \$642,895 over the previous year. Of the net profits, \$166,596 went to reserve, \$534,518 to mothers’ pensions, \$920,786 to municipalities, \$394,622 to hospitals, and \$1,315,409 to consolidated revenue fund.

Game Act. From the issue of licences under the Game Act, British Columbia derived in 1926, \$198,378. From resident firearms licences, it received \$111,437; from resident guides’ licences, \$740; from resident fur traders’ licences, \$5,825; from fur tax or royalties, \$56,045, and from non-resident licences, \$24,266.

Other Government Reports. The Superintendent of Neglected Children, Thomas Menzies, reported that in the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, under the “Unmarried Parents Act,” 60 cases of illegitimate births were reported through the District Registrars. 14 orders of affiliation were made out against putative fathers, while 16 cases were reported. There were 140 legal adoptions. Under the “Infants Act,” 41 neglected children were committed to the Catholic Children’s Aid Society from municipalities and 25 from unorganized districts, and to the Protestant Children’s Aid Society, 28 and 41 respectively. An Order-in-Council was passed raising the *per capita* contribution by the Government for the support of children from unorganized districts from \$3 to \$4 per week.

The 30th Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health, being for the year ended June 30, 1926, was submitted to Hon. William Sloan, Provincial Secretary, by H. E. Young, M.D., C.M., Provincial Health Officer. Referring to the work in general, Dr. Young said, “There is an awakening of a very satisfactory proportion of the people to the importance of health-work and to its possibilities, not in a theoretical direction, but as demonstrated by actual accomplishment.” He attributed the progress made very largely to the establishment of the Public Health Nursing Service. There were 26 nurses in the field, not counting school nurses in the larger centres. The year witnessed a great advance in regard to vaccination. Some 60 per cent. of the school children in Victoria and Vancouver were vaccinated, and both the C. P. R. and C. N. R. made rulings requiring applicants for employment to be vaccinated or show certificates of successful vaccination. Good progress was being made in the campaign against

tuberculosis and results obtained from work in the venereal clinics were most gratifying. The Board was operating five laboratories, which were handling an increasing volume of work. Good results were also being secured in the enforcement of sanitary regulations, especially in outlying districts.

The 54th Report of Vital Statistics was for the year 1925, and was submitted by Herbert B. French, M.A., Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, to Dr. Young, Secretary, Provincial Board of Health. This showed registration of 11,604 births; 4,812 deaths, and 4,132 marriages, as compared with 11,252 births, 4,823 deaths, and 3,945 marriages in 1924.

The 5th Annual Report of Tranquille Sanitarium was submitted to Hon. William Sloan, Provincial Secretary, by A. D. Lapp, M.B., Medical Superintendent. It showed 147 admissions and 150 discharges for the year 1925-26. A total of 382 patients received treatment. All these figures were lower than for previous years, due to more advanced cases, requiring a longer period of treatment, being in residence, resulting in a much smaller turnover. The percentage of advanced cases among those seeking admission remained very high. All services were well maintained, and the gross *per capita* cost was lower than for any year since the Government took over the institution.

The 54th Annual Report of Mental Hospitals was submitted to the Provincial Secretary, by H. C. Steeves, B.A., M.D., C.M., General Medical Superintendent. This showed that there were in residence on Apr. 1st, 1925, 1,884 patients, with 73 on probation at home. There were 2 escapes, not discharged, and 475 new admissions during 1925-26. The total treated during the year was 2,434. 297 were discharged in full and on probation, and 142 died, leaving 1,995 in residence, Mar. 31, 1926. The general condition of the buildings and equipment of the hospitals throughout was reported to be in a very satisfactory state.

The 22nd Annual Report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys, Coquitlam, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was submitted to Hon. William Sloan, Provincial Secretary, by David B. Brankin, Superintendent. This showed 135 boys on the roll at Mar. 31, 1925. During the year there were 59 commitments (sentenced), and 3 commitments (held for trial), 58 releases, 1 death, 3 transfers, 3 releases after trial, leaving 132 on the roll at Mar. 31, 1926. Educational work showed favourable progress and the various industrial sections and farms were doing good work.

The Annual Report for 1926 of the Provincial Museum was made by F. Kermodé, Director. It indicated that much useful and valuable work had been done regarding the natural history of the Province. A reorganization of the staff was put into effect early in the year in order that the office work could be handled to better advantage. A large amount of botanical and entomological specimens were added both by donation and purchase, and a field trip was made by the Assistant Biologist, G. A. Hardy, to Mount Garibaldi. Students in schools and colleges were constantly bringing in specimens for identification, while private collectors continued to send in material.

The Lion's Gate Bridge. Of considerable interest in 1926-27 was the proposal to erect a bridge across the Lion's Gate at the mouth of Vancouver Harbour. Two plans had been submitted by United States interests, and an inter-municipal Committee composed of representatives of the cities of Vancouver, North Vancouver and West Vancouver and the District of North Vancouver, had been formed to deal with the proposal. As the question of navigation was vitally involved, the Dominion Government on Nov. 11, 1926, appointed a board of inquiry to hear evidence and report. This Board was composed of E. Brydone-Jack, Victoria, Supervising Engineer for Western Provinces, Dominion Department of Public Works; W. G. Swan, consulting engineer, Vancouver, and C. C. Worsfield, District Engineer of Public Works, New Westminster.

The Board opened its inquiry on Nov. 30, and after sitting for nearly three weeks, concluded its hearing on Dec. 18. Its Report was made public on Feb. 15, 1927. In brief, it found that a bridge was desirable and would be of benefit, but it disapproved of the plans of both companies desiring to build the span because they did not provide sufficient vertical and lateral clearance. The

companies were meanwhile securing legislation at Victoria under the names of the First Narrows Bridge Company, Limited, and the Lion's Gate Bridge Company, Limited. Numerous protests were made to Ottawa by business and shipping interests against proceeding with the project, but no action was taken in that quarter. The inter-municipal committee proceeded to call for tenders and eventually on May 27 awarded a franchise to the Lion's Gate Bridge Company, and proceeded to draft an agreement. It became necessary, however, to submit certain by-laws to the people. In the case of Vancouver, the question at issue was the building of a road through Stanley Park to serve as an approach to the bridge. When this was submitted on June 25, it was decisively beaten by a vote of 4,724 to 2,099.

The Department of Labour. The total industrial pay-roll of British Columbia in 1926 was approximately \$175,000,000, which compares with a total of \$160,000,000 for 1925. The Department of Labour received returns from 4,521 firms, with a pay-roll of \$129,420,599.55, as against 4,138 firms and a pay-roll of \$115,943,238 for 1925, and 3,566 firms and a pay-roll of \$107,798,771 for 1924. These figures did not include wages paid to railway employees, civil servants, workers employed by wholesale and retail firms, and several other lines of activity, aggregating upwards of \$45,000,000.

Miscellaneous Incidents. An important conference on forestry was held in Victoria, Dec. 6-9, 1926, by the Western Forestry and Conservation Association of the Canadian and American Pacific Coast. It was attended by representatives of the United States and Canadian Governments, the Province of British Columbia, the Pacific Coast States and private organizations, who discussed many problems of importance to the conservation of forest resources.

Legislative authority was secured by the city of Victoria at the 1927 Session of the Legislature to confer the freedom of the city on distinguished personages, and it was claimed that this was the first Canadian city to acquire this privilege. During his visit to Victoria on Mar. 28, 1927, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, was made the first freeman of the city, and on Mar. 31 exercised his franchise as a citizen by voting on a property by-law.

The Executive Council of British Columbia

Premier, President of the Executive Council	Hon. John Oliver.*
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries	Hon. William Sloan.
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour	Hon. Alexander Malcolm Manson, K.C.
Minister of Finance, Minister of Industries, and Minister of Education	Hon. John Duncan MacLean, M.D., C.M.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Edward Dodsley Barrow.
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways	Hon. William Henry Sutherland, M.D., C.M.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	Hon. J. A. Buckham.

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Provincial Secretary	J. L. White
Superintendent of Education	S. J. Willis
Deputy Attorney General	W. D. Carter, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Finance	E. D. Johnson
Deputy Minister of Lands	G. R. Naden
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	David Warnock, O.B.E.
Deputy Minister of Railways	J. E. Griffith
Deputy Minister of Public Works	P. Phillips
Deputy Minister of Mines	Robert Dunn
Deputy Minister of Labour	J. D. McNiven
Assistant to Commissioner of Fisheries	J. P. Bahcock

* NOTE: It is announced, as *The Review* goes to press, Aug. 20, 1927, that Hon. J. D. MacLean has been offered and has accepted the Premiership; the other members of the Government are to retain their portfolios.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR IN CANADA, 1926

By

R.H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.

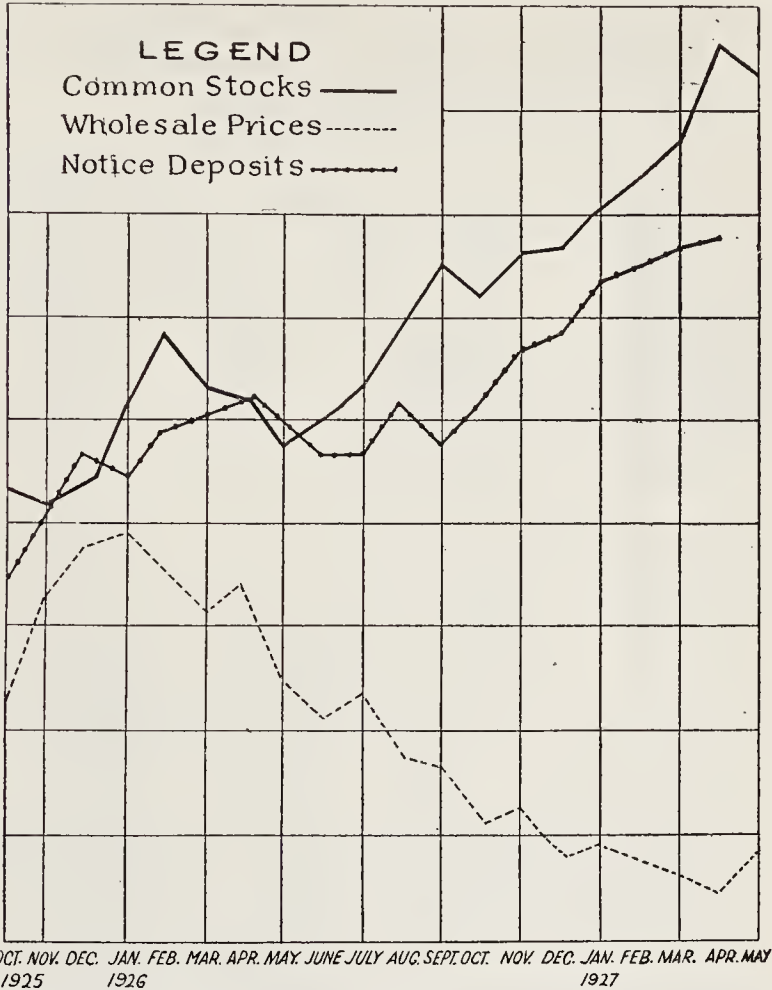
The year 1926, economically considered, closed on a definitely higher "note" than any of its predecessors since the period of post-war liquidation set in. A chief contributing factor was, without doubt, the favourable agriculture situation. The 1925 and 1926 crops, measured especially by wheat, were the second and third largest in the history of Canada; moreover, the prices at which they were marketed attained a level, in terms of current index numbers, roughly equivalent to that of commodities which the farmer must buy. This improvement in agriculture was succeeded by a steady expansion in industry, trade and transportation.

General employment reached the highest point in October, 1926, since 1920. Industrial production was similarly greater, while railway traffic, as shown by car-loadings, was heavier during the Autumn of 1926 than at any previous period in our history. The immigration movement about doubled in 1926. Meanwhile the financial situation showed increasing strength in the features (notably bank deposits) upon which development in prosperity depends. The final return of Canada to the gold basis of exchange in July 1926 was a significant gesture. Foreign trade was very buoyant, the "favourable" trade balance, representing the satisfactory meeting of Canadian obligations abroad, continuing unprecedentedly high; its declining tendency towards the end of the year doubtless represented the increased flow of capital into Canada for investment in basic industries, especially in the power, pulp and paper industries. The decline in wholesale prices was in sympathy with world conditions; it was unattended by depression.

Summing up: The year represented the continuance on a gradually mounting scale of the turn in the tide noted in the second half of 1925, presaging the emergence of the country from the economic set-back of the war, and the recommencement of a process of development.

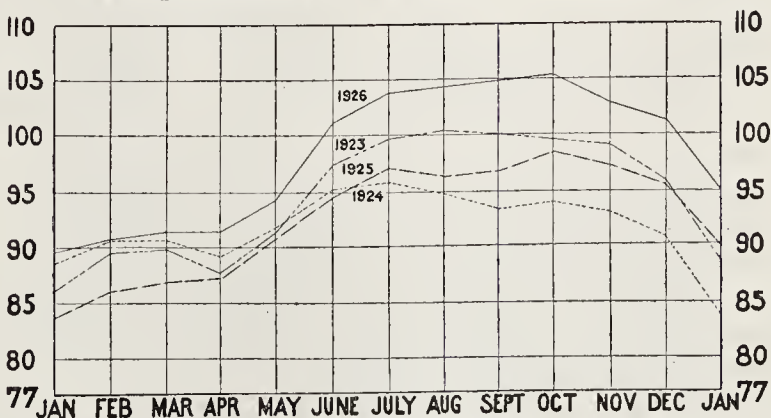
The statistics in the following pages are arranged to illustrate the more important features of social and economic progress during 1926. They are presented in two tables, the first of which reviews the year as a whole in immediate comparison with the two preceding years, whilst the second enables tendencies to be followed from month to month in 1926. The data included are by no means exhaustive, but are thought to represent the most typical trends for purposes of record and reference.

Fundamental Economic Conditions in Canada, 1926



NOTE.—The above chart illustrates the trend of speculative (stocks), general business, (prices), and banking and currency (notice deposits) conditions since October, 1925. The lines are expressed in multiples of a standard deviation from a common average, so that the degree of variation from month to month in each line is strictly comparable.

Employment in Canada, 1921-1926



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of each month, in comparison with the number of employees reported in January, 1920, as 100.

TABLE I.

**Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions
In Canada in 1926, Compared with the
Two Preceding Years.**

ITEMS	1924	1925	1926
I. POPULATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000omitted)
Immigration.....No.	149	111	96
Emigration to U.S. ¹.....No.	201	101	91
Births ².....No.	158	151	232 ³
Deaths ².....No.	66	65	107 ³
Total Population— (Estimated).....No.	9,151	9,269	9,389
II. PRODUCTION:			
1. AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat.....Bu.	262,097	411,376	409,811
.....\$	320,362	459,149	445,180
Oats.....Bu.	405,976	513,384	383,419
.....\$	200,688	201,051	184,108
Barley.....Bu.	88,807	112,668	99,684
.....\$	61,760	57,820	51,927
Total Field Crops.....Ac.	57,853	58,241	56,927
.....\$	995,236	1,153,395	1,121,447
Live Stock: On Farms.....\$	641,144	704,287	724,655
Marketed.....\$	98,637	151,424	153,942
Butter (creamery).....Lb.	178,894	169,495	
.....\$	60,495	63,008	
Cheese (factory).....Lb.	149,708	177,139	
.....\$	24,202	36,572	
Total Dairy Production.....\$	218,430	241,069	
2. FURS.....\$	15,643	15,442	14,890
3. FISHERIES:			
Salmon.....\$	13,785	15,761	19,614
Cod.....\$	5,444	6,233	6,995
Lobster.....\$	4,169	5,553	5,884
Total Fisheries Product.....\$	44,534	47,942	56,361
4. FORESTRY:			
Forestry Operations.....\$	213,147	209,277	.....
Sawmill Products.....\$	141,930	133,631	.....
Pulpmill Products.....\$	90,324	100,216	.....

¹ Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration for years ended June 30.

² Registration area, exclusive of Quebec.

³ All Canada, exclusive of Yukon and N. W. Territories.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1924	1925	1926
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
5. MINERALS:			
Metals:			
Gold.....Oz.	1,525	1,736	1,748
\$	31,532	35,881	36,142
Silver.....Oz.	19,736	20,229	22,436
\$	13,180	13,971	13,934
Lead.....Lb.	175,485	253,591	284,121
\$	14,221	23,127	19,262
Zinc.....Lb.	98,909	109,269	161,897
\$	6,275	8,328	11,997
Nickel.....Lb.	69,536	73,857	65,714
\$	19,470	15,947	14,374
Copper.....Lb.	104,457	111,451	132,345
\$	13,605	15,650	17,387
Non-Metals:			
Coal.....Ton	13,638	13,135	16,457
\$	53,594	49,262	59,797
Natural Gas.....M. cu. ft.	14,881	16,903	18,431
\$	5,709	6,833	8,238
Asbestos.....Ton	226	290	279
\$	6,711	8,988	10,095
Structural Materials and Clay Products.....\$	35,381	37,649	39,731
Total Mineral Production...\$	209,583	226,583	241,246
6. MANUFACTURES:			
Vegetable Products.....\$	585,946	632,211	.....
Animal Products.....\$	379,777	431,778	.....
Textile Products.....\$	321,355	337,189	.....
Wood and Paper.....\$	546,504	557,194	.....
Iron and Its Products.....\$	370,089	411,379	.....
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....\$	93,223	103,136	.....
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....\$	138,574	144,422	.....
Chemical and Allied Products \$	108,217	112,907	.....
Miscellaneous Industries.....\$	151,368	161,869	.....
Total Manufactures.....\$	2,695,054	2,892,085	.....
Total Employees Monthly Average.....No.	509	539	.....
Total Salaries and Wages....\$	559,884	587,446	.....
<i>Significant Items:</i>			
Pig Iron (production)....Ton	593	571	738
Steel Ingots and Castings (production).....Ton	651	752	777
Flour (production).....Bbl.	19,932	18,563	18,965
Newsprint (production)...Ton	1,353	1,519	1,882
Sugar (raw, imports).....Lb.	828,031	1,171,067	1,119,094
Rubber (crude, imports)...Lb.	32,300	44,548	45,367
Cotton (raw, imports)....Lb.	92,911	121,048	134,691
Petroleum (crude, imports) .....Gal.	560,398	544,287	667,628

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1924	1925	1926
7. CONSTRUCTION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Building Permits (63 Cities) \$	126,583	125,029	156,387
Contracts Awarded..... \$	276,261	297,973	372,948
III. EXTERNAL TRADE:			
1. EXPORTS:			
Total (domestic and foreign) \$	1,058,763	1,081,362	1,328,700
(a) <i>Component Material</i>			
<i>Classification, (domestic only):</i>			
Vegetable Products..... \$	430,932	443,299	606,059
Animal Products..... \$	140,423	163,031	190,975
Textiles..... \$	8,055	9,712	8,940
Wood and Paper..... \$	273,355	253,610	278,675
Iron and Its Products..... \$	66,976	57,406	74,735
Non-Ferrous Metal Products \$	65,911	90,371	97,476
Non-Metallic Minerals..... \$	26,776	20,729	24,569
Chemicals..... \$	15,560	16,210	17,498
All Other..... \$	17,363	14,700	16,428
(b) <i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food..... \$	493,751	519,317	686,968
Clothing..... \$	3,723	4,949	6,940
Industrial Equipment..... \$	4,276	4,112	4,233
(c) <i>Degree of Manufacture:</i>			
Raw Materials..... \$	453,522	477,469	620,031
Partly Manufactured..... \$	175,974	161,376	189,176
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured..... \$	415,855	430,222	506,150
2. IMPORTS:			
Total Merchandise..... \$	893,367	796,933	927,329
(a) <i>Component Material</i>			
<i>Classification:</i>			
Vegetable Products..... \$	186,469	173,586	203,417
Animal Products..... \$	45,027	41,492	49,186
Textiles..... \$	173,796	165,441	184,762
Wood and Paper..... \$	40,977	38,185	40,403
Iron and Its Products..... \$	173,474	134,684	181,197
Non-Ferrous Metal Products \$	43,433	41,112	47,693
Non-Metallic Minerals..... \$	155,899	131,013	139,034
Chemicals..... \$	26,088	24,760	28,404
All Other..... \$	48,205	46,659	53,233
(b) <i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food..... \$	124,731	113,532	114,008
Clothing..... \$	22,653	21,490	22,740
Industrial Equipment..... \$	35,102	31,419	38,947
(c) <i>Degree of Manufacture:</i>			
Raw Materials..... \$	254,023	220,901	255,866
Partly Manufactured..... \$	100,278	85,715	93,128
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured..... \$	539,066	490,316	578,335

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued.

ITEMS	1924	1925	1926
IV. INTERNAL TRADE:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. TOTAL WHEAT RECEIPTS AT Fort William & Pt. Arthur . .Bu. (crop years)	297,425	156,989	261,778
2. INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS:			
Cattle..... Head	900	975	1,097
Swine..... Head	2,914	2,642	2,491
3. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS:			
As of Jan. 1st.			
Butter.....Lb.	16,628	23,316	10,016
4. LOADED AT STATIONS IN CANADA:			
Agricultural or Vegetable Products..... Ton	20,981	21,566	21,990
Animal Products..... Ton	1,766	1,828	1,738
Mine Products..... Ton	16,320	16,150	20,582
Forest Products..... Ton	12,499	12,563	13,528
Manufactures..... Ton	13,583	14,606	15,498
Total..... Ton	65,149	66,714	73,336
V. PRICES:			
1. WHOLESALE PRICES INDEXES: (1913-100)			
<i>Component Material</i>	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
<i>Classification:</i>			
Vegetable Products.....	153.8	173.3	172.2
Animal Products.....	129.4	141.5	141.3
Textiles.....	202.5	193.3	171.8
Wood and Paper.....	165.8	159.0	156.5
Iron and Its Products.....	161.0	151.6	145.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products..	96.3	105.6	101.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	183.4	176.6	176.1
Chemicals.....	161.8	157.1	157.8
General Index.....	155.2	160.3	156.2
<i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food, Beverages and Tobacco...	146.1	158.2	162.1
Clothing.....	156.1	152.0	152.4
Producers' Equipment.....	186.4	180.1	181.5
<i>Classified by degree of Manufacture:</i>			
Raw Materials.....	148.5	158.0	156.7
Manufactured Articles.....	157.3	160.1	154.3
2. RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.....	150.4	151.7	153.3
3. SECURITY PRICES:			
Common Stocks, Index Numbers (general).....	108.7	123.0	149.4
4. FREIGHT RATES:			
Railway, per ton mile..... cts.	1.019	1.007	1.036
Atlantic Shipping Rates..... 1898-1913-100.	138.22	123.28	132.28

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued.

ITEMS	1924	1925	1926
VI. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. RAILWAYS:			
Gross Revenues.....\$	445,924	455,297	488,160 ²
Gross Operating Expenses....\$	382,484	372,150	384,615 ²
Freight Revenue, 1,000,000 Ton Miles.....	30,514	31,965	34,050 ²
Passengers Carried.....No.	42,922	41,458	40,274 ²
2. ELECTRIC RAILWAYS:			
Gross Revenues.....\$	49,440	49,626	.....
Gross Operating Expenses....\$	36,125	35,146	.....
Passengers Carried.....No.	726,498	725,491	.....
3. MOTOR VEHICLES:			
Registrations.....No.	652	728	.....
4. CANALS:			
Freight.....Ton	12,869	14,131	13,478
5. SHIPPING:¹			
Reg. Net Tonnage Entered....	76,693	78,567	78,725
Reg. Net Tonnage Cleared....	75,620	79,992	79,409
6. TELEGRAPHS:			
Land Messages sent.....No.	10,813	11,436	.....
Revenue.....\$	10,930	11,520	.....
7. TELEPHONES:.....No.	1,072	1,144	.....
8. POST OFFICE REVENUE:\$	29,100	28,582	31,024
Money Orders Issued.....\$	159,855	163,519	177,840
VII. LABOUR:			
1. EMPLOYMENT INDEXES:	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
(Jan. 1920-100)			
General Index.....	92.3	92.5	98.4
Manufacturing.....	85.2	86.0	92.1
Logging.....	64.6	58.4	55.2
Mining.....	100.6	95.4	95.3
Transportation.....	107.3	104.6	108.0
Construction and Maintenance.	140.8	138.4	161.6
Trade.....	93.3	95.8	100.3
2. UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE			
UNIONS.....p.c.	8.6	7.0	5.1
3. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE			
STATISTICS:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Applications.....No.	519	557	542
Vacancies.....No.	412	447	457
Placements.....No.	366	413	410
4. WAGES INDEXES: (1913-100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index.....	179.3	174.8	175.9
Building Trades.....	169.7	170.4	172.1
Metal Trades.....	175.5	175.4	177.4
Printing Trades.....	191.9	192.8	193.3
Steam Railways.....	157.4	157.4	158.9
Electric Railways.....	186.4	187.8	188.4
Coal Mining.....	192.4	165.1	165.1
Lumbering.....	183.1	178.7	180.8

¹ Fiscal years ended March 31.² Railways having annual Revenues of \$500,000 and over.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued.

ITEMS	1924	1925	1926
5. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS:			
Disputes in Existence.....No.	73	83	....
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Employees Affected.....No.	32	26	24
Time Lost in Working Days No.	1,771	1,744	320
VIII. FINANCE:			
1. DOMINION:			
Ordinary Revenue.....\$	396,838	346,834	380,745
Ordinary Expenditures.....\$	324,813	318,892	320,660
Total Disbursements.....\$	370,589	351,170	355,186
Gross Debt.....\$	2,819,610	2,818,067	2,768,779
Active Assets.....\$	401,827	400,629	379,048
Net Debt.....\$	2,417,783	2,417,438	2,389,731
2. PROVINCIAL:			
Ordinary Revenue.....\$	127,896	132,399	.....
Ordinary Expenditure.....\$	135,159	136,648	.....
3. CURRENCY:			
Dominion Notes in Circulation \$	226,003	212,681	190,005
Metallic Reserve.....\$	107,257	119,745	109,370
Bank Notes in Circulation ...\$	166,137	165,235	168,886
4. CHARTERED BANKS:			
Assets.....\$	2,701,427	2,789,619	2,864,019
Liabilities (excluding Capital and Reserve).....\$	2,438,711	2,532,831	2,604,602
Demand Deposits.....\$	511,219	531,181	553,323
Notice Deposits.....\$	1,198,246	1,269,543	1,340,559
Current Loans.....\$	1,048,118	967,256	1,003,031
5. FIRE INSURANCE:¹			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31....\$	8,262,027	8,798,433	.....
Premium Income for Year....\$	54,652	56,758	.....
6. LIFE INSURANCE:			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31....\$	3,947,769	4,345,612	4,609,902 ²
Premium Income for Year....\$	134,048	150,454	160,739 ²
IX. GENERAL BUSINESS:			
1. Bank Clearings.....\$	17,008,039	16,764,000	17,715,090
2. BANK DEBITS.....\$	27,159,474	28,126,061	30,358,034
3. BANKRUPTCIES (Dun).....No.	2,474	2,371	2,196
Liabilities (Dun).....\$	64,531	45,768	37,083
4. INCORPORATIONS.....\$	666,734	923,212	1,046,560
5. STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS:			
Montreal.....No. of shares	2,687	4,317	6,752
Toronto.....No. of shares	908	1,993	2,472

¹ The statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance Companies for the three years follow:—

	1924	1925	1926
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31....\$	7,224,475	7,583,298	8,045,437
Premium Income for Year....\$	49,834	51,040	52,573

² Figures subject to revision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued.

ITEMS	1924	1925	1926
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
X. SOCIAL CONDITIONS:			
1. CRIME:			
Convictions, Indictable			
Offences, Adults.....No.	16	17	.....
Convictions, Non-Indictable			
Offences, Adults.....No.	143	151	.....
2. EDUCATION:			
School Enrolment.....No.	2,015	2,188	.....
Number of Teachers.....No.	62	62	.....
Total Expenditure.....\$	119,484	121,034	.....
3. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES:			
Marriages (ex. Quebec)....No.	48	47	49 ¹
Divorces.....No.	.5	.6	.6

¹ Preliminary figure. Similar preliminary figure for Quebec Province for 1926 is 18.

TABLE II.

**Statistics Illustrating the Economic Trend,
Canada, During 1926.**

1. POPULATION, 1926.

Month	Immigration.	Emigration to United States. ¹	Returned Canadians	Births. ²	Deaths. ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan.	2,324	7,155	4,334	19,308	9,116
Feb.	4,396	6,087	4,167	18,274	8,501
Mar.	15,229	6,401	5,191	21,333	10,340
Apr.	17,493	9,047	6,918	21,040	11,643
May....	18,620	8,327	7,999	20,689	10,204
June....	12,191	7,116	6,084	19,441	8,373
July....	16,227	7,239	6,487	19,878	8,041
Aug....	13,946	7,640	6,281	19,632	7,852
Sept....	12,409	11,150	4,221	19,101	8,199
Oct....	10,013	9,295	4,036	18,445	8,262
Nov....	7,721	8,186	3,286	17,295	7,821
Dec....	5,415	5,825	3,289	17,769	8,966

¹ Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration: immigrants from Newfoundland are included from January to June.

² Preliminary figures. Stillbirths not included in births or deaths. Yukon and North-West Territories excluded.

2. PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY, 1926.

Month	Production of Pig Iron	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings	Production of Coal	Contracts Awarded	Building Permits
	Long Tons	Long Tons	000 Short Tons	\$000	\$000
Jan. . . .	56,644	68,536	1,231	12,669	4,609
Feb. . . .	49,746	53,157	1,076	13,478	7,104
Mar. . . .	53,251	58,765	1,070	19,779	10,538
Apr. . . .	67,607	79,936	996	37,292	18,989
May. . . .	72,762	89,513	1,136	57,140	18,513
June. . . .	70,854	81,277	1,395	54,186	18,672
July. . . .	67,232	64,847	1,350	33,865	18,717
Aug. . . .	58,780	45,674	1,341	31,697	11,875
Sept. . . .	64,187	58,837	1,413	20,761	11,036
Oct. . . .	70,124	63,542	1,708	43,384	14,614
Nov. . . .	52,345	54,311	1,818	34,973	9,969
Dec. . . .	53,971	58,493	1,923	13,725	11,472
Total. . .	737,503	776,888	16,457	372,949	156,108

3. SALIENT STATISTICS OF SIX IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, 1926

Month	Flour Production.	Raw Sugar Imports	Raw Rubber Imports	Raw Cotton Imports	Newsprint Production	Crude Petroleum Imports
	000 bbls.	000,000 Lb.	000 Lb.	000 Lb.	Short Tons	000 Gal.
Jan.	1,416	42	4,935	192,093	139,688	48,416
Feb.	1,422	73	4,178	149,904	135,663	40,208
Mar.	1,603	103	4,658	112,912	154,093	47,934
Apr.	1,404	83	3,638	73,803	151,739	28,668
May.	1,488	69	2,776	97,322	153,969	51,393
June.	1,649	116	2,662	85,678	158,601	53,478
July.	1,212	119	3,477	69,294	163,037	64,388
Aug.	1,044	121	4,229	49,581	162,545	37,545
Sept.	1,634	108	3,036	55,362	161,387	76,836
Oct.	2,231	104	4,177	126,970	168,860	82,331
Nov.	2,090	110	3,467	168,820	164,798	66,628
Dec.	1,715	71	4,134	165,169	163,717	69,802

4. TRADE STATISTICS, 1926.

Month	Imports	Exports	Cold Storage Stocks		Wheat Receipts Ft. William & Pt. Arthur
			¹ Eggs	Butter	
	\$000	\$000	000 Dozen	000 Lb.	000 bu.
Jan....	69,736	85,716	4,374	10,016	10,536
Feb....	70,909	88,930	2,663	5,585	3,968
Mar....	100,934	114,007	1,491	3,423	3,211
Apr....	67,801	60,915	1,557	2,303	1,807
May....	86,052	93,081	4,602	2,836	17,200
June....	91,513	119,399	10,903	4,280	13,572
July....	88,605	111,595	15,022	14,658	6,404
Aug....	89,670	91,663	16,038	28,777	1,521
Sept....	85,563	93,327	16,121	34,026	32,797
Oct....	88,127	131,489	14,734	32,670	56,098
Nov....	87,657	154,009	9,313	28,511	60,440
Dec....	81,775	139,808	4,995	19,950	26,310

¹Includes frozen eggs.

5. TRANSPORTATION, 1926.

Month	Railways				Canal Traffic
	Gross Operating Revenues	Net Operating Revenues	Car Loadings	Freight Carried One Mile (Rev.Freight)	
	\$000	\$000	No. of cars	000,000 ton miles	000 tons
Jan....	33,138	4,062	227,616	2,590	Closed
Feb....	32,044	3,914	222,979	2,379	"
Mar....	37,570	7,948	246,028	2,487	"
April...	35,350	5,563	238,045	2,109	"
May....	39,487	6,229	261,514	2,630	1,693
June....	39,834	5,635	269,680	2,383	2,308
July....	41,366	7,646	268,654	2,213	2,123
Aug....	41,225	8,917	257,100	2,047	1,710
Sept....	44,830	12,499	303,798	3,144	1,880
Oct....	50,782	17,397	355,181	4,275	2,040
Nov....	49,270	15,539	336,964	4,428	1,523
Dec....	43,265	8,196	279,422	3,365	200

6. PRICES, 1926.

Month	General Wholesale Prices	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	Materials Raw	Manufac- tur'd G'ds	Family Budget ¹
	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	\$
Jan.	163.8	153.2	166.0	164.4	159.2	21.96
Feb.	162.0	152.0	164.8	161.8	159.4	21.87
Mar.	160.0	149.0	164.4	159.4	157.3	21.77
Apr.	160.2	149.9	164.7	163.0	154.4	21.64
May.	156.8	149.1	161.3	157.7	154.0	21.54
June.	155.6	149.8	160.3	155.9	154.4	21.31
July.	155.9	150.7	159.6	156.9	153.9	21.30
Aug.	154.0	148.0	158.5	153.3	153.6	21.32
Sept.	152.5	145.8	158.2	151.9	151.9	21.15
Oct.	151.3	144.4	158.6	152.0	150.6	21.14
Nov.	151.4	143.3	158.5	153.0	149.2	21.24
Dec.	150.5	142.5	158.3	151.0	149.7	21.41

¹ Weekly cost of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent averaged for sixty cities of Canada.

7. LABOUR, 1926.

Month	Index of Employ- ment ¹	Unemploy- ment in Trade Unions	Employment Office Statistics		Strikes and Lockouts	
			Vacancies	Regular Place- ments	Disputes in Existence	Time Loss in Work- ing Days
	(Jan. 1920-100)	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan.	89.6	8.1	20,699	12,805	6	9,102
Feb.	90.7	8.1	19,823	11,222	11	22,966
Mar.	91.5	7.3	27,802	16,408	14	12,697
Apr.	91.4	7.3	36,166	22,385	13	13,908
May.	94.3	4.9	36,966	21,877	16	59,936
June.	101.0	4.1	36,060	23,117	13	45,348
July.	103.7	2.3	37,851	24,755	19	52,141
Aug.	104.2	2.5	77,501	61,736	14	49,115
Sept.	104.9	3.3	64,106	41,681	14	20,697
Oct.	105.2	2.6	44,120	29,153	9	26,425
Nov.	102.8	4.7	29,551	19,547	8	8,320
Dec.	101.1	5.9	26,287	15,540	8	4,000

¹ Figures for the first of each month.

8. GENERAL BUSINESS, 1926.

Month	Bank-ruptcies	Defaulted liabilities	Authorized Capital of New Companies	Bank Clearings	Bank Debits
	No.	\$000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000
Jan.	184	2,389	76.1	1,361	2,368
Feb.	144	2,836	142.9	1,242	2,132
Mar.	136	2,339	119.6	1,348	2,309
Apr.	131	2,880	97.7	1,472	2,631
May.	124	2,065	136.3	1,465	2,415
June.	145	2,313	68.2	1,469	2,684
July.	140	2,352	53.1	1,444	2,424
Aug.	121	2,140	78.2	1,404	2,446
Sept.	132	2,710	33.3	1,384	2,357
Oct.	178	3,181	92.8	1,648	2,831
Nov.	165	4,164	51.4	1,738	2,916
Dec.	171	2,922	98.0	1,746	2,843

9. CURRENCY AND BANKING, 1926.

Month	Notes in Hands of Public ¹	Gold held by Finance Dept., ag'nst Notes in circulat'n	Demand Deposits	Notice Deposits	Current Loans	N.Y. Exchange ²
	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$
Jan.	172.9	127.4	524.0	1,316.3	869.6	0.9980
Feb.	176.2	120.9	509.5	1,332.8	862.7	0.9965
Mar.	166.5	95.3	559.7	1,337.6	900.4	0.9963
Apr.	175.3	88.5	537.3	1,340.5	931.0	1.0003
May.	173.2	92.7	539.2	1,334.8	926.5	1.0007
June.	177.7	95.0	552.5	1,328.2	931.5	1.0010
July.	183.3	99.9	539.1	1,329.9	941.5	1.0012
Aug.	177.6	110.2	532.5	1,343.1	945.3	1.0014
Sept.	181.5	113.9	558.4	1,335.9	959.9	1.0014
Oct.	199.2	116.1	575.9	1,347.6	983.4	1.0006
Nov.	189.4	124.4	602.9	1,367.3	986.4	1.0013
Dec.	190.2	128.1	608.9	1,372.8	970.1	0.9998

¹ This figure is the sum of the Dominion notes and the bank notes in the hands of the general public as at the end of each month.

² Canadian dollars required to purchase one U.S. dollar; average of monthly high and monthly low.

10. INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION, 1926.

Month	Index of 31 Industrial Stocks	Index of Bond Prices	Shares sold on Montreal Exchange	Call Loans in Canada	Bank Holdings of Bonds and Stocks	Interest Rates N.Y. Call Loans*	Interest Rate New York†
	(1913-100)	(1913-100)	No.	\$000	\$000.000		
Jan. . . .	234.8	108.6	512,022	120,402	562.7	4.33	4.35
Feb. . . .	251.5	109.1	810,918	131,332	564.3	4.85	4.13
Mar. . . .	240.0	109.4	581,524	134,556	576.7	4.55	4.28
Apr. . . .	236.4	109.4	323,094	147,880	549.8	4.06	4.20
May. . . .	231.6	109.5	335,398	143,425	544.2	3.81	4.00
June. . . .	238.0	109.6	285,975	134,533	539.6	4.15	3.88
July. . . .	245.6	109.7	270,542	139,601	530.2	4.27	3.93
Aug. . . .	258.2	109.5	976,070	139,069	528.2	4.52	4.25
Sept. . . .	269.6	109.6	786,615	141,839	527.7	5.02	4.39
Oct. . . .	265.0	109.5	735,135	148,809	506.3	4.75	4.52
Nov. . . .	271.6	109.7	484,400	141,380	480.7	4.56	4.44
Dec. . . .	273.3	110.4	649,887	150,946	483.6	5.16	4.38

* Average rate for the month.

† Commercial paper, 4 - 6 months; average for the month.

BANKING, FINANCE AND INSURANCE

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

Canadian
Banks ;
Financial
Conditions

The year 1926 saw steady though somewhat uneventful progress in financial affairs in Canada. The outstanding event—one of international importance—was undoubtedly the return to the gold standard. And yet this achievement happened to be of so technical a nature that it attracted to it more attention in many other countries than in Canada itself. This step furnished proof to the whole world that Canada had won her way back to normal conditions after the post-war deflation and depression. For a long time before, however, Canadian currency had recovered its parity after a temporary lapse of a maximum of nearly 20 per cent. Generally speaking, the year 1926 closed with much more that was favourable in business and financial conditions than had prevailed throughout several previous years. In a review of the whole situation the Dominion Bureau of Statistics set forth as the chief factors responsible for this improvement : the bountiful crops of the last two years, the improved conditions in other countries with which Canada's external trade was carried on (especially the United States), and the rapid development in the power and paper industries. A composite of five sensitive factors was quoted in support of this opinion : the index of industrial employment had been consistently maintained throughout the year at a high level; construction was exceptionally active; the primary iron and steel industries were operating at a level somewhat above normal; and bank debits indicated a high level of business activity.

Among the factors illustrative of prosperous conditions existing in Canada during the year 1926 the following may be cited as pertinent : savings deposits reached a new high level after somewhat disquieting conditions in banking during 1923 and 1924 ; the trend of commercial loans, which had been almost consistently downward, since the peak was reached in September, 1920, was reversed early in 1926 and advances were registered almost without a break ; bank profits recovered the higher levels of several years ago ; gross and net earnings of the railways were far in excess of 1925 ; car loadings, with a total of 3,258,390, showed an increase of 9 per cent. over the previous year, reflecting mainly the succession of two large crops ; the newsprint industry in Canada established itself for the first time in world leadership, displacing the United States mills in that respect ; stock market activity, both on

Montreal and Toronto Exchanges, registered transactions that far exceeded those of any other year in volume, while the average levels of securities made new high records; mining activity in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and, to some extent, in Nova Scotia, took on a broader form than ever before; increased buying power was indicated in growing imports, although Canada's export trade fell below that of 1925 on account of the long-continued strike in England; hydro-electric development continued to demonstrate its tremendous value as an industrial background; the rubber manufacturing industry showed the largest sales in many lines in its history; textile mill turnovers were close to quantity record proportions, although actual values were lower than in 1925, through the sharp decline in raw cotton prices; industrial production in general ran 20 per cent. above that of 1925. Even in the realm of financing, through bond issues, a renewed industrial activity and expansion were revealed in an impressive manner, for the volume of sales of industrial bonds of Canadian corporations exceeded the total of government and municipal issues for the first time. Moreover, the plentiful supply of funds available for investment was reflected, not only in the new records of stock exchange transactions referred to above, but in the rise in the levels of high-grade bonds to a point where the yield was the lowest since early in the War.

In the banking world there was a refreshing absence of disturbing factors: no new mergers to arouse charges of the growth of a "money trust" in Canada, and no new amendments to the Bank Act that might add an element of uncertainty to banking operations and instil a lack of confidence among the *clientele* of the banks. This situation naturally found expression in the annual addresses of the presidents and general managers delivered before the shareholders in meeting assembled. Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President of the Bank of Montreal, spoke thus favourably of existing conditions: "Canada has emerged from the shadow of restricted business, unsatisfactory earnings and indifferent balance sheets, and the trend of business is now distinctly upward in practically all lines of trade. I cannot see any indication that this period of prosperity is soon coming to an end. I believe the underlying conditions are sound and the future can be viewed with confidence."

To the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada, Sir Herbert Holt, the President, said: "We have definitely emerged from the discouraging conditions of the post-war period. The year just closed has been one of steady and substantial improvement in almost every department of Canada's business life, and it is gratifying to know that our greater prosperity is well grounded on the solid foundation of expanding production and commerce. All the familiar indices, such as bank debits, railway traffic, electric power production and commercial loans, give testimony to the greatly improved state of business."

At the 1927 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sir John Aird, the President, declared that the past year (1926) had been one of general progress and the most satisfactory for business since the set-back of 1921. The return of the existing Government, with a strong Parliamentary majority, should enable those entrusted with power "to devote their full energies to the important tasks before them, without that consciousness of insecurity of tenure which exerts such a paralyzing effect on the practical usefulness of a government."

The President of the Dominion Bank, A. W. Austin, said: "The general result (of the 1926 crop) is surprisingly good; and the Western farmer, after three generally favourable years, is once again enjoying prosperity. The Banks have shared in this prosperity. . . . There is every reason for saying that a new era in Canadian mining is at hand, the extent of which we cannot begin to foretell. We have also in our water powers the source of immense wealth."

The General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, A. E. Phipps, said: "Other than the re-establishment of the currency of the country on a gold basis, which was brought about almost without comment, the year has been one of calmness with comparatively steady growth, there having been no outstanding incidents in banking or commercial circles in Canada."

The President of the Bank of Toronto, W. G. Gooderham, stated: "It is of great satisfaction to those who study the varying phases of Canadian development, to feel that we have safely passed through our recent difficulties and that the pathway to our continued prosperity is comparatively clear of serious obstacles." Emphasis was placed on progress in mining, pulp and paper production, and hydro-electric development.

The President of the Standard Bank of Canada, Arthur F. White, said: "Conditions in Canada are generally sound, and while there is over-production here and there, no real inflation is apparent. We are witnessing the curious anomaly of quickening business activities, and the continuance of almost unprecedented ease in money. The real basis of our prosperity has been the healthy state of agriculture during the past two years."

The General Manager of Banque Canadienne Nationale, Beaudry Leman, declared: "The year 1926 has witnessed a revival of business activity and a strengthening of the financial structure. Prospects for 1927 warrant a measure of guarded optimism."

The President of the Provincial Bank of Canada, Sir Hormisdas Laporte, said: "The year 1926 was marked by new developments of the productive strength of the country, notably in the pulp and paper industry, which has received much wide encouragement, chiefly from our neighbours of the United States. The Government of the country has happily become more stable; balancing of the Budget more assured, which is certainly very encouraging."

Return to the Gold Standard. The subject of the return to the gold standard occupied a prominent place in the address of the President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, C. E. Neill, at the Annual Meeting held in Montreal on Nov. 11, 1926. The period of inflation in Canadian currency was long past, Mr. Neill observed, and "for some time our prices have been at parity with gold." Industrial activity, price levels, and other factors, he continued, "were so favourable that the belief was warranted that a return to gold payments would produce no maladjustment. By a public announcement that there would be no extension of the legislation suspending gold payments, the Minister of Finance prepared the people for the return to the gold standard, which took place July 1st, 1926. As had been foreseen, the fact that our prices were at a parity with gold permitted this readjustment to take place without any stress or strain whatsoever." In an article in *The Financial Post*, Toronto, on July 1st, 1927, J. Courtland Elliot, a Canadian economist, thus set forth the meaning of the event of exactly one year previous: "To-day it is worth while to remember the significance of that event. It was the consummation of years of economic trial. It indicated that the effort of the Canadian people to knuckle down was not in vain. It showed that we were willing and able to pay our debts in the financial centres of the world in gold. The keystone in the arch had been raised, and we were ready to go forward into the new opportunities beyond the gateway."

Favourable Factors in 1927. The current year of 1927, in its first half, continued in the main the favourable elements that had developed during 1926. For some time unfavourable reports were received with regard to the Western crop situation, but late in June a sudden turn for the better made the prospects bright that the year 1927 would round out three excellent crops in succession—an unprecedented sequence in the history of the Canadian West. The sound basic grounds for confidence that existed during the year 1926 were stimulated in the early part of 1927 probably by three factors, chiefly : the return of a stable government at Ottawa, where responsible policies could now be formulated and carried out without political compromise ; the element also of stability and encouragement to manufacturing industry in Canada by an absence of tariff changes, and the evidence of a policy of having the new Tariff Board precede any governmental tariff changes by a thorough investigation ; and, third, a further reduction of 10 per cent. in the Income tax. This last measure, supplementing the radical reduction brought into effect in 1926, was most encouraging to business in Canada ; two steps in succession towards cutting down a serious handicap that existed for Canadian business in competition, particularly, with the lower Income tax schedules of the United States.

The first half of 1927 saw a slight slowing up in manufacturing conditions in some directions compared with what had been anticipated, but business in general was quite active. Savings deposits

in the chartered banks on Apr. 30, 1927, reached a total of \$1,405,100,000, the largest amount in Canadian banking history, and an increase of \$91,400,000 during the twelve months. Increase in "current" or commercial loans brought the total to a point over \$1,000,000,000, for the first time since April, 1924, and a further increase during May, 1927, made the total \$1,022,732,000. The increased demand for funds for commercial purposes caused a further liquidation of the investment holdings of the banks, and these decreased to \$527,600,000 by Apr. 30, as compared with \$549,800,000 one year previous. The stock market advance continued sharply at the end of May and into the early part of June, but received a sharp setback in that month, comparable to that of February and March of 1926. A recovery towards the latter part of June continued beyond the half year. A keen demand was evident for government and high-grade corporation bonds in spite of the heavy volume of stock market speculation, this situation, as in the United States, being attributable to the plentiful supply of money.

**Operations
of the
Banks in
1926**

Banking operations during 1926 were carried on, almost without exception, on a more favourable basis than for several years previously. The series of mergers that had taken place had removed elements of weakness in the banking structure of the country, and public confidence appeared to have returned in full measure. Not only were savings deposits far in excess of the corresponding periods of the previous year, but the steady growth in commercial loans enabled the banks to employ their surplus funds more profitably than in investment in securities that had been their only resource for a number of years before. The gradual elimination of non-paying branches—accelerated by the mergers—and an extension of certain charges for services that previously had been given gratuitously, together with the higher interest returns through the increase in the volume of loans, served to restore profits to a point higher than for several years past, and approximating to the earnings registered in 1920. It was not surprising, then, that two of the chartered banks should see their stocks reach new high levels in 1926 over any previous records, and two others follow suit during the first half of 1927. It was a marked tribute to the essential soundness of Canadian bank securities that in the sharp reaction that took place on the Exchanges in the second and third weeks of June, 1927, the bank stocks moved against the current, and some actually rose to still higher levels during this period. In one case the price had risen to a point where the yield was considerably under 5 per cent. and several other bank stocks ranged around the 5 per cent. yield levels.

According to *The Chronicle*, Montreal, the aggregate profits of the chartered banks recorded by March, 1927 (omitting Weyburn

Security Bank, which had not then been reported), amounted to \$21,145,013, as compared with \$19,691,392 in 1925, \$20,668,743 in 1924, and \$21,155,087 in 1923. The average earnings on the paid-up capital stock for 1926 amounted to 18.24 per cent., as compared with 17.56 per cent. in 1925, 17.18 per cent. in 1924, and 17.63 per cent. in 1923. The total dividends disbursed during 1926 amounted to \$15,527,372, or approximately 72 per cent. of the declared profits. Write-offs on bank premises amounted to \$1,610,539, a considerable increase over the previous year's total of \$1,134,534. Surpluses showed a gain of \$1,400,000 at \$7,797,202. The following table covers some of the most important records in connection with the financial statements of the banks for the past two years, compiled by *The Chronicle* :

Banking Profits for 1926 Compared with 1925

	Net Profits		Earned 1926	Capital 1925	Dividends 1926	Dividend Rate %
	1926	1925				
Montreal.....	\$1,978,133	\$4,604,963	16.64	15.74	\$4,188,338	12+2
Nova Scotia.....	2,243,243	2,137,920	22.43	21.38	1,600,000	16
Toronto.....	1,108,692	1,012,964	22.17	20.26	600,000	12
Provinciale.....	454,123	407,259	13.73	13.57	304,226	9
Commerce.....	3,636,984	3,487,213	18.18	17.44	2,600,000	12+1
Royal.....	4,516,239	4,081,628	18.51	19.38	3,416,000	12+2
Dominion.....	1,259,277	1,156,840	20.99	19.28	780,000	12+1
Standard.....	821,886	773,824	17.04	16.04	578,808	12
Can. Nationale...	860,660	822,026	15.65	14.95	550,000	10
Imperial.....	1,265,776	1,162,149	18.08	16.62	910,000	12+1
Weyburn.....	48,897	44,606	9.33	8.50	26,228	5

Growth in Savings Deposits ; Commercial Loans. With seasonable fluctuations, savings deposits in the chartered banks of Canada showed an increase during 1926, and the total of \$1,372,763,485 on Dec. 31, 1926, was the highest of any month in the year. Incidentally this stood as a new high record in the history of the Canadian banks. During the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 changes in conditions, due to the period of deflation, were aggravated by a series of unfavourable developments in banking circles that appeared to lessen public confidence in the banks as a medium for savings deposits. In October, 1923, the total of \$1,141,126,278 was at a low point for several years, but from that time on there was a tendency for deposits to improve. The latter part of 1924 showed a slight recession, but the total moved up during 1925, albeit slowly. A similar condition obtained in 1926, the gain in the total between January and December being about \$56,500,000. The increase from the low of 1923 to the total, as of Dec. 31, 1926, amounted to \$231,627,000.

Savings deposits, according to the latest figures available by July, 1927, namely the records as of May 31 previous, showed an increase during the 12 months of nearly \$55,000,000, and in three years of \$185,000,000. The following are the figures for each bank for the four periods at the end of May, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 :

Growth in Savings Deposits

Name of Bank	May 31, 1927	May 31, 1926	May 30, 1925	May 31, 1924
Montreal.....	\$383,719,063	\$376,951,262	\$361,016,418	\$353,038,741*
Nova Scotia.....	122,943,897	118,114,827	114,812,356	108,818,137
Toronto.....	59,519,523	54,737,689	50,535,455	47,402,044
Provinciale.....	32,600,811	30,583,925	27,546,455	39,048,176
Commerce.....	229,356,678	217,559,239	208,011,257	201,159,078
Royal.....	285,713,426	274,171,305	256,117,479†	241,515,310†
Dominion.....	64,557,757	63,443,912	57,492,367	53,383,068
Standard.....	50,954,720	48,734,321	45,401,227	42,442,509‡
Canadienne Nationale...	89,673,592	84,406,717	77,235,452	72,667,676
Imperial.....	67,754,576	63,851,351	59,860,858	57,557,633
Weyburn Security.....	2,956,440	2,287,559	1,850,011	1,383,994
Totals.....	\$1,389,750,483	\$1,334,842,107	\$1,259,879,335	\$1,204,816,866

† Including figures of Union Bank since absorbed by Royal.

‡ Including figures of Sterling Bank since absorbed by Standard.

Current or commercial loans in Canada, which ordinarily find their source of supply in savings deposits, had a somewhat fluctuating history during 1926 and the previous four or five years. As might have been expected, the total to date reached a peak in the Fall of 1920, with an aggregate for all Canadian banks of \$1,370,000,000. From that time on, with the decline in business activity, coincident with a descending scale of commodity prices, the totals steadily dropped, with 1924 below the 1923 average, and 1925 down about \$80,000,000 on an average below that of 1924. The low point since early in the War was actually reached during 1926, in February, with a total of \$862,716,608. From that time on the movement started upward for the first time since the close of 1920, to such an extent that the high level for 1926 reached in November, of \$986,400,696, showed an increase over the February figures of nearly \$124,000,000. Even at that, the high of 1926 was fairly close to \$400,000,000 below the peak reached in 1920.

The following is a record of commercial loans for the three periods ended May, 1927, 1926, and 1925 :

Commercial Loans

Banks	May 31, 1927	May, 31, 1926	May 30, 1925
Montreal.....	\$252,554,747	\$222,890,047	\$213,182,795
Nova Scotia.....	77,847,139	73,674,198	74,279,404
Toronto.....	61,039,379	46,388,418	44,065,274
Provinciale.....	16,938,515	15,730,840	15,786,165
Commerce.....	191,513,704	173,356,754	173,290,839
Royal.....	203,315,694	188,467,445	* 181,400,611
Dominion.....	61,901,589	55,217,278	50,995,498
Standard.....	43,987,734	40,753,975	37,548,587
Canadienne Nationale.....	59,644,891	57,352,051	57,371,890
Imperial.....	51,685,405	50,460,426	50,147,171
Weyburn.....	2,303,203	2,217,266	2,023,180
Totals.....	\$1,022,732,000	\$926,508,698	\$909,091,414

* Including \$51,286,624 for Union Bank, absorbed in 1925 by Royal Bank.

Bank Branches. The process of closing down unprofitable branches of the banks naturally became less accentuated as the corrective process proceeded. During 1926 the net reduction was 14, resulting from the closing down of 69 branches and the opening of 55 new branches. As compared with this the changes in 1925 were much more pronounced, for in that year there was a net loss of nearly 200 and almost as many in 1924, with over that number

in each of the years 1923 and 1922. The peak of bank branches was reached in 1920. Between 1918 and 1920 the number increased by over 1,600, or more than 50 per cent. To-day the total number is almost 1,000 less than in 1920. At the end of 1926 the total number of branches operated by the banks amounted to 3,445. The following is the record of branches opened and closed during the year, and the total being operated at the end of the year :

Bank	Opened	Closed	Net Gain	Net Loss	Total Operating Dec. 31, 1926
Commerce.....	12	10	2	..	551
Can. Nationale.....	1	3	..	2	253
Dominion.....	1	2	..	1	118
Imperial.....	4	2	2	..	179
Montreal.....	13	13	..	..	617
Nova Scotia.....	4	..	4	..	303
Provinciale.....	1	4	..	3	129
Royal.....	7	30	..	23	876
Standard.....	2	1	1	..	226
Toronto.....	9	4	5	..	166
Weyburn.....	1	..	1	..	27
Total.....	55	69	15	29	3,445

In addition the Banque Canadienne Nationale had 301 sub-branches operating, and Banque Provinciale 185, a total of 486, as of Dec. 31, 1926.

Bank Stocks on The Exchanges. During the year 1926 the majority of bank stocks listed on the Canadian Stock Exchanges showed advances. The largest was that of the Bank of Nova Scotia, with 19 points, while the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada came next with increases of 13 and 12 points respectively. It is noteworthy that the Bank of Nova Scotia, at 300, showed a gain of 15 points over the high of 1925 ; the Royal Bank, at 270, a gain of 14½ points, the Bank of Montreal, at 275, a gain of 4 points; and the Bank of Toronto, at 218½, a gain of 3½ points, over the high of 1925. During the past year the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank each created a new high record for all time, and both of these during the first half of 1927 exceeded the 1926 high by a large margin, in the case of Nova Scotia by no less than 40 points. Two other banks made new highs for all time in the first half of 1927, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal. The following record shows the High and Low of 1925, and the records for 1926 corresponding to these :

Bank	1925		Open	1926		
	High	Low		High	Low	Close
Canadienne Nationale.....	163	148	163	165	157	160½
Commerce.....	228½	194¾	226	227½	216½	226½
Imperial.....	208½	191	212½	215½	200	213
Dominion.....	216	193	210½	219	207	217
Montreal.....	271	240½	260	275	253	273
Nova Scotia.....	285	262½	283	300	283	300
Royal.....	255½	227¼	248¼	270	248½	260½
Standard.....	190½	171	200	200	189½	192
Toronto.....	217½	200	218½	232½	213	232

Bank Clearings in 1926. The total of bank clearings for Canada during the year 1926 recovered from the declines registered in 1925, 1924, 1923 and 1922. These had been due to bank

mergers and partly to a decline in business activity during those four years. The total for 1926 was \$17,542,054,103, a gain of nearly \$800,000,000 over the 1925 total of \$16,762,662,333. The total was the highest since the peak of the inflation period of 1920, when a high in the history of Canadian banking had been reached, with \$20,241,602,646. Clearings for City of Montreal recovered a loss suffered in 1925, and at \$5,646,347,421, were up over \$500,000,000, as compared with the previous year. Toronto's clearings were also higher, but still below those of 1924, where Montreal had passed that year and 1923 and 1922 as well. The City of Winnipeg was a little lower than in 1925, but showed an impressive total that was more than 50 per cent. of that of Toronto. The following is a record of bank clearings by months during the past five years in the aggregate, and also those of the leading Canadian cities :

Bank Clearings

Month	1922 \$	1923 \$	1924 \$	1925 \$	1926 \$
January.....	1,352,110,772	1,341,165,816	1,387,293,093	1,410,102,197	1,349,000,000
February.....	1,151,058,783	1,066,608,373	1,275,967,992	1,109,627,472	1,317,000,000
March.....	1,345,914,514	1,198,534,124	1,155,031,071	1,195,145,689	1,347,000,000
April.....	1,212,952,411	1,267,331,011	1,224,815,946	1,278,773,239	1,467,000,000
May.....	1,495,964,764	1,525,793,277	1,419,390,197	1,341,968,330	1,457,000,000
June.....	1,322,480,401	1,365,059,812	1,230,167,142	1,240,079,079	1,463,000,000
July.....	1,280,230,117	1,335,497,234	1,458,852,095	1,330,759,511	1,227,000,000
August.....	1,175,785,827	1,309,766,196	1,250,397,881	1,248,205,224	1,404,000,000
September....	1,255,212,513	1,219,675,211	1,360,722,055	1,332,379,711	1,381,000,000
October.....	1,497,000,783	2,220,453,721	1,768,055,761	1,171,200,866	1,645,000,000
November.....	1,616,790,334	1,910,288,910	1,547,329,894	1,670,184,404	1,737,742,667
December....	1,554,876,485	1,574,033,599	1,739,680,428	1,895,236,611	1,746,311,436
Total....	16,260,327,704	17,317,227,574	17,012,799,952	16,762,662,333	17,542,054,103

City	1922 \$	1923 \$	1924 \$	1925 \$	1926 \$
Montreal.....	5,093,943,172	5,493,105,775	5,388,368,053	5,143,250,794	5,646,347,421
Toronto.....	4,974,949,873	5,591,568,205	5,255,433,826	4,914,651,845	5,196,428,183
Ottawa.....	404,237,675	353,699,360	332,140,404	328,862,264	338,607,386
Quebec.....	284,484,623	303,116,299	291,276,519	296,868,697	319,659,404
Hamilton.....	297,931,727	301,554,611	255,781,872	250,224,656	268,402,146
Windsor.....	170,789,802	176,443,115	164,187,469	172,716,001	219,129,742
Halifax.....	181,802,592	152,328,563	148,486,237	153,908,814	150,800,486
St. John.....	147,301,669	141,395,035	133,734,811	131,306,092	136,226,527
London.....	161,956,960	151,868,946	140,878,932	136,640,609	142,856,910
Kitchener.....	52,490,716	51,889,984	48,875,860	40,231,111	52,257,828
Sherbrooke....	53,641,705	43,320,228	41,432,013	42,169,565	44,259,486
Brautford....	62,235,591	52,924,940	46,050,667	50,714,486	55,117,564
Peterborough..	37,100,117	39,376,920	40,621,725	40,564,340	41,685,282
Moncton.....	56,222,833	40,246,439	41,537,923	41,258,874	44,207,861
Kingston.....	33,572,200	34,886,561	35,733,539	36,429,859	35,577,758
Winnipeg.....	2,563,938,704	2,528,311,969	2,682,695,199	2,892,376,615	2,708,415,756
Vancouver....	682,964,537	750,693,482	803,051,350	807,197,610	888,704,118
Calgary.....	263,240,201	272,438,886	343,415,332	355,320,700	393,910,637
Edmonton....	234,211,255	217,273,335	220,329,390	239,350,281	259,611,167
Regina.....	184,949,431	190,195,987	179,302,867	225,429,503	241,153,813
Victoria.....	105,775,654	105,229,802	108,146,981	101,269,481	110,885,953
Saskatoon....	87,892,573	89,106,604	83,355,957	91,330,853	103,238,691
Moose Jaw....	64,035,266	63,910,782	58,471,697	61,186,405	64,190,200
Fort William..	41,147,691	49,754,115	48,122,905	43,110,272	48,102,058
New Westminster	27,367,208	29,251,758	30,816,486	33,049,655	39,253,105
Brandon.....	32,992,338	30,970,260	29,796,999	31,805,295	55,117,564
Lethbridge....	31,069,140	37,737,971	27,718,555	28,410,024	30,568,725
Prince Albert..	17,979,178	18,010,599	16,572,708	17,347,717	20,193,963
Medicine Hat..	17,707,369	17,688,504	16,463,676	15,359,364	15,462,821
Total....	16,260,327,704	17,317,227,574	17,012,799,952	16,762,662,333	17,716,597,547

Canadian Bankers' Association.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in Montreal on Nov. 11, 1926. The President, C. E. Neill (General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada), in his review of the past year, declared that the average price for the products of Canadian agriculture

was more favourable than that which prevailed in the United States. "Agricultural prices here are 69 per cent. above pre-war prices, while our general price level is only 54 per cent. above that of 1913. In the United States general prices averaged 150, while the price of the products of United States agriculture average only 35 per cent. above pre-war levels. For a country as largely dependent upon agriculture as Canada, such a price relationship is particularly fortunate, and holds promise of continued prosperity." Dealing with the extent to which the Canadian banks were making use of the facility provided by the Finance Act, Mr. Neill stated that the average amount outstanding between October and December, 1923, under the Act, was \$28,600,000; during the calendar year of 1924 the average was \$23,400,000; in 1925, \$16,400,000, and for the first nine months of 1926, \$13,500,000. The maximum amount outstanding in 1924 was \$37,800,000, and the maximum in 1926 had been, to date, \$21,000,000 in April, with a minimum of \$2,000,000 in February. It was evident that with a continued increase in volume of business, increasing amounts might be borrowed to assist properly the conduct of the country's business. Mr. Neill also dealt with the tendency to a persistent effort on the part of bankers to raise the standard of the personnel in the banks, both as regards local managers and higher executives. "The financial structure in Canada and in the world at large is constantly becoming more complex," he said, "and it is of the utmost importance to the future of Canadian finance that men of broad vision and wide background be developed." After paying tribute to the assistance given by Queen's University and the University of Toronto, and McGill, he continued: "The problems of finance are sufficiently complex to warrant our securing every assistance from theoretical economics as well as from practical experience in finding their solutions. Men with college educations are taking increasingly important parts in the world of commerce, and I look forward to a time, not far distant, when we shall find a large number of college graduates in the banks."

The report of the Western sub-section, of which F. H. Marsh, Bank of Toronto, was Chairman, referred to the fact that the non-renewal by Saskatchewan of the *moratorium* had brought that Province back absolutely to normal, from April 1st, 1926, so far as special war legislation was concerned. There had been, it was declared, a decided improvement in the feelings and spirits of farmers generally throughout the Prairie Provinces during the past year, and this had been accomplished by a much better demand for farm lands and of better prices than had prevailed for some years. "With another fair average crop, marketed at or near prevailing prices, a very noticeable increase of wealth is bound to be reflected in greatly increased buying power throughout the West."

The report of the Committee on Education, of which M. W. Wilson was Chairman, and C. H. Cronyn the other member, stated that in the twelve years since the inauguration of courses of instruction by the Shaw Schools, Limited, and Queen's University, 832 bank officers had completed the Associates' Course, 312 of them with honours, 342 had completed the Fellows' Course, 92 of them with honours.

The election of officers of the Association resulted as follows: Honorary Presidents, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Sir George Burn, E. L. Pease, and Sir John Aird; President, C. E. Neill; Vice-Presidents, A. E. Phipps, Beaudry Leman, J. A. McLeod, and John R. Lamb; Executive Council, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Tancrede Bienvenu, S. H. Logan, C. A. Bogert, N. L. McLeod, and H. O. Powell; Auditor, G. T. Clarkson, c.a.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry T. Ross; Chairmen of Committees: Editing, J. P. Bell; Minor Profits, A. E. Phipps; Education, M. W. Wilson and C. H. Cronyn; Questions on Points of Practical Interest, W. W. Watson and W. G. More.

Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. A widespread interest was manifest throughout Canada in an address delivered by the retiring President of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada, R. A. Daly, Toronto, at the Annual Convention held in Ottawa, June 9, 1927. This address dealt with "The Question of Debt Retirement for the Dominion of Canada." The position taken by the speaker was that Canada had fallen far behind Great Britain and the United States in the retirement of the National Debt since the close of the War. Dealing with Canada's position, he said:

"In view of the trying conditions that have existed in Canada for the greater part of the period since the close of the War, the Government has been wise in not attempting to reduce the Debt at a specific rate, but now that it is apparent that there is a real improvement in conditions in Canada, and that a pervading feeling of optimism exists throughout the whole country, it does become important that some definite plan of debt retirement should be set up by the Government with a view to retiring the Debt in a period of, say, 30 or 40 years."

Mr. Daly outlined in detail his proposal for a plan of retirement under which a fund of \$23,447,000 *per annum*, together with the interest on bonds redeemed, "would retire the whole of the outstanding Debt of the Dominion in a period of 40 years." The following are figures showing how the retirement would have advanced at various periods :

Year	Through Sinking Fund \$	Through Saving of Interest \$	Balance of Outstanding Debt \$
1927.....	.....	.....	2,364,000,000
1935.....	23,447,000	7,943,000	2,146,007,000
1945.....	23,447,000	24,129,000	1,748,683,000
1955.....	23,447,000	48,699,000	1,146,002,000
1965.....	23,447,000	85,941,000	232,462,000
1966.....	23,447,000	90,590,000	118,425,000
1967.....	22,989,000	95,436,000	Nil.

The Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance reported good progress in the improvement of municipal financial conditions.

E. Gerald Hanson, Vice-President, Montreal, was chosen President of the Association.

Canadian Financing in 1926. The feature of Canadian financing during 1926 was the marked growth where corporations were concerned, and the decline in government and municipal borrowing. Sales of corporation bonds amounted to over \$282,000,000 during the year, or more than double the total of \$124,000,000 for 1925. Government financing was less than one-half that of 1925, the total for 1926 amounting to some \$185,000,000, as compared with \$378,000,000 in 1925. The total of all classes of offerings was up over \$76,000,000, comparing as \$573,230,376 for 1926 to \$496,442,383 for 1925, according to an estimate compiled by A. E. Ames & Company. The totals for five years, 1922-26, show 1926 as exceeding the years 1925, 1923, and 1922, but falling below that of 1924, according to the following table : 1922, \$501,732,288 ; 1923, \$519,445,407 ; 1924, \$609,430,407 ; 1925, \$496,443,290 ; and 1926, \$573,230,376.

During the first half of 1927 bond issues fell off considerably, as compared with the first half of 1926, standing as \$279,108,513 to \$340,438,862. In the first half of 1925, however, the total was lower, \$241,231,885. The tables presented herewith show records of the various classes of financing carried out during the entire year 1926 and for the first half of 1927 :

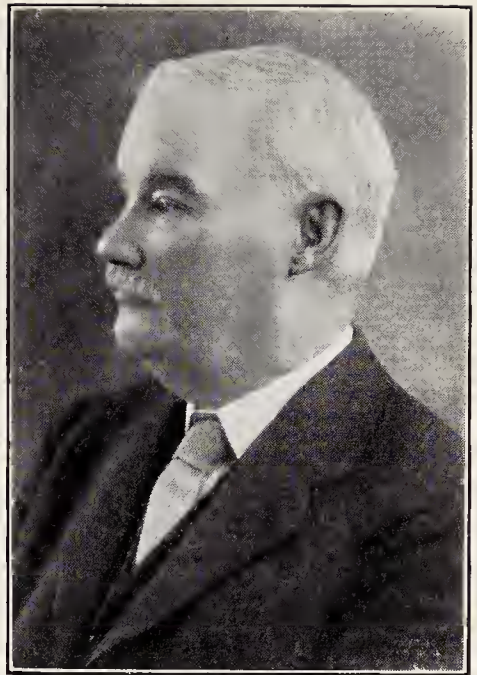
Record of Canadian Bond Issues During 1926

Sold in	Government \$	Municipals \$	Cities \$	Corporation \$	Railroad \$	Totals \$
Canada....	77,852,267	28,422,059	22,831,293	141,083,000	1,000,000	271,188,619
U.S.A.....	107,808,000	1,200,000	18,031,257	131,322,500	*33,500,000	291,861,757
Gt. Britain.....	.....	.....	.....	10,180,000	.....	10,180,000
Total....	185,660,267	29,622,059	40,862,550	282,585,500	34,500,000	573,230,376

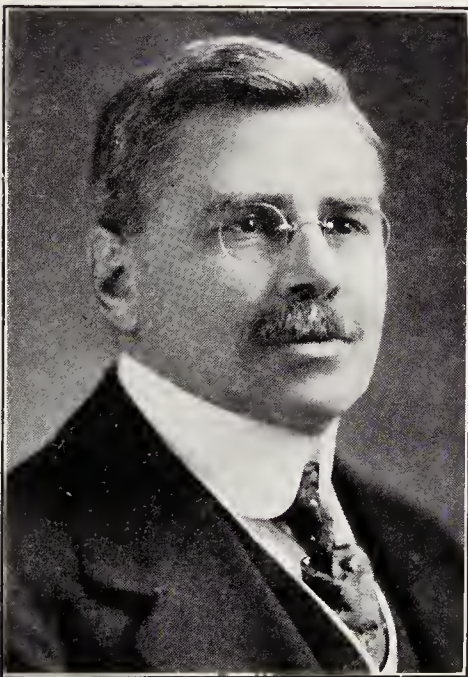
* \$2,500,000 Dom. Guaranteed.



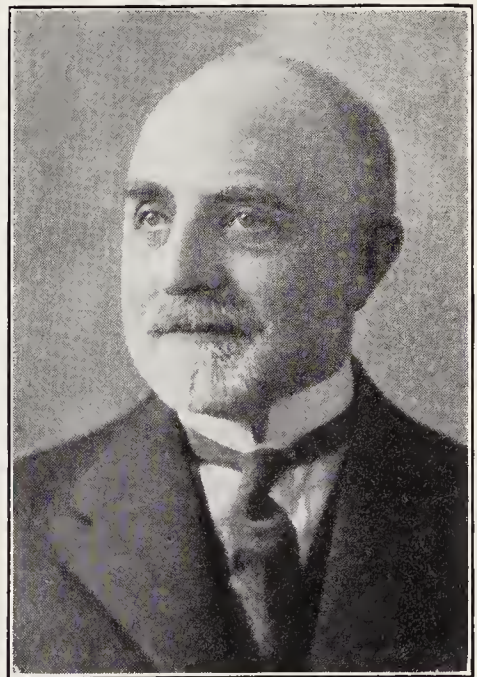
ARCHIBALD R. GRAUSTEIN
President, International Paper Company,
Canadian International Paper Company,
and Gatineau Power Company



THOMAS BASSETT MACAULAY,
F.I.A., F.A.S.
President and Managing Director, The
Sun Life Assurance Company of
Canada



FRANCIS G. DANIELS
Managing Director, The Dominion
Textile Company, Limited



GEORGE H. SMITH
President, Dominion Mortgage and
Investment Association

Record of Canadian Bonds Issued First Half of 1927

Sold in	Government	Municipal	Corporation	Railroad	Total
Canada.....	\$ 9,125,000	\$21,356,416	\$67,027,800	\$11,000,000	\$108,509,716
U.S.A.....	45,840,000	15,933,797	39,825,000	69,000,000	170,598,797
Totals.....	\$54,965,500	\$37,290,213	\$106,852,800	\$80,000,000	\$279,108,513

Comparisons for First Half of 1925, 1926 and 1927

Months	1925	1926	1927
January.....	\$48,024,799	\$33,344,703	\$51,853,158
February.....	75,315,651	121,688,799	22,266,471
March.....	18,120,023	27,408,744	19,770,878
April.....	52,614,815	69,168,663	67,391,821
May.....	17,069,884	38,652,128	40,220,941
June.....	30,086,713	50,175,825	77,605,244
Totals.....	\$241,231,885	\$340,438,862	\$279,108,513

Dealing with the situation for the year 1926, J. H. Gundy, in an article in *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1927, declared that "Financial conditions in Canada at the close of 1926 are more satisfactory than have prevailed at any time since the war. Money has continued plentiful and cheap, and first-class borrowers have had no difficulty throughout the year in having their requirements fully satisfied at favourable rates. The interest rate on high-grade securities is at the lowest point which has been reached since 1915." Mr. Gundy emphasized the fact that the marked reduction in government and municipal financing during 1926 "reveals the fact that the pressure for economy has gradually become effective." His estimate of combined government and municipal issues showed a reduction from a total of \$234,524,476 in 1924 to \$101,215,295 in 1925 and to \$82,280,000 in 1926. These amounts apply only to new borrowings as showing a relative increase in bonded indebtedness. The remaining government and municipal financing was for refunding purposes, much of it at a lower interest rate than that of the maturing bonds. This was notably the case with Dominion Government financing, where maturing bonds carrying a 5½ per cent. coupon rate were replaced by long-term 4½ per cent. issues. Dominion and Provincial Government financing of \$160,000,000, represented \$140,000,000 for refunding, and less than \$20,000,000 of new capital requirements on the part of the provinces. The reduction in the total of Dominion obligations more than offset the increase in provincial borrowing. Of Dominion Government bonds, \$138,000,000 matured during 1926, all payable in the United States. Of the total, \$40,000,000 was refunded in the United States and \$65,000,000 in the Canadian market, while the balance of \$33,000,000 was paid off out of revenues, resulting in a reduction of over \$1,000,000 in interest charges on this last total alone. The Dominion Government borrowings, all at 4½ per cent., consisted of a 20-year issue of \$45,000,000, that sold on a basis of 4.73 per cent.; \$40,000,000 of a ten-year issue, that sold at 4.65 per cent. yield, and \$20,000,000 of a short-term (4-year) bond, that was absorbed by financial institutions without public offerings. Of closely allied borrowing, that of the Canadian National Railways, a total of \$105,000,000 for 1924, had been reduced to

\$35,000,000 in 1925 and to merely \$2,500,000 of a short-term note at 4 per cent. in 1927, virtually representing a banking transaction. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had two issues, of a total of \$32,000,000, one of \$12,000,000 equipment trust bonds, maturing in from one to twelve years, and the other, \$20,000,000 for 20-years. Each issue bore a 4½ per cent. rate.

Prices of Government Bonds. The upward movement in Dominion Government bonds, that had been prevalent during 1925, changed to a slightly downward tendency during 1926. Both the 1933 and 1937 tax-exempt Victory bond issues had reached new high levels in 1925, but in place of 110.00 for the 1937's, the high in 1926 was 109.30, and the high for the 1933's was 106.35 in place of 107.00 in 1925. The 1934 taxable bonds had a high of 104.40 in place of 104.75 in 1925, and 104.90, the record high reached in 1924. On the other hand, the later refunding issues, due in 1940, 1944 and 1946 respectively, remained practically at 1925 levels during 1926, but showed a considerable advance during the first half of 1927, comparing as 100.25 and 100.05 as against 96.90 for 1926. The first half of 1927 also saw an easing off in the tax-exempt Victory issues due in 1933 and 1937, the high of 109.30 for 1926 falling to 108.20 in 1927 for the 1937 issue, and the high of 106.35 in 1926 for the 1933's dropping to a high of 105.20 for 1927. The gradual reduction in the prices of the tax-exempt Victory bonds was partly a reflection of the approach of the redemption period, when the bonds were to be paid off at par, and partly also a readjustment of prices and yields to the two reductions in Income tax schedules that had taken place during 1926 and 1927. These made the tax-exempt privilege of the bonds issued in 1917 and 1918 naturally less attractive, and a lower market level was the response. The following is a comparison of high and low levels for Victory Bonds and War Loans from 1923 up to June 30, 1927, inclusive :

Market Price of Victory Bonds and War Loans

	1924		1925		1926		1927(to June 30)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
War Loan 1931.....	102.30	100.10	102.65	101.95	102.40	100.50	101.95	100.95
War Loan 1937.....	104.10	102.10	104.95	103.80	104.65	102.90	104.20	103.05
Victory Loan 1927...	103.50	102.10	103.15	101.80	102.50	100.08	101.00	99.85
Victory Loan 1933...	106.70	104.25	107.00	105.10	106.35	103.55	105.20	103.85
Victory Loan 1937...	109.00	106.30	110.00	108.20	109.30	106.70	108.20	106.95
Victory Loan 1934...	104.90	102.30	104.75	103.30	104.40	102.70	104.10	103.15
Renewal 1927.....	102.75	101.00	102.40	100.90	101.95	100.10	100.70	100.00
Renewal 1932.....	104.15	101.65	104.10	102.75	103.40	102.00	103.55	102.00
Refunding 1928.....	101.30	99.35	101.30	100.25	101.35	99.85	101.00	100.00
Refunding 1943.....	102.85	99.25	102.90	101.20	102.65	101.10	103.90	102.30
Refunding 1940.....	.....	.....	97.25	95.85	96.90	95.00	100.05	96.60
Refunding 1944.....	.....	.....	97.75	95.15	97.15	95.80	100.10	96.60
Refunding 1946.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.90	95.65	100.25	96.15

FINANCIAL APPOINTMENTS

Name of Company	Office	Appointed	Address
Royal Bank of Canada.....	Vice-President.....	C. E. Neill.....	Montreal
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Director.....	Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna	London, Eng.
		E. R. Peacock.....	London, Eng.
Toronto General Trusts Corp.	Director.....	J. J. Myler.....	Hamilton
Canada Northern Power Corp.	Director.....	N. A. Timmins.....	Montreal
Northern Ontario L & P. Co.	President.....	A. J. Nesbitt.....	Montreal
Montreal Trust Co.....	Director.....	John H. Price, M.C.....	Quebec
Winnipeg Electric Co.....	Director.....	J. B. Coyne.....	Winnipeg

Name of Company	Office	Appointed	Address
Canadian General Securities	V.P. & Gen. Mgr.	Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen	Toronto
Dominion Bank	Director	J. Allan Ross	Toronto
Bank of Montreal	Member Advisory Com. at London	Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal	London, Eng.
Laurentide Co.	Director	J. W. McConnell	Montreal
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Mgr. Montreal Br.	P. C. Stevenson	Ottawa
Imperial Bank	Director	John A. Northway	Toronto
Canada Trust Company	Vice-President	Herbert E. Gates	London
Royal Trust Company	Director	Lt.-Col. Harry Cockshutt	Brantford
Toronto Gen. Trusts Corp.	Director	W. W. Near	Toronto
"	"	Albert E. Matthews	"
Canada Bread Company	Director	Henry F. Gooderham	Toronto
"	"	Dr. J. H. McConnell	"
Bank of Montreal	Asst. Gen. Mgr. in charge, Mexico Branches	Haliburton Weldon	Mexico City
Bank of Nova Scotia	Director	Sydney T. Smith	Winnipeg
"	Asst. Mgr. Head Office	M. K. Pugsley	Glace Bay
Maple Leaf Milling Co.	Director	Mark Bredin	Toronto

The Canadian Stock Exchanges. The year 1926 easily exceeded in activity the previous year, which itself had created a new high record in the volume of sales in the history of the Canadian Stock Exchanges. The Montreal Stock Exchange had transactions in listed stocks covering a total of 6,751,570 shares. The previous record, established in 1925, had been 4,316,636, and prior to that the year 1920 had established the largest total, 4,177,962 shares. Thus the gain in 1926 was over 50 per cent. as compared with the greatest activity in stock exchange transactions that had ever before been experienced. The most active stock on the Montreal board was the common stock of Brazilian Traction Light & Power Company, which provided more than 25 per cent. of the total, with 1,857,259 shares. The second in order, with considerably less than one-half this total, was Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, with 753,578 shares. Canadian Industrial Alcohol was third with 455,236 shares, and Laurentide Company fourth with 415,514. Other highly active securities were those of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, with 252,991 shares; Asbestos Corporation common, 113,834; Brompton Pulp & Paper, 146,701; Canada Steamship Lines preferred, 197,312; Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, 221,202 shares of the old stock, and 317,780 of the new no-par value stock; National Breweries, 345,575; and Winnipeg Electric, 129,262.

According to *The Gazette*, Montreal, 159 listed stocks made their appearance. Of these 92 closed the year with net gains ranging up to 100 points, while only 47 stocks lost ground. That the movement preponderated in gains is indicated by the fact that 23 issues gained 20 points or more, while only nine exceeded 10 points of a decline.

This point was further illustrated by *The Financial Times*, Montreal, which estimated that 50 stocks during the year showed an increase in market valuation of \$176,613,693, or an average of about \$3,500,000 each, while 15 that registered declines lost only \$15,206,032 in value, or an average of \$1,000,000 for each stock. This left the net gain on 65 stocks of \$161,407,661. Of the 50 stocks the aggregate advance shown was 1,078 $\frac{3}{8}$ points, or an average of 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ points for each security, while the 15 stocks declined only 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ points, an average of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ points. Shawinigan Water & Power Company led in gains with an advance of 99 points in its capital stock, from 169 to 268. The next in gains was that of Quebec Power Company, a subsidiary, whose common stock was up 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ points and the preferred 82 points. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. was fourth, with a price appreciation of 70 points, from 182 to 252. Montreal Power was fifth, with a gain of 42 $\frac{1}{8}$ points; Ogilvie common up 40 points; Canadian Oil Companies common, 37; Wayagamack and Canada Steamship Lines preferred, 35 points; Wabasso Cotton Co., 34; Dominion Coal preferred, 31; Canada Bread common, 30. Among the declines were Lake of the Woods common, 22 points; Twin City common, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Canadian Salt, 13; Canadian Connecticut Cottons preferred, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; B. E. Steel 1st preferred, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The leader during 1926 in the increase in market valuation was Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company's gain of \$35,490,840, a total that must be added to the appreciation in market value during 1925 of \$67,027,458, a total gain for

the two years of over \$102,000,000. Montreal Power, as in the previous year, stood second to "Smelters," with an increase of \$27,248,093, which with the 1925 gain of \$41,933,080, made a total appreciation for the two years of over \$69,000,000. Shawinigan was up \$22,770,000 and Brazilian Traction, \$20,915,540. Thus the four leaders represented market gains exceeding \$111,000,000, or nearly 70 per cent. of the total. Other securities that showed impressive advances were those of Canadian Industrial Alcohol, with \$9,600,666; Laurentide Company, \$6,192,000; and Abitibi Power & Paper Company, \$5,250,000. Among the losses exceeding \$1,000,000 each were British Empire Steel 1st preferred, \$4,014,500; Twin City common, \$3,630,000, and Mackay common, \$3,103,530.

The following is the record of sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange for the past eight years in number of shares:

1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
3,865,683	4,177,962	2,068,613	2,910,878	2,091,002	2,886,603	4,316,636	6,751,570

In a review of stock exchange values in 1926 Professor H. Michell, McMaster University, Toronto, declared that the year was remarkable in having seen stocks reach their highest recorded level. "The average of 30 common industrial stocks stood at 124.4 on the last day of December, 1925, and at 138.3 in December, 1923. Since August, 1921, when they stood at 73.1, they have advanced over 96 per cent., or practically doubled in value. Carrying back the record still further they are now 23.6 per cent. in advance of the previous high record of November, 1919, when the average stood at 111.8. Going back 18 years to 1909, the average has slightly more than trebled, it having stood at 44.8 in January of that year . . . The recessions of March and April (1926) although quite violent, soon gave way to another strong upward movement, which carried it up to September. A set-back followed in October, which was far less pronounced in Canada than in the United States. In November occurred a very strong resumption of the rise."

The mining markets during 1926 followed the course of the stock exchanges in showing substantial advances. Eleven of the leading issues rose over \$55,000,000 during the year. The leader was Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, with an advance of \$2.90 per share on the 4,920,000 shares, representing a gain of \$14,268,000. Lake Shore advanced \$6.10 per share, showing an aggregate gain of \$12,200,000 on the 2,000,000 shares outstanding. Teck-Hughes rose \$13,983,955, more than doubling its market value from \$11,887,979, to \$25,871,934. Noranda advanced from \$19,836,900 at the end of 1925, to \$34,056,900 at the end of 1926, a gain of \$14,220,000. Amulet more than doubled its market valuation by an advance of \$4,410,000; Wright-Hargreaves was up \$5,637,500. The only substantial decline was shown by Dome Mines, which dropped \$7,121,227, the market valuation of its stock declining from \$16,750,000 to \$9,628,773 during the year. Premier Mine dropped from \$11,150,000 to \$9,600,000, a decline of \$1,550,000.

Changes in Capital Stock and in Dividend Payments during 1926.

The following is a record of changes in capitalization and in dividends in connection with securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges during 1926, as compiled by *Financial Counsel*:

British-American Oil.—Capital stock split, old \$25 par shares being exchanged for four new no-par shares each.

Loblaw Groceries.—Old common split two for one and new placed on \$1 annual dividend basis.

Massey-Harris Company.—Holders of 241,798 shares of old capital stock received one new preferred and one new common for each two shares held. In 1927 new common stock split four-for-one.

Montreal L. H. & P. Consolidated.—Old capital stock converted into one new share of \$50 par 6 per cent. preferred, and three shares new no-par common. Preferred later redeemed at par, making split virtually three-for-one, with bonus of \$50. New common placed on \$2 dividend basis.

King Edward Hotel Company.—\$100 par common split four-for-one into no-par stock.

Shawinigan W. & P. Co.—Old \$100 par capital stock changed to no-par on four-for-one basis.

Shredded Wheat Company.—Old stock split four-for-one into new no-par, with \$3 dividend rate.

Wayagamack P. & P. Co.—\$100 par shares exchanged into new no-par at 2 for 1.

Western Canada Flour Mills.—Old 28,750 shares of \$100 par changed into 30,000 shares 6½ per cent. cumulative preferred and 150,000 shares no-par common, old holders receiving \$60 par value of preferred and three shares of new common for each old share.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol.—Bonus of 20 per cent. new stock, increasing capital from 800,000 to 969,480 shares.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries.—\$100 par common changed to no-par and amount of common increased by 30,000 shares, which was offered to shareholders at \$25 a share on basis of one-for-two.

Bird & Son, Inc.—8 per cent. cumulative preferred redeemed at 110 and accrued dividend.

Canada Steamship Lines.—Old 7 per cent. preferred replaced by new 6 per cent. preferred and arrears of preferred dividends up to December 31, 1926, liquidated by issue of \$2,500,000 of additional 6 per cent. preferred, increasing amount outstanding from \$12,500,000 to \$15,000,000; common stock of \$100 par changed to no-par. Preferred made callable at \$125 and participating with common on basis of receiving 7 per cent. if common pays \$3 or under per share, and to 8 per cent. if common dividend exceeds \$3.

East Kootenay Power.—Increase authorized of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred from \$750,000 to \$5,000,000 and common from 30,000 to 50,000 shares, no-par.

McColl Bros.—In August, 1926, company reorganized, with issue of \$1,000,000 s. f. cumulative preferred; 90,000 shares no-par common issued; preferred holders having right to exchange on basis of three-for-one. Preferred stock called in June, 1927, at 107½.

Montreal Tramways Company.—Shareholders given right to subscribe to 10,000 additional shares capital stock at \$125, on basis of one-for-five.

Mount Royal Hotel.—Preferred dividend arrears of 28 per cent. to end of 1926, liquidated by payment of \$3 in cash and 25 per cent. in new redeemable scrip; dividend on preferred reduced from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. and payment inaugurated; common changed from \$100 par to no-par.

Page-Hersey Tubes, Ltd.—Old company reorganized with new preferred and no-par common; former at 7 per cent. and latter at \$3 dividend basis.

Port Alfred P. & P. Co.—Preferred increased from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 and common stock doubled through issue of 60,000 shares of no-par at \$25 per share.

Provincial Bank.—Paid-up Capital increased to \$4,000,000 by issue of \$1,000,000 to shareholders at 120.

Quebec Power Co.—Preferred stock offered retirement at 110, with privilege of securing common share for share at same price; authorized common capital increased to \$15,000,000.

Royal Bank of Canada.—Issue of \$5,600,000 additional stock announced, increasing paid-up capital from \$24,400,000 to \$30,000,000, with new stock offered to shareholders at \$200 per share, on basis of about one-for-five.

St. Maurice Valley Corp.—New issue of \$1,200,000 preferred, increasing total to \$8,000,000; increase in authorized common from 150,000 to 500,000 shares of no-par.

Western Grocers Co.—Preferred shareholders for each two shares received one of new preferred and one of new common, with \$5 in cash, while holder of old common, for each six shares, received one of new.

Winnipeg Electric Co.—Increase in authorized preferred from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Wabasso Cotton Co.—Authorized capital stock increased from 35,000 no-par to 105,000 no-par shares, and outstanding stock increased from 35,000 to 52,500, new stock being offered to shareholders at \$60 per share in ratio of one-for-two.

Other Dividend Changes. British American Oil, bonus of 50 cents a share ; Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, bonus of \$3 for first half and \$5 for second half, and regular dividends of 8 per cent. (an increase of 2 per cent.), making total disbursement \$10 per share compared with \$6.50 previous year ; Dominion Bridge, bonus of 2 per cent. ; Dominion Engineering, payment of 6 per cent. in two instalments ; Imperial Oil, bonus of 25 cents ; Ogilvie Flour Mills, bonus of \$5 ; Ontario Steel Products, bonus of 1 per cent. ; Ottawa Traction, bonus of 1 per cent. ; Penmans, bonus of 2 per cent. ; Provincial Paper Mills, bonus of 1 per cent. ; Wabasso Cotton Co., bonus of 50 cents a share ; Abitibi Power & Paper Co. common stock placed on \$5 basis ; Brazilian Traction L. & P. Co. raised from 5 to 6 per cent. ; Brompton P. & P. Co. common placed on \$2 basis ; Canada Bread common (new) placed on initial \$5 basis ; Christie, Brown & Co., initial dividend at rate of \$1.20 ; Montreal L. H. & Power Consolidated, new no-par stock placed on \$2 basis ; McColl Bros. & Co., initial rate of 80 cents ; Mount Royal Hotel Co., 6 per cent rate on preferred ; Northern Mexico Power & Development, preferred on regular 7 per cent. basis and initial dividend of \$1 on common ; Port Hope Sanitary, common dividends initiated at 3 per cent. rate ; Porto Rico Railways, common resumed at 4 per cent. ; Quebec Power Company, common dividend increased to 6 per cent. and later to 7 per cent. ; Wayagamack P. & P. initial dividend on new common at \$3 rate ; Western Canada Flour Mills, initial dividend rate at \$1.40.

Commercial Failures in Canada. Commercial failures continued to show an improvement during 1926, bringing an unbroken record of betterments from 1922 to the end of 1926. The total number, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company, was 2,196 as compared with 2,371 for 1925 ; 2,474 for 1924 ; 3,247 for 1923, and 3,695 for 1922, a decline of just under 1,500 in the four years. The amount of liabilities also continued in a descending scale, showing a decline of nearly \$8,700,000, compared with the 1925 total, and being considerably less than one-half the total of 1922. The record of liabilities for the past five years has been as follows : 1926, \$37,082,882 ; 1925, \$45,767,825 ; 1924, \$64,530,975 ; 1923, \$65,810,382 ; and 1922, \$78,068,959. The number of failures among manufacturers showed the same steady decline : 527 as against 563 for 1925 ; 625 for 1924 ; 792 for 1923, and 857 for 1922. Trading failures were 1,548 as against 1,693 for 1925 ; 1,720 for 1924 ; 2,319 for 1923, and 2,717 for 1922.

Financial Incidents. A rather notable case came before the Canadian courts in 1926. Joseph Xavier Hearst, a promoter, who was President, Manager and Treasurer of Hearst Music Publishers, Limited, of Winnipeg, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary on being found guilty of making false entries, making false statements, theft and false pretences. The case came up in connection with the floatation of shares of the Hearst Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000.

At Ottawa, Hon. Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P., unsuccessfully sought to have the House concur in a resolution he proposed that the same measure of relief be granted those who suffered loss through the failure of the Farmers' Bank as had been granted to those who lost through the Home Bank failure.

A group of Canadians, prominent in financial and industrial circles, secured control of Canadian Vickers, Limited, from the English parent company. The group included James Playfair, James Richardson, Frank Ross, Noah A. Timmins, Victor Drury and Senator Donat Raymond.

The Financial Post Toronto, estimated in its issue of April 1st, 1927, that Canadian Trust Companies had over one billion dollars of estates under administration, the total on Dec. 31, 1926, being \$1,046,117,537, as compared with \$978,223,929 at the end of 1925.

Canadian Pacific Railway shareholders in May, 1927, authorized an issue of \$75,000,000 of new common stock at such times and under such terms as the directors should decide—an increase from \$260,000,000 to \$335,000,000.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture urged sweeping changes in the Canadian Bank Act, one of which was permission for the establishment of local banks with a capitalization of \$35,000, and the inauguration of a national bank similar to the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States. The memorandum which formed the report of the Committee was the work of A. E. Darby, of the Economic Research Department of the Council. Mr. Darby disarms criticism of radical intentions by stating in his first paragraph that "the deliberate adoption of any new and revolutionary system of banking need not be anticipated."

At the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association at Edmonton on Sept. 20 and 21, 1926, George H. Smith, the President, expressed the opinion that "the last thing the Western farmer needs is more credit." In dealing with proposals for Rural Credits, Mr. Smith declared that "if further Government systems be set up, the old-established lending institutions, which have fully provided the credit required since many years prior to Confederation, are quite satisfied they can compete in rates of interest as well as in all other respects, provided they be given fair play."

A keen struggle took place between the Montreal civic authorities and the Montreal Board of Trade early in 1927, over the purchase by the City of the Montreal Water & Power Co. at a price between \$4,000,000 and \$4,500,000 above what had been paid a few months previously by a syndicate (on a basis then of \$85 a share). The Board of Trade finally succeeded in blocking arbitration proceedings, and the city thereupon voted to hand over the property again to the group concerned in the negotiations. The case involved court proceedings, a libel suit against *The Standard*, Montreal, and appeals to the Provincial Premier to intervene. The chief objection raised by the Board of Trade was that the price to be paid was excessive, and provided an undue profit to the syndicate concerned.

INSURANCE IN CANADA IN 1926

The writing of Life insurance in Canada continued to show new high records year after year, and the year 1926 proved no exception. According to preliminary figures issued by the Superintendent of Insurance, G. D. Finlayson, the growth of new business in Canada during the year was \$797,940,009, a new high record for a single year, and running nearly \$86,000,000 ahead of the total for 1925, which itself had created a new record, exceeding the previous high of \$641,778,095 established in 1920. The increase of 1926 over 1925 represents about 12½ per cent. The gain in 1926 brought the total amount of insurance in force in Canada to \$4,609,902,248, a net gain of more than \$415,000,000 over the total at the end of 1925, which stood at \$4,159,019,848, and \$846,000,000 ahead of the 1924 total of \$3,763,996,472.

Several features stand forth in the impressive results achieved in 1926. One is the remarkable growth from a comparative standpoint in the writing of life insurance in recent years. As compared with the 1926 total of life business in force, there was just over \$100,000,000, or one-forty-sixth in 1881, 45 years ago. During 1888 the total passed \$200,000,000; four years later, 1902, the aggregate was \$508,000,000. In 1912 the total exceeded one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) for the first time; the two

billion mark was reached in 1919 ; and this had been doubled by 1925. The growth, indeed, is a matter of geometric rather than arithmetic progression. One Canadian life company whose total had passed \$1,000,000,000, anticipated with confidence that this would be doubled in the following four years—that is would add \$1,000,000,000—and that this figure of \$2,000,000,000 would be increased by a similar amount, and become \$4,000,000,000 in the following four or five years—the rate of growth thus being doubled.

Canadian, British and Foreign Life Companies. Canadian life companies in 1926 continued to maintain their leadership over British and Foreign competitors in the writing of business in this country. Back in 1875 Canadian companies' total was less than half that of foreign companies, and little more than that of British companies, but the gain to an outstanding supremacy had been rapid and pronounced. In 1924 Canadian companies wrote \$391,000,000 against \$199,000,000 by foreign companies ; in 1925, Canadian companies' total was \$443,000,000 as against \$243,000,000, while in 1926 the Canadian total was \$515,000,000, up \$72,000,000, as against a gain of \$16,000,000 by foreign companies to \$266,000,000.

Taking insurance in force the total for Canadian companies in 1925 was \$2,672,989,676 as against \$1,377,464,924 for foreign companies. The totals for 1926 were : Canadian companies, \$2,979,652,730, compared with \$1,377,064,924 for foreign organizations. The following tables indicate the marked progress of the Canadian companies over their competitors, both in new business for the year, and total insurance in force :

		Premium Income	Net Assurance Paid For	Assurance in Force
Canadian Companies,	1926.....	\$166,430,720	\$793,085,251	4,298,666,041
"	1925.....	145,924,473	663,806,271	3,722,569,189
British	" 1926.....	3,912,804	16,042,800	111,375,288
"	" 1925.....	4,121,230	17,118,928	108,565,248
Foreign	" 1926.....	53,098,709	266,568,498	1,518,874,230
"	" 1925.....	47,759,652	251,077,335	1,377,464,924

Other comparisons work out thus for the five years, 1922-26

Year	Prem. Income	Death Claims	Ratio Lapsed or Surr'd to New Policies
1922.....	\$106,886,700	\$18,950,581	52.5 per cent.
1923.....	117,813,071	21,040,421	47.3 "
1924.....	129,495,331	20,683,932	44.3 "
1925.....	145,480,207	22,911,276	51.1 "
1926.....	159,890,614	26,781,585	47.4 "

Foreign Business of Canadian Companies. One of the features of the business of Canadian life companies is the rapid increase in business written in outside countries. In 1925 this was close to one-half the total written by these companies in Canada, and in 1926 it had passed the half-way mark, comparing as \$277,000,000 to \$515,000,000. By 1927 the total insurance carried by Canadian companies outside was not quite one-half that of domestic assurances in force (\$1,319,013,311 to \$2,979,652,730), but it was rapidly reaching this point. In the case of some Canadian companies foreign business had outstripped domestic. The Sun Life in 1926 showed \$153,857,606 of foreign to \$67,092,643 of Canadian, and out of its total in force, \$1,166,292,676, nearly two-thirds, or \$764,159,889 was foreign, and \$402,132,787 domestic. The Canada Life wrote \$37,474,169 of ordinary business in Canada, and \$49,063,053 outside, and of its total in force of ordinary, \$277,226,200 was domestic, and \$246,290,505 foreign.

The total amount of business written by Canadian companies, and by British and Foreign companies in Canada in 1926 was \$909,304,187, as compared with \$807,079,035 in 1925. The grand totals for the three groups for the year, and the assurances in force, compare as follows :—

	For Year	Total in Force
Canadian Companies.....	[\$605,221,893	\$2,279,632,730
British "	17,779,506	111,375,288
Foreign "	286,302,788	1,518,874,230

Fire Insurance in Canada. Ratio of fire losses to premiums steadily declined since 1922, and the 1926 figure of 49.2 was well below the 53.0 of 1925; 58.8 of 1924, 63.52 of 1923, and the high of 68.92 per cent. established in 1922.

The total amount of risk in Canada for all companies established a new record, exceeding \$8,000,000,000, up nearly \$500,000,000 over 1925, as the following comparisons show:

	Net Premiums	Net Amount at Risk	Net Losses	Loss Ratio
Canadian Companies.....	\$ 7,426,325	\$1,216,415,100	\$ 3,359,443	45.25
British ".....	25,219,392	4,035,756,557	11,884,838	47.16
Foreign ".....	19,927,284	2,793,265,439	10,472,962	52.62
Totals for 1926.....	\$52,573,001	\$8,045,437,096	\$25,717,243	49.60
" " 1925.....	51,040,075	7,583,297,679	26,943,089	52.82

During 1922-1926 fire insurance compared thus along various lines:

	Net Premiums	Net Amount at Risk	Net Losses Incurred
1922.....	\$48,168,310	\$6,348,637,436	\$32,848,020
1923.....	51,169,250	6,806,937,041	32,142,494
1924.....	49,837,840	7,220,431,096	29,247,430
1925.....	51,040,075	7,583,297,679	26,943,089
1926.....	52,573,001	8,045,437,096	25,717,243

Fraternal Insurance. The chief event among fraternal societies in 1926 was the absorption of the Canadian Order of Home Circle by the Independent Order of Foresters, which went into effect on Sept. 1st. The Home Circle had a membership at the time of 4,500, making the total after the consolidation, 160,000. The Home Circle's assets were valued at \$1,500,000, bringing the total for the I.O.F. to \$40,000,000, including surplus and special reserve of \$2,000,000. The total number of Courts in Canada was 3,700. This amalgamation followed closely on the taking over of the Ancient Order of United Workmen by the I. O. F.

The Report of the I. O. F. for 1926 showed insurance in force of \$149,714,086, an increase of about \$587,000. The Company paid out to members and their beneficiaries \$3,585,140. Two-thirds of the Order's business was carried on outside of Canada.

Insurance Incidents. The Sun Life Assurance Co. absorbed the Cleveland Life Insurance Company, with head office in Cleveland, Ohio. This Company had assets of nearly \$7,000,000, and insurance in force of \$38,000,000. This step marked further progress in the expansion of the Sun Life in the United States. A licence was granted for it to transact business in the State of Massachusetts.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company gave the placing of \$130,000,000 of fire insurance to Willis Faber & Co., generally regarded as the largest insurance account in Canada.

At the 1926 Session of the Ontario Legislature an amendment was made to The Ontario Insurance Act, 1924, by which trade unions having assurance or benefit funds for the benefit of their own members exclusively, were not required or entitled to be licensed as insurers.

The Ninth Annual Conference of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada was held in Victoria from Sept. 21 to 25, 1926.

At the Sixth Annual Convention of the Ontario Fire and Casualty Insurance Agents' Association in October, 1926, R. Leighton Foster, Superintendent of Insurance for Ontario, declared that within the previous year automobile insurance rates had been thoroughly purged from unfair discrimination.

At the close of 1926, H. C. Hatch, President of the Gooderham and Worts distillery, was insured for exactly \$1,000,000 on behalf of the Company, in the Mutual Life of Canada, and at the same time Mr. Hatch took out a policy of \$200,000 in the Imperial Life.

According to the first statement issued by the T. Eaton Life Insurance Co. early in 1927, covering the first year of offering insurance to the public in addition to its own employes, the total amount written (in 1926) was \$3,121,823, bringing the total amount in force to \$9,298,991.

After a struggle that lasted for several weeks during the 1927 Session, a private Bill introduced into Parliament on behalf of the Sun Life Assurance Co. was withdrawn. The Bill was intended to clear up the question as to whether the Company could issue additional capital stock making a total of \$4,000,000, provided this was not issued as a stock dividend or a bonus. The Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, G. D. Finlayson, claimed that the Company's authorized capital was only \$2,000,000, on the ground that the balance had been authorized for casualty business, which department had been dropped. Other clauses in the Bill provided for the split in the stock ten for one, and that at least two-thirds the shareholders must be British subjects and domiciled in Canada. It was claimed that an attempt had been made to secure control in the United States, and bidding for the Company's stock rose as high as \$1,600 a share.

Arrangements were made for re-entry of the Canada Life Assurance Company into New York State.

By the beginning of 1927, T. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company, had completed 50 years with that organization.

The Royal Bank of Canada in 1926 took out a policy of \$7,000,000 with the Sun Life, said to be the largest policy ever written in Canada.

A judgment was rendered by Chief Justice Meredith on April 7, 1927, at Osgoode Hall, declaring that while it was not a crime to take one's own life, in such a case insurance could not be collected. The judgment arose out of the claim for \$25,000 insurance by relatives of the late William Raymond Moor, president of the Lang Shirt Company, whose death took place on Dec. 17, 1925. The judgment held that as the assured had taken his own life the insurance companies were not liable for the payment of the policies.

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, held in Toronto on Nov. 19, 1926, the following officers were elected: President, T. G. McConky, Canada Life; First Vice-President, T. A. Dark, Excelsior Life; Second Vice-President, W. H. Somerville, Mutual Life; Honorary Secretary, H. R. Stephenson, Crown Life.

Insurance Appointments

Name of Company	Position	Appointed	Address
Canadian Indemnity Co.	Mgr. Casualty Dept.	J. C. Ratchford	Winnipeg
"	Mgr. Fire Dept.	Ont. R. T. Robinson	"
Commercial Union Assurance Co.	Manager for Canada	John Holroyde	Winnipeg
"	Mgr. for Man. & Sask.	N. J. Black	"
Confederation Life Association	Director	Arthur F. White	Toronto
"	Vice-Pres. and Dir.	C. S. Macdonald	Toronto
Crown Life Insurance Co.	Director	C. E. Neill	Montreal
"	Director	H. D. Burnes	Toronto
"	President	John A. Kent	"
"	Director	C. W. Somers	"
"	Director	F. Erichsen Brown	"
"	Secretary	John S. Stevens	"
"	Actuary	F. W. Hill, F.A.S.	"
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.	Supervisor for Sask.	C. V. Smith	Regina
Dominion Life Assurance Co.	Mgr. Montreal Div.	Robert Rousso	Montreal
Manufacturers' Life	Asst. Secretary	R. E. Dowsett	Toronto
Metropolitan Life	Asst. Gen. Mgr.		
"	Canadian H.O.	James Judge	Calgary
"	Supervisor, Indust. Hygiene	Hon. Dr. H. Béland	Ottawa
National Life Assurance Co.	Manager	Frederick Sparling	Toronto
North-West Fire Insurance Co.	Director	N. J. Breen	Winnipeg
North American Life	Dir. Field Service	J. A. McCamus	Toronto
Northern Life Assurance Co.	Director	Frank A. McCormick	London
Ontario Equitable Life	Manager, B.C.	C. E. Mooney	Vancouver
"	Director	Ralph Locke	Montreal
Sovereign Life Assurance Co.	President	Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn	Toronto
"	1st Vice-President	W. H. Carter	Winnipeg
Sun Life Assurance Co.	Director	C. E. Neill	Montreal
"	Director	J. W. McConnell	Montreal
Union Assurance Co.	Mgr. Canadian Br.	H. F. Roden	Montreal
Wellington Fire Insurance Co.	President	W. A. Denton	Toronto

LITERATURE, HISTORY, ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA

By

William Arthur Deacon

Progress of
Canadian
Literature;
Prizes
and
Honours

The widespread interest in the work of native authors that marked 1925 was intensified in 1926, when a large number of Canada's senior authors issued books, and an unprecedented amount of younger talent was in evidence. Poetry has been the most notable of Canada's literary products, and the quantity and quality issued in 1926 made that year a record one. In both prose and verse, it was apparent that many new and virile writers were at work; and when, at the beginning of 1927, prizes and honours were bestowed freely upon Canadian authors, there was general satisfaction. The national literary movement, started in 1921, continued to be healthy and increasingly strong, and the severest of its critics have to admit that the best of its fruits were very good. On the foundation in 1925, of the Lorne Pierce Gold Medal "for distinguished service to Canadian literature," donated by Dr. Pierce and awarded by the Royal Society of Canada, Charles G. D. Roberts was fittingly selected to be its first recipient in May, 1926, the second annual award going to Duncan Campbell Scott a year later with equal propriety.

The most popular win of the year 1927, was the capture of *The Atlantic Monthly's* novel prize of \$10,000 against a field of over 1,100 entrants by Mazo de la Roche, a young author of Canadian birth who had been writing sincere and distinguished fiction for some years, *Jalna*, the winning story, being her fourth book and third novel. It is a realistic narrative of an English family settled on the shore of Lake Ontario, with a fine mingling of humour and pathos. Her *Delight*, issued a few months previously, is a light, whimsical novel about an English immigrant dining-room girl in a small town Ontario hotel—a charming and original piece of work. Her fellow authors expressed their appreciation in the form of presentations and complimentary banquets; and the city of Toronto made her a gift of silver.

The annual prizes provided by the Provincial Government of Quebec, totalling \$5,000, and popularly known as "the David Awards," continued to be given as usual. Quebec set aside the further annual sum of \$6,000 to be given as twelve prizes of \$500 each for the best studies in Canadian history for the year. In the first contest closed in 1926, only seven of these prizes were awarded, the winners in order of merit being M. Jean Delalande, Montreal, for *The Sovereign Council of New France*; Irene Moore, Regina,

for *De La Vérendrye*; Dorothy Heneker, Montreal, for *La Tenure Seigneurial au Canada*; Dr. A. Vallee, Quebec, for *Sazarin*; C. S. Blue, Ottawa, for *Alexander McKenzie*; S. Martin, Ottawa, for *Pierre Boucher*; J. N. Fauteux, Montreal, for *L'Industrie Sous Le Régime Français*.

Professor H. Ashton of the University of British Columbia was awarded a medal by L'Académie Française for his book *Lettres de Mme. de la Fayette et de Gilles Ménage*. In a contest for short stories held by *MacLean's Magazine*, in the Spring of 1927, the following prizes were awarded: Lillian Beynon Thomas, Winnipeg, \$500; R. V. Gery, North Battleford, \$250; Mazo de la Roche, Toronto, and Leslie McFarlane, Haileybury, \$125 each. The Jardine Prize of \$100 for a poem went to Nathaniel A. Benson, an undergraduate of the University of Toronto. T. M. Morrow of Montreal won the General Prize of the Poetry Society of Louisiana. It was announced in June 1927, that Isabel Ecclestone MacKay, who had won first prize in the All-Canadian play contest of the I.O.D.E. of the previous year, was the winner of the 3rd prize of \$250 in a contest for a three-act play conducted by the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Canadian Authors Association was held at Vancouver Aug. 5, 6, and 7, 1926, and was attended by over a hundred delegates, representing a membership of 661. The Presidential address by Dr. W. T. Allison was mainly directed to rebutting the criticism that Canadian Book Week was a scheme for indiscriminate advertising on behalf of Canadian books. He explained that the aim was educational, and was intended to remedy the situation of not one-half of one per cent. of the population being able to name ten Canadian authors, past or present, who had achieved international fame. He spoke of the necessity of instructing children in the schools upon the worthy literature that Canada had produced. He proposed, in the interests of the authors, that the annual output be curtailed. The special committee again brought in its report that it had not been successful in having the licensing clauses deleted from the Copyright Bill; and again the authors registered a vigorous protest at interference with their property rights in their own creations by the publishers under Government sanction. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. T. Allison; Secretary, Watson Kirkconnell; Treasurer, Robert Watson; President French Section, Hon. Cyrille Delâge; Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. MacMechan, Halifax; Judge Adjudor Rivard, Quebec; Edmond Montet and B. K. Sandwell, Montreal; Dr. E. E. Price, Ottawa; Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts, Toronto; Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, London; Dr. A. W. Crawford, Winnipeg; W. A. MacLeod, Regina; W. E. Edmonds, Edmonton; Mrs. Flos Jewell Williams, Calgary; Percy Gomery, Vancouver, and Donald A. Fraser, Victoria.

At its seventh Annual Convention, held in Ottawa, June 28, 29, and 30, 1927, The Canadian Authors' Association was welcomed

by Lloyd Roberts, President of the local Branch, and listened to interesting discussions on Methods in Novel Writing, and Conscious Canadianism in Literature. While the Copyright Committee reported, as in previous years, that it was hoped the Act might be remedied at the coming Session of Parliament, Hon. Fernand Rinfret, a member of the Association and Secretary of State, speaking at the annual dinner, expressed himself as in entire sympathy with the demands of the authors, and promised to make the early revision of the Copyright Act, which was unacceptable to the Berne Convention or to Canadian authors in its present state, his especial business. In a generous tribute to Canadian authors in general Mr Rinfret said: "Our writers have done much in the upbuilding of Canada, and this when it required heroism to write, or even to dream of writing." On behalf of the Montreal Branch, Mr. B. K. Sandwell announced the winners of the short story competition that was open to all comers. The \$100 prize donated by E. W. Beatty, K.C., was won by Miss Gertrude Macaulay Sutton; and the \$50 prize offered by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor went to T. M. Morrow. On his retirement, after two years as President, Professor W. T. Allison was presented with a framed picture by the Winnipeg artist, Walter J. Phillips, in recognition of his unselfish and wise labours on behalf of the Association. The following officers were elected: Charles G. D. Roberts, President; Judge Fabre Surveyer, senior and active Vice-President; Dr. E. A. Hardy, Treasurer; Lieut.-Col. G. E. Marquis, President, French Section. The selection of a Secretary was postponed.

The American Library Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, June 20 to 25. Toronto was chosen for the 1927 conference upon the invitation of the Toronto Public Library Board, the Ontario Minister of Education and the University of Toronto. Dr. George H. Locke presided at all general sessions, having been elected to the presidency at the semi-centennial meeting of the Association held at Atlantic City, N.J., in 1926.

About 2,000 were present at the Toronto conference, including a large number of Canadians, several from Great Britain and one visitor from the Vatican Library, Rome. The University of Toronto was the principal meeting centre. A general session was held in Convocation Hall each evening with one exception, and the mornings and afternoons were devoted to sectional meetings and to conferences of affiliated organizations. Attractive social events were provided by the Minister of Education and the City of Toronto. One general session took the form of a Canadian evening. Dr. W.L. Grant, of Upper Canada College, gave an address, music was furnished by the Hart House String Quartet, and through the courtesy of Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, Montreal, two groups of Canadian folklore songs were sung by the Bytown Troubadours in lumbermen's costume, under the direction of M. Marchand.

Canadian and British speakers at the general sessions included: the Rev. Canon Cody, Sir Robert Falconer, Dr. George H. Locke,

T. W. Banton, Toronto; Col. J. M. Mitchell, Dunfermline, Scotland, and Dr. E. E. Lowe, Leicester, England. American visitors on the general programmes were: Dean W. F. Russell, Columbia University, New York; W. W. Bishop, Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. E. Rush, Indianapolis, Ind.; and E. C. Richardson, Fred. Telford and Louise O. Latimer, Washington, D.C.

Canadians taking part on important sectional programmes included the Rev. Dr. D. M. Solandt, United Church of Canada; W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, Ontario, who had been elected Canadian Representative on the Library and Adult Education Board of the Association at the semi-centennial meeting in 1926; Mary J. L. Black, Fort William; Mary S. Saxe, Westmount, Quebec; Dr. B. K. Sandwell, Montreal; Hon. Martin Burrell and Miss A. A. Masson, Ottawa; N. Van Patten, Kingston; Fred. Landon, London; and Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, Hector Charlesworth, Wilson MacDonald, E. J. Hathaway, Winifred Barnstead, Lillian H. Smith, Dorothy A. Thompson, Dorothy Dingle and Annie Millar, Toronto.

On Oct. 28, 1926, a strong delegation representing the magazine publishers of Canada, supported by labour, authors, booksellers and various manufacturing interests, appeared before the Advisory Tariff Board, Ottawa, to ask relief from the peculiar disadvantages under which the publishers of Canadian magazines found themselves relatively to their American competitors. The delegation said:

Possibly no other industry in Canada is similarly situated. All raw materials—paper, ink, engraving, art work, etc.—are subject to sales tax and heavy duties ranging from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. (with the exception of newspaper presses which enter Canada duty free). We are taxed, super-taxed and sales-taxed to the extent of many thousands of dollars annually on this raw material and plant equipment, while the United States publisher brings his finished product into Canada free of all duties and import taxes. On the grounds of common justice to the Canadian publishing industry, as well as on national grounds, we ask that these artificial handicaps be removed so that we may compete with foreign publishers in our own market on an equal basis.

It was pointed out that over 300 American periodicals were circulated in the Dominion, and of the leading 25 alone, about 200,000,000 copies came in annually, representing some \$7,000,000 direct loss to Canadian industry, there being no tariff on foreign periodicals as they were supposed to be educational and cultural; although it was well-known that many of those entering this country were neither. It was further pointed out that American magazines most widely circulated in Canada were composed of from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. of advertising matter, which, if it came into the country in any other form—as in catalogues or circulars—would be taxed at the rate of 25 cents a pound, but when bound in magazines entered free with the result that products of American manufacture, advertised in those magazines, had an enormous advantage over similar products manufactured in Canada, which meant a steady drain of Canadian money into the United States to the detriment of Canada as a whole, and particularly

Canadian manufacturing industries. There were in Canada, at the end of 1926, 16 English magazines and 4 French, with a capital investment of \$1,500,000, an annual turnover of \$2,225,000 of which \$1,100,000 was spent on raw materials, with an aggregate of 450,000 subscribers, and 1,200 employed in the industry. The Chairman of the Board, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, explained that the Board did not make tariffs, and said he would submit the matter to the Minister of Finance. Some of the Canadian publishers advocated a tax of 15 cents a pound on all advertising in foreign periodicals, not including British, or 10 cents a pound on the total weight of the magazine. Others proposed that the Government remove the duty imposed on raw materials imported by Canadian publishers. In the absence of unanimity of the applicants on this point nothing was done by the Government.

That book-making had ceased to be a mere business in Canada, and had become an art was graphically shown at the Booksellers' Convention held in Toronto in June, 1927, Miss Norah Thompson, Book Advisor of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., lectured on *Why Not Beautiful Books?* She was also responsible for the competition in which Messrs. A. H. Robson, Ivor Lewis and Major Annand selected the most beautiful and best made books of Canadian manufacture from the products of all the Canadian publishing houses. Those chosen were as follows: *A Canadian Art Movement*, Macmillan Company; *Lyrics of Earth*, Musson Book Company; *The Chopping Bee*, Musson Book Company; *Poems of Duncan Campbell Scott*, McClelland & Stewart; *The Miracle Songs of Jesus*, Ryerson Press; *Chez Nous*, McClelland & Stewart; *Toy Ships*, Graphic Publishers; *Romantic Canada*, Macmillan Company; *Poteen*, Graphic Publishers; *Indian Days in the Canadian Rockies*, Macmillan Company; *A Canadian Manor and its Seigneurs*, Macmillan Company. Out of the eleven books chosen, six were published in 1926, showing the rapidity with which Canadian books were improving in quality of workmanship. The Graphic Publishers, Ottawa, was announced as a new concern devoted to the radical policy of publishing nothing but books of Canadian authorship and manufacture; McLean & Smithers and Irwin & Gordon, Limited, were two new importing publishers in Toronto.

The regretted death of Sir John S. Willison, the distinguished author of *Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party*, is noted elsewhere in this volume. Francis Sherman, a native of New Brunswick, whose poetry was chiefly known through his pamphlets, died in Montreal, June 17, 1926. His one book of verse, *Matins*, was published in Boston in 1896. The death was recorded on Aug. 20, 1926, of the Hon. Stanley Weir, D.C.L., author of *O Canada*, besides numerous legal works. On Nov. 3, 1926, Canada lost one of her outstanding writers in Robert Kirkland Kernighan, better known as "The Khan," who passed away in his 70th year at his home at Rockton, Ontario. The best known of his many books was *The Khan's Canticles*, (1896), and his daily contributions

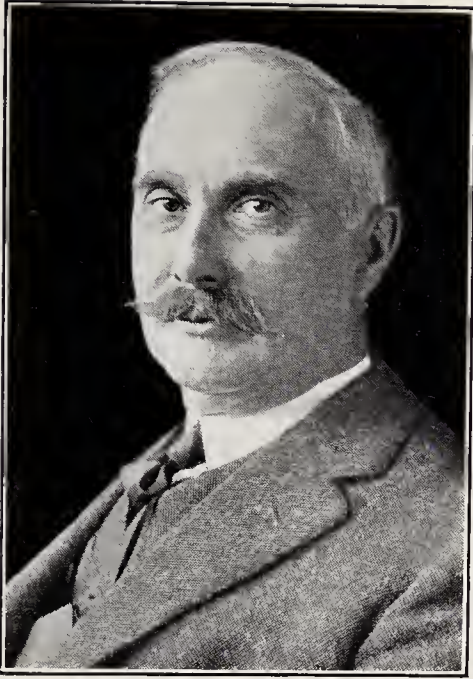
to *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, on the joys of country life won him a wide and appreciative audience during his later years. On May 10, 1926, Dr. Albert Durrant Watson, poet and humanist passed away. Agnes Maule Machar, poet and authoress, another Canadian senior writer, died in her native city of Kingston, Jan. 24, 1927, on the day following her 90th birthday. As a writer she was widely-known through her *Story of Old Kingston* and similar works. She bequeathed the sum of \$3,000 toward the establishment of a home for women who were engaged in earning their living and were without sufficient means to support themselves. The death of the eminent Canadian scholar, Dr. George Byron Gordon, in February, 1927, was a distinct loss to science. His anthropological and archaeological studies had brought him fame through his discoveries in the Maya culture of Central America and his association with the British Museum in directing excavation at Ur of the Chaldees. His published work was particularly important as a contribution to the great Maya culture which flourished in Central America centuries before the coming of the white man. The passing of Walter R. Nursey, author of *Isaac Brock*, was announced on Mar. 14, 1927, at the age of eighty-three.

The Montreal Arts and Letters Club was inaugurated Nov. 11, 1926, under the presidency of Mrs. Rose MacMillan, when R. L. Calder, K.C., made a felicitous address. In May, 1927, the University of British Columbia established a Lectureship of Canadian Literature, which was offered to and accepted by Charles G. D. Roberts. The majority of Canadian Universities had been giving at least superficial courses in Canadian literature for some years, but this was the first time a native writer of the eminence of Dr. Roberts had been asked to give instruction.

Wilson MacDonald, founder of the Poetry Society of Canada in 1925, was elected its President in May, 1927, for the ensuing year. with Dr. E. J. Pratt taking his place as Honorary Vice-President, Professor R. M. MacIver, for twelve years Professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto, was appointed in 1927 to the Chair in that subject at Columbia University, New York ; and Miss Mazo de la Roche was elected to complete his term as President of the P. E. N. Club.

From Feb. 11 to Apr. 12, 1927, the University of Toronto offered an Extension Course of ten lectures on the Making, Publishing and Selling of Books. Another evidence of the increased activity in literary matters was the establishment in 1926 of the Literary Section of *Saturday Night*, under William Arthur Deacon as Literary Editor, to be a magazine supplement to the parent paper on the lines of the *New York Times* Book Review, this being the first periodical of the class to appear in Canada.

On Mar. 31, 1927, the Executive Committee of the National Council of Women, in session at Ottawa, went on record as favouring the appointment of a board of censors for literature similar to the



GEORGE H. LOCKE, B.A., PH.D.
President
The American Library Association,
1927-28



HENRY SPROAT, LL.D, F.R.I.B.A.,
P.R.A., President,
The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts,
1927



MAZO DE LA ROCHE
Distinguished Canadian Writer
Whose Novel "Jalna" won the *Atlantic
Monthly's* prize of \$10,000,
1927



W. O. CARSON
Canadian Representative on The
Library and Adult Education
Board of The American Library
Association

ones employed in connection with moving picture films. The Government took no action.

The year 1926 was quite unique in the annals of Canadian poetry, the record of 1893 being far overshot—mainly by reason of the fact that most of the distinguished poets who made that year notable published complete or definite editions during 1926. *The Complete Poems* of Duncan Campbell Scott represent his forty years of brilliant effort, and confirmed his position as one of Canada's greatest poets. He also re-edited and brought out, under the title of *Lyrics of Earth*, the poems of Archibald Lampman in such a manner as to enhance their value. Charles G. D. Roberts published *Vagrant of Time*, a small collection intended to epitomize his life and art. William Henry Drummond's *Complete Poems* were issued for the first time in a one-volume edition; and Tom MacInnes republished his more popular work under the title *Roundabout Rhymes*. *The Collected Works of Charles Mair*, Canada's most senior living poet,* edited by John W. Garvin, appeared as Vol. XIV of the *Master Works of Canadian Authors*. Mr. Garvin also published the first (decennial) revised edition of his anthology, *Canadian Poets*, now the leading work of its kind. A smaller, but noteworthy anthology called *The Voice of Canada* was compiled by A. M. Stephen. Virna Sheard's *Candle Flame* was a fine contribution. Among the junior group, the widely acclaimed success of the year was the virile volume, *Out of the Wilderness*, which raised its author, Wilson MacDonald, at once to a foremost position. E. J. Pratt's *Titans* was an almost unparalleled imaginative achievement; and Lloyd Roberts' *Along the Ottawa* indicated his increased power and delicacy in verse. A new translation of the whole of Goethe's *Faust* and related poems, into English verse that preserves the original meters was a splendid piece of writing by Professor W. H. van der Smissen, indicating the ripest scholarship.

Professor R. M. MacIver issued a masterly work in the realm of political science, entitled *The Modern State*, particularly valuable for the chapters in which he conducted a profound inquiry into the feasible limits of state control of the individual. The book is original and as sound as it is thorough. In 1926, to celebrate the 60 years of Confederation, the *Makers of Canada* series, published twenty years before, was thoroughly re-edited and in part re-written under the general editorship of Principal W. L. Grant. For instance, *The Winning of the West* is told in the new Vol. X in connection with the lives of Strathcona and Van Horne; and Sir John Willison concluded his story of *Sir Wilfrid Laurier*. Drastic changes were made to incorporate the research of historical students during the last two decades. The lives of William Lyon Mackenzie and Bishop Laval were dropped, and the latter replaced by a new biography by Abbé H. A. Scott. A group of younger historians, including Professors W. P. M. Kennedy, A. L. Burt, C. B. Sissons, and Brigadier-General E. A. Cruickshank, were employed with

*Note: The regrettable death of Charles Mair occurred as *The Review* goes to press.

good effect; and L. J. Burpec's *Encyclopaedia of Canadian History* was considerably enlarged.

Professor W. Stewart Wallace's *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* patterned on the *National Dictionary of Biography*, is the best thing of its kind yet published in Canada. It contains 2,000 very brief "lives," only eminent persons who are dead being included. The Champlain Society continued its good work by publishing Vol. III, Part 1, of the *Select British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812*, edited by William Wood and covering that part of the conflict that included the Battle of Lundy's Lane. The Dominion Archives furnished a much-needed *Catalogue of Pictures, including Paintings, Drawings, and Prints in the Public Archives of Canada* with introduction and notes by James F. Kenney, and also supplied a descriptive volume useful to historical students covering the items acquired in *The Northcliffe Collection*, recently presented to Canada by Sir Leicester Harmsworth as a memorial to his brother, the late Rt. Hon. Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe. The Archives further issued a most valuable two-volume work by Dr. Adam Shortt containing *Documents relating to the Canadian currency, exchange and finance during the French period*.

Other historical works include *Early Days in Upper Canada: Letters of John Langton from the Backwoods of Upper Canada and the Audit Office of the Province of Canada*, edited by his son, W. A. Langton, which gives a vivid description of actual pioneer conditions a century ago; a valuable study of the establishment of government in Upper Canada in the form of a biography, *The Life of John Graves Simcoe, First Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada*, by Hon. William Renwick Riddell; and in *The Canadian Scene*, Hector Charlesworth offered some more delightful essays, political and historical, of permanent worth. A book of especial interest and charm was produced in M. O. Hammond's *Canadian Footprints*, which in picture and story conducted the reader to a large number of monuments and historical places, and rehearsed the events that make them remembered. C. H. J. Snider, well-known as a student of Canada's naval history, wrote, in *The Story of the Nancy and other Eighteen-Twelvers*, a number of tales that, being founded on fact, belong to history rather than to fiction. A worthy record of the activities of the famous Royal Montreal Regiment in the Great War (14th Battalion, C.E.F.) was compiled and edited by R. C. Featherstonhaugh, and carries a foreword by Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, v.c., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. This unit, composed of French and English volunteers, did much to create *esprit de corps* in the Canadian army, and the book contains exceptionally full accounts of actual conditions at the front. Capt. S. C. Bennett, m.c., also supplied a splendid memoir of *The 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1914-1919*.

The picturesque Province of Quebec is beautifully and intimately described in an excellent travel book, *The Spell of French*

Canada, by Professor Frank Oliver Call. Also the Quebec Historic Monuments Commission published a very fine work of self-explanatory title, *Ancient Manors and Old Homes of the Province of Quebec*, by Pierre Georges Roy. An unique service to the Dominion was performed by John Murray Gibbon in selecting and translating into singable English verse many French *chansons*, which were published with music by Geoffrey O'Hara and Oscar O'Brien in a volume called *Canadian Folk Songs (Old and New)*, which gained immediate popularity at home and abroad.

Criticism, which was becoming a factor in Canadian writing, was represented by an outstanding work, *A Canadian Art Movement* by Fred B. Housser. This book is an illuminating *critique* of modern tendencies in painting, with special reference to the aims of those Canadian painters known as the Group of Seven, whose canvasses were the cause of a good deal of controversy on account of their radicalism. Mr. Housser claimed that they express the real soul of Canada. *Appraisals of Canadian Literature*, by Professor Lionel Stevenson presents a series of interesting but inconclusive studies of the work of Canadian authors, while William Arthur Deacon's *Poteen* furnishes, among some essays in lighter vein, a condensed and comprehensive survey of Canadian literature in the English language from the beginning to the date of publication. The re-publication of Marjorie Pickthall's delightful romance, *Little Hearts*, and the many other new books of literary merit which appeared made literary criticism for the first time a serious affair.

Other books of historical interest published in 1926 were: *On the Old Athabaska Trail* by Lawrence J. Burpee; *Political Unrest in Upper Canada, 1815-1837* by Aileen Dunham; *The War Trail of Big Bear*, a graphic account of a prairie massacre, by William Bleasdel Cameron; *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series 1710—June 1711*, covering the capture of Port Royal, by Cecil Headlam; *The Earliest Fur-Traders on the Upper Red River (1783-1810)* by C. N. Bell; *Index du Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, 1895-1925* by Pierre Georges Roy, published by the Archives of Quebec Province; *The Fighting Bishop*, a study of John Strachan, by Thomas B. Robertson; *My Army Life*, by Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, for two years Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia; *Supplement to the Life and Letters of Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper*, edited by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who died soon after its publication; *Russia in 1926*, by R. F. & M. S. McWilliams; *Canada: The Great River, the Lands and the Men*, by Marion I. Newbegin, D.Sc.; *Pioneering in the West: A Sketch of the Parry Sound Colonies that Settled near Edmonton*, by W. C. Pollard; and *James Henderson, D.D.*, a well-written biography by Salem G. Bland. *Not Guilty and Other Trials* is an interesting collection of famous Canadian criminal trials by Albert R. Hassard.

Other non-fiction books worthy of special mention include *The Unreformed Senate of Canada* by Robert A. Mackay; *Canadian Houses of Romance*, by Katherine Hale; *My Garden Dreams*, by

Ernest P. Fewster, being a group of charming essays on flowers; *Winnowed Wisdom*, by Stephen Leacock, a humorous book; *The New Canada*, an exposition, by Joseph E. Ray; and two theological studies—*Christianity in the Making*, by Professor S. H. Hooke and *Many Mansions*, being sermons on the future life, by John McNeill, D.D.

Fiction, always the weakest division of Canadian literature, showed some improvement in 1926. Six novels were outstanding. Constance Travers Sweatman's first novel, *Young Folk, Old Folk*, deals with the changing standards of the rising generation; in *Grain* Robert Stead gives a realistic picture of a young farm boy on the Prairies; John Murray Gibbon's *Eyes of a Gypsy* is an entertaining story of a gypsy fortune-teller from Europe, from her landing in New York to her adventures in the Canadian Rockies; in *Shackles*, one of the first psychological novels to be written in Canada, Madge Macbeth treats the emancipation of women; *Men of Kildonan* by J. H. McCulloch embodies the experiences of the earlier settlers in the Red River Valley; and Guy Morton's *Wards of the Azure Hills* is a very good Western adventure story. Other novels that were well received were *New Furrows* by Flos Jewell Williams; *Plain Folks* by Francis Cecil Whitehouse; *The Best One Thing*, by George Frederick Clarke; *Blencarrow* by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay; *The Blue Castle* by L. M. Montgomery; *Wild Honey* by Frederick Niven; *Me—and Peter*, by Robert Watson; *The Red Ledger*, by Frank Packard; *The Exquisite Perdita* by E. Barrington; *The Golden Scarab*, by Hopkins Moorhouse; *The Reign of Brass*, by C. C. Jenkins and *The Friendly Four* by Ralph Connor. Other fiction published included: *Two Stolen Idols*, by Frank Packard; *The Unforgotten Valley* by Joseph J. Duggan; *Kennedy's Second Best* by John D. Freeman, *The Fighting Slogan* by H. A. Cody; *The Happy Islands*, by Marlow A. Shaw; *Under the Northern Lights* by Alan Sullivan; *Chinook Days*, by Tom MacInnes; *Tea from China* by Frederick William Wallace; *Huldowget*, by B. A. McKelvie; *Dreams and Delights*, by L. Adams Beck; *All We Like Sheep*, by Nellie McClung; and *The Way to Burning Mountain*, by Dillon Wallace.

Important reprints included Professor George M. Wrong's *A Canadian Manor and its Seigneurs* and Principal George M. Grant's *Ocean to Ocean*. There were also the usual annual editions of standard works of reference, of which the excellent *Canada Year Book, 1925*, may be taken as representative; and class and group publications of various kinds, like the massive and informative *The Jew in Canada*. There were also many school texts, a half dozen authoritative treatises on different phases of Canadian law, and a highly valuable work, *Economics of Transportation* by Professor W. T. Jackman, dealing with freight rates and railway finances in general. Canadian authors have always been remarkably good at the preparation of books for children, of which six were issued in 1926. Details of these, and fully fifty books besides, must be omitted for lack of space; but it is impossible to pass over Marian Osborne's little play, *Sappho and Phaon*, W. S. Dill's

reminiscences of the gold-rush days in the Yukon, called *The Long Day*, or five religious books—*Mysticism and Other Essays* by Very Rev. Dean Llwyd; *The Parables of our Lord* by Bishop Fallon; *The New Man and Divine Society* by Richard Roberts; *The Church and its Reactions with Science* by Sir Bertram C. A. Windle; and *The Christian and War* by a group of Montreal clergymen. One would like to mention also a popular work with an educative purpose, *High Spots in Canadian History* by T. C. L. Ketchum; and a particularly informative and entertaining travel book, *The Glamour of British Columbia* by H. Glynn-Ward.

**Thompson
Memorial;
Raising of
The "Nancy";
Northcliffe
Collection;
and other
Historical
Incidents**

After his remains had lain for 70 years in an unmarked grave in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, the memory of David Thompson, Canada's greatest explorer and geographer, was honoured on May 23, 1927, by the erection by the Canadian Historical Association, of an impressive shaft at his grave, bearing an inscription: "To the Memory of the Greatest of Canadian Geographers, who for 34 years explored and mapped the main Travel Routes between the St. Lawrence and the Pacific." In the absence of President G. M.

Wrong, Ex-President Lawrence J. Burpee presided. Sir Frederick Williams - Taylor unveiled the monument, and J. B. Tyrrell, the leading authority on Thompson's life and work, made the commemorative address, it being just 40 years since Mr. Tyrrell first addressed a learned body on the subject. The monument was the work of Henri Hébert, R.C.A., in collaboration with John R. Shaft. Thus Canada belatedly expiated, in part at least, her former forgetfulness of one of her greatest citizens.

The Hon. William H. Price, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, undertook in 1926 on behalf of the Province, to raise the hull of the schooner "Nancy" from the resting place it had occupied for 112 years on the bottom of the Nottawasaga River at Wasaga Beach, and to place it upon the island of silt it had formed. Built in Detroit in 1789 for the North-West Fur Company, she remained in the service of that Company until taken over by the British Government at the outbreak of the War of 1812, when she was used as a transport carrying supplies to Detroit and Niagara. After the loss of Detroit she carried supplies to the British garrison at Makinac from a point in Georgian Bay. This patriotic move was the result of interest shown by a committee, headed by Mayor Arthur of Collingwood, who made themselves responsible for the future care of the relic.

The interest in Canada's history shown by Sir Leicester Harmsworth was responsible for the Dominion Archives' greatest acquisition of the year 1926. In honour of his brother, the late Lord Northcliffe, he presented to Canada a large number of documents relating to the conquest of Quebec, which were to be known as *The Northcliffe Collection*. These comprise letters between

Wolfe and his generals, the last letter of Montcalm, 24 volumes from Wolfe's library, 130 volumes of General Monckton's papers, and the papers of the First Marquis Townshend. The Archives issued a comprehensive catalogue covering this collection. Sir Leicester also donated a fine painting of General John Graves Simcoe to the City of Toronto, which had been founded by him. The burial place of Governor Simcoe at Wulford, England, was purchased by Sir Leicester.

The ancient history surrounding the burial place of Tecumseh was apparently cleared up by the revelations of Chief William Edward Naudee of the Walpole Island Chippewas, and his nephew, McKenzie Naudee, who showed to a newspaper correspondent, A. C. Carty, a spot on the bank of the Thames, a mile west of Wardsville. The Indians claimed this secret had been handed down to them through five generations of guardians.

All interested in the preservation of historic sites were shocked at the news of the destruction by fire on Mar. 2, 1927, of the old Manor of Lanaudière at Three Rivers, the home of the French-Canadian heroine, Madeleine de Verchères; a loss which should intensify the agitation for greater care of such national shrines.

On Apr. 29, 1927, the cities of the Pacific Coast, under the leadership of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, held an international celebration to mark the 135th anniversary of the discovery of the British Columbia waters by Captain George Vancouver and, simultaneously, those of Puget Sound by Captain Robert Gray, in 1792.

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of Confederation, the Dominion Government, among other preparations, ordered a special Jubilee issue of postage stamps to be printed. Hon. Charles Murphy suggested in a speech in January, 1927, that the Government construct a permanent memorial in the form of a park, to be known as By Park, along the banks of the Ottawa River, connecting up the present Drive with Rockcliffe Park. The scheme met with instant public approval: work was immediately commenced, and was well advanced in June, 1927. Canada's sweetest monument to the Peace of 1918 takes the form of a magnificent carillon consisting of 53 bells, of a total weight, with framework, of 90 tons. These were made by Gillet and Johnson at Croydon, England, and one bears the inscription: "Cast in the presence of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, 19th November, 1926." Placed in the Victory Tower of the Parliament Buildings, they were to be rung for the first time by His Majesty pressing a button on Dominion Day, when radio connections would be so arranged that the chimes would be heard in all parts of the Empire as a signal that the senior Dominion had reached her 60th birthday. To the celebrations, Wilson MacDonald contributed a sober and inspiring poem called *An Ode on the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation*, which the Canadian National Railways caused to be published and broadcast in various ways.

Other events of historical importance include the discovery by Dominion archeologists near Hazelton, B.C., of one of the extremely rare stone mirrors known to have been used in prehistoric times, and which was to be lodged in the National Museum, Ottawa.

The year 1926-27 was prolific in the erection of memorials and monuments. St. Jean Baptiste Society erected a monument in Montreal to the twelve men who were hanged on account of the abortive Papineau Rebellion in 1837-38. Canadians in the early part of 1927 were putting up a monument to General Wolfe at Greenwich, England. The Col. Macleod Chapter, I.O.D.E., completed a beautiful equestrian statue at Calgary to the men who fell in the South African War. The Dominion Government erected at Fort Talbot an imposing stone cairn to Col. Thomas Talbot, colonizer of 28 townships. The Ste. Jean Baptiste Society marked the centennial of its founding by unveiling a tablet in the Windsor Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal. The memory of the author of *The Maple Leaf Forever* was honoured by the unveiling of a tablet in the Alexander Muir School, Toronto, of which he was principal. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was busy marking historic spots. At Preston, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruickshank unveiled monuments and tablets at Adam's Point, Windmill Point and Fort Wellington; and tablets were placed at the following points in the Maritime Provinces:—Louisburg, Fort Cumberland, Fort Edward, Fort Anne, Fort Lawrence, Champlain's Habitation, Halifax (Province House and dockyard), Shelburne, Charlottetown, Fort Meductic, St. John, Fort Charnisay, Fort La Tour, Campbellton, Fort Monckton, Fort Nashwaak and Bathurst. The British Columbia Historical Association sought to have the old Craigflower schoolhouse officially recognized as representing early public schools in that Province; and Allan Ross Davis was instrumental in arousing the interest of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in a project to mark the sites of the boyhood homes of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Brigadier-General H. T. Hughes, Chief Engineer, Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission, interviewed when in Canada Feb. 27, 1927, said: "Of the eight memorials originally proposed, seven have now been completed and handed over to the Imperial War Graves Commission to maintain in perpetuity. They all take the form of a miniature park varying from two to six and a half acres, excepting Vimy Ridge, which is 225 acres. My work for this year will be concentrated entirely on the Vimy Ridge memorial. Canada's seven memorials, now completed, are located two in Belgium and five in France as follows: Passchendale, commemorating the fighting of Canadians in September and October 1917, the memorial being erected exactly on the site of the Crest Farm, where most of the severe fighting took place; Sanctuary Wood, known as Hill 62, commemorating the attack by Germans on June 2, 1916, and also the St. Eloi crater fighting earlier in the

year; Drury Cross Roads, where the Canadian forces broke the Queant-Drocourt line in 1918; Bourlon Wood, commemorating the fighting just before the capture of Cambrai; Courcellette, which commemorates the fighting in the Somme in 1916; Le Quesnel in front of Amiens, marking the 14,000 yard advance by Canadians on Aug. 8, 1918; St. Julien, commemorating the occasion on which Canadians first met with a gas attack, Apr. 23 and 25, 1915. In addition, a tablet was unveiled at St. Nazaire to commemorate the landing in February, 1915, of the first Canadian Division; and a tablet was unveiled on June 12, 1927 at the Hotel de Ville, Mons, to commemorate the last day's fighting, November 11, 1918.

At Ottawa, a Book of Remembrance, containing the names of 60,000 Canadians who lost their lives in the Great War, was placed in the Victory Tower: the altar stone on which it rests was the gift of the British Government. Vernon March of Farnborough, England, was selected to design Canada's war memorial, which was to stand 45 feet high on a base 26 by 24 feet, the cost being about \$100,000, and the work to be completed by 1930. In addition, a monument to Canadian Womanhood in the War was being planned for the Victory Tower and three tablets—one for the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry—were placed in the Monastery of the Precious Blood. The most imposing War memorials unveiled were those at Regina, Nov. 11, 1926, and at Truro, Sept. 26, 1926. Other monuments unveiled on Armistice Day 1926, are located at Shaunavon, Estevan and Riverhurst, Saskatchewan; and near Brock's monument, Niagara Township, Ontario. A specially beautiful shaft was unveiled at Parrsburo, N.S., Aug. 29, 1926; and others at Port Hope, June 3; and at Preston, Nov. 8, 1926. On June 28, 1926, a memorial to the 44th Battalion was unveiled in St. James Park, Winnipeg, and on Sept. 21st a sun-dial was unveiled at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto.

The new wing of the Archives Building at Ottawa was completed in 1926; and many items of great interest and value were acquired by the Dominion Archives during the year, of which the following are representative: From Sir Robert Borden, 770 pictures, mostly photographs of war scenes; from Viscount Dillon, portrait of Charles I, attributed to Sir Peter Lely; 75 volumes of transcripts from London and Paris, including the *Baring Papers* from 1820 to 1870 relating to North America; *Sir Charles Tupper Papers* comprising 11 volumes of original correspondence; in the map and chart division, a copy of *The Atlantic Neptune*, in 3 vols., dated 1779, presented to the Archives by the late Earl Amherst of Montreal, Sevenoaks, England, as of outstanding importance. While in London, Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, secured a large number of Irish documents relating to early British rule in Nova Scotia, the capture of Quebec, etc. Miss Catherine Welland Merritt, before her marriage in 1927 to Sir Henry Pellatt, presented to the Dominion Archives a trunk and contents left by General Brock at her grandfather's house the night before the Battle of Queenston Heights.

In 1926, the Vancouver Museum added some interesting Indian relics; the Provincial Archives of British Columbia acquired documents that had belonged to Governor James Douglas; McGill University was presented by Dr. and Mrs. Casey A. Wood with a copy of an Arabic-Persian manuscript on Zoology, and the McCord National Museum received from C. G. Sjolander some magnificent examples of Chippewa bead work, and from James S. Snasdell 44 British and Canadian military medals. The Toronto Women's Historical Society accepted from Miss N. Maughan two splendid guns, a powder horn and some flints, once the property of John G. Howard; and William McIntosh gave the Natural History Museum, St. John, N.B., a sextant donated to Captain Charles I. Card for heroic life-saving in June, 1863.

The Canadian Historical Association, with a membership of 450, held its Annual Meeting, May 28-30, 1927, at Baldwin House, Toronto, President G. M. Wrong in the Chair. Discussion centered mainly on the recent Imperial Conference, and the wealth of material for the historian in Canada's past. The speakers included Mr. Justice Riddell, Sir Joseph Flavclle, Rt. Rev. Archbishop McNeil, Hon. Newton Rowell, Senator N. A. Belcourt, Lawrence J. Burpee, Professors Chester Martin, W. T. Waugh, Frank H. Underhill, R. G. Trotter, Dr. J. C. Webster, Professor Duncan Cunliffe from New Zealand and Professor Hall from Australia. The following officers were elected: Dr. A. G. Doughty, President; Prof. Chester Martin, Vice-President; Executive, A. S. Morton, A. L. Burt, and W. L. Sage.

The Champlain Society, at its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1927, reported the publication of Lawrence J. Burpee's book on *La Vérendrye*, and the *Third Volume of Champlain's Works*, and proposed to increase membership fees that books might be issued more often. President G. M. Wrong and all other officers were re-elected. The Nova Scotia Historical Society met ten times during the year to hear papers read by members, and at its Annual Meeting on Apr. 1st, 1927, elected as President, Ven. Archdeacon Vroom, and as Secretary, Major J. P. Edwards. The Ontario Historical Association, with a membership of 441, under the presidency of Fred Landon of London, held its Annual Meeting on June 14 and 15, 1927, at Toronto, and reported publication of the 4th and final volume of the Correspondence of Governor Simcoe. Under the Presidency of Mrs. W. C. Gullock, the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa enjoyed a most active year, which officially closed Mar. 29, 1927. The Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto held eight meetings, and succeeded in arranging for the renovation by the City of Howard House. The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, at its Annual Meeting Nov. 1st, 1926, elected F. W. Harris, President, and went on record as favouring for a national flag the Union Jack with a golden maple leaf in the centre. At the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society elected W. D. Lighthall, President, and protested against the re-

removal of the ancient Archives of Montreal (from 1542 on) to Quebec. The British Columbia Historical Association continued to function healthily during 1926, with Hon. William Sloan, Provincial Secretary, as President, and Harold T. Nation as Secretary, and reported the unveiling of a monument at Walbran on Gonzales Mountain to commemorate the exploration of the strait of Juan de Fuca. The revived Manitoba Historical Society was addressed by Dr. C. N. Bell, during the year. The Niagara Historical Society suffered the loss of its foundress in the death of Miss Janet Carnochan during 1926. The Elgin Historic and Scientific Institute, at its Annual Meeting at St. Thomas, Ont., on May 2, 1927, elected H. B. Holtby, President, and The United Empire Loyalists Association had for its head, Major M. S. Boehm. The Waterloo Historical Society at its 14th Annual Meeting in Kitchener, in 1927, elected D. N. Panabaker, President.

**Canadian
Art Show
in Paris;
The
National
Gallery***

Canadian paintings continue to travel and to impress foreign critics. During 1926, the Group of Seven was particularly active, being represented by 22 out of 28 canvasses in a collection sent for exhibition through the United States, where it made its *debut* at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial, and the work of J. E. H. MacDonald was praised.

Later, Eric Brown, Director of the National Gallery of Canada, and Clarence Gagnon combined these with over 200 more from the Wembley Exhibition and exhibited the whole at the Luxembourg Museum, Paris. Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador, escorted the President of the Republic through the Exhibition. Charles Stewart, Paris correspondent of the *New York World*, reported that the pictures "have been acclaimed by French critics." Those by Maurice Cullen, Clarence A. Gagnon, James Willson Morrice and Tom Thompson were singled out for special notice. The Belgian Government chose 25 Canadian pictures to be sent to Ghent for hanging at the International Exhibition, Canada being the only Dominion asked to participate, and being accorded one-fourth the number of entries allowed Great Britain. A certain amount of public criticism in Canada was directed at the Selection Committee on account of the preponderance of the Group of Seven's work in these exhibitions.

The National Art Gallery, Ottawa, held its second Annual Exhibition in January, 1927, with 81 artists participating. The Gallery arranged for Canadian exhibitions at London, York, Bradford, Manchester, Oldham, Sheffield, Rochdale and Plymouth, all in England. It also arranged an important show of 210 Modern British prints at the National Gallery in July and August, 1926, and an exhibition of 42 prints by Laura Knight, A.R.E., at Ottawa and Toronto in November and December, 1926. It added to its permanent collection pictures by Tintoretto, Blair Bruce, William Etty, Adolphe Vogt, Van de Cappelle, J. M. W. Turner, Elizabeth

* NOTE.—See the *Canadian Annual Review*, 1925-26, Art Section.

S. Nutt, A. Curtis Williamson, F. H. Brigden, Charles F. Comfort, G. A. Reid and W. Langdon Kihn. In his Annual Address on Feb. 18, 1927, F. J. Shepherd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced that exhibition space must be doubled immediately to take care of the present collection, without allowing for any expansion in future.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts held a conservative, though admirable, exhibition in the Art Gallery of Toronto in November, 1926. The officers elected for the following year were: Henry Sproatt, President; E. Wylie Grier, Vice-President; Charles W. Simpson, Treasurer; E. Dyonnet, Secretary. Academician Architects elected were: Ernest Cormier, Hugh G. Jones, J. O. Marchand, J. Melville Miller, Hugh Vallance and John M. Lyle. Prizes were donated for mural painting to G. A. Reid, \$450; C. W. Simpson, \$450; Hal Ross Perrigard, \$350; Robert W. Pilot, \$300; Donald R. Hill, \$225; H. Leslie Smith, \$225.

The Ontario Society of Artists elected for 1926-27: Fred. H. Brigden, President; Thomas W. Mitchell, Vice-President; Herbert S. Palmer, Secretary; Mrs. Dorothy Stevens Austin, E. Wylie Grier, Fred S. Haines, Alfred Howell, Marion Long, J. E. H. MacDonald and L. A. C. Panton, members of Council. The Annual Exhibition at the Toronto Art Gallery in March 1927, was a most varied and interesting one, in which portraits by E. Wylie Grier, Dorothy Stevens, Charles F. Comfort, Marion Long and Franz Johnston were notable.

At the Annual Meeting of the Toronto Art Gallery, May 2, 1927, President R. Y. Eaton (who was re-elected) announced a membership of 2,633, and stated that 120,675 visitors had been admitted to the Gallery during the year, of whom 114,334 had been admitted free. There had been 25 exhibitions of paintings, and 25 lectures, of which the most notable were one by Laurence Binyon and nine by Stewart Dick. Pictures added included 11 purchased, 15 presented and 10 permanently loaned by the Canadian National Exhibition. When the 16-year old agreement with the City was taken up with the Council, on petition that the increased work of the Gallery required an increased grant from the City of \$40,000 a year instead of \$5,000 as formerly, the Council made a special grant of \$10,000 and renewed the lease of the Art Gallery grounds for park purposes at a yearly rental of \$30,000.

Among the more important exhibitions at the Toronto Art Gallery during the season 1926-27, that of the Canadian War Memorial pictures, held in October, 1926, was outstanding. This collection of great merit is unique in illustrating every phase of the late European War, and is a precious national asset. The Carl Hamilton Italian Renaissance Exhibit in January, 1927 was much appreciated. In April, 1927, the International Exhibition of ultra-modern art was the most sensational show ever held in Canada. Controversy was only held in check by the fact that onlookers were puzzled over these strange pieces from 22 countries. As

pointed out by Hector Charlesworth in *Saturday Night*, the novelty of this exhibit detracted unduly from three other con-temporaneous exhibitions in the same building—one, a notable array of Canadian historical paintings by Charles W. Jeffreys, R.C.A., of which several were enjoying wide circulation through Nelson's series of *Canadian History Pictures*, and about 90 others indicating Mr. Jeffreys' splendid contribution to this class of art work during his distinguished career; the second, the annual show of the Graphic Arts Club, which was the best in the history of the organization, and, third, a fine group of studies by members of the Camera Club. Stewart Dick's work was on display in Eaton's Galleries and the Architect's Exhibition in February, 1927—made up mostly of photographs of buildings—was a pleasant and instructive innovation.

Art activity in Montreal during the season of 1926-27 was remarkable for the number and variety of the exhibitions. On Mar. 25, 1927, the Art Association of Montreal held its 54th Annual Exhibition with 319 items on display. Sound craftsmanship and conservatism characterized the work. The Association also held a successful show of Swiss, Viennese, English and Canadian prints in October, 1926. Dr. Francis J. Shepherd was elected President; Robert Lindsay and H. B. Walker, Vice-Presidents; Miss Ethel M. Pinkerton, Secretary. An assortment of pictures from the Cooling Galleries, London, was on exhibition at the Johnson Art Galleries, where 19th century Dutch and French work was also seen; Carter's Art Galleries had a display of varied origins; the Scott Galleries had on view famous British and European paintings; Nelson's *Canadian History Pictures*, by Charles W. Jeffreys, R.C.A., and Henry Sandham, R.C.A., were also viewed with interest. Four "one-man" shows were held at various times by Charles E. DeBelle, Herbert Raine, R.C.A., Maurice Cullen, R.C.A., and R. W. Pilot, A.R.C.A. The Canadian Handicrafts Guild held a display of handicrafts from all parts of Canada.

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, on Feb. 19, 1927, elected J. P. Hynes, President; Percy E. Nobbs, Vice-President; S. M. Eveleigh, Vice-President; Alcide Chausse, Secretary; W. L. Somerville, Treasurer. On Dec. 17, 1926, a complimentary dinner, attended by 250 notables, was tendered at Hart House to Henry Sproatt and Ernest Rolph, who had received high honours abroad. The Ontario Society of Architects, in their Annual Meeting, Feb. 2, 1927, congratulated Mr. Sproatt on his election as President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, and John Pearson, architect for the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and C. B. Cleveland, who had been elected Fellows of the Royal College of British Architects. As retiring President, Mr. Pearson made a speech in which he suggested a five-year university course in architecture. The following officers were elected: W. L. Somerville, President; John M. Lyle, Vice-President; E. L. Horwood, Vice-President; R. B. Wolsey, Secretary. Prizes were awarded as follows: Medal of

Honour to Marani, Lawson & Paisley; small house exterior to Matthews and Haldenby; small house interior to Matthews and Haldenby; exterior large house to Mackenzie Waters; interior large house to Molesworth, West & Secord; church exterior to Sproatt & Rolph; church interior to Page & Warrington.

Art in 1926 infringed upon literature to some extent, Fred B. Houser's book, *A Canadian Art Movement* (a discussion of the Group of Seven) being universally praised for its lucidity of exposition. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Limited, book publishers, set a precedent in printing copies of Canadian paintings for general circulation in their *Canadian History Pictures*, with which they issued a valuable handbook containing the stories. Walter J. Phillips, the famous Winnipeg artist, who revived the almost lost art of printing in colour from wood blocks, published an excellent treatise on *The Technique of the Colour Wood Block*. He also issued through the Nelson Company an edition of 250 sets of ten each of his original colour prints, all of a very high quality. The National Gallery in 1927 purchased its 60th specimen of Mr. Phillips' art.

With a membership of 449, the Women's Art Society of Montreal had a successful season during 1926-27, holding several interesting exhibitions. Mrs. A. W. Cochrane was given a presentation on retiring from the presidency, and Mrs. Alex. Murray was elected in her stead. The Women's Art Association of Canada, founded in 1887, had an active and interesting year, electing at the Annual Meeting in 1927, Mrs. Dunington-Grubb, President for the coming year. The seventh yearly show of the Ottawa Art Association was particularly fine.

During the 1926-27 season, under the Presidency of W. G. Murrin, the British Columbia Art League made strenuous efforts to raise funds for an adequate gallery and badly needed quarters for their Art School, which had an enrolment of 526 pupils. During the year there was an exhibition of British Columbia paintings that was encouraging. Mrs. J. B. Kerr as Secretary did earnest work promoting the growth of the League. The Winnipeg Art School had five instructors and 319 students during 1926-27, and the Ontario College of Art in Toronto, a well established institution, had an enrolment of 446. At the Cité Universitaire, Paris, a commodious and beautiful residence was opened for Canadian art-students. It was designed by George Vanier of Montreal and opened by the Prince of Wales. In his annual address on May 7, 1927, President Archibald MacMechan, of the Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Art, told of the acquisition of collections of paintings.

The open competition for designs for a monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be placed on Parliament Hill was won by J. Emile Brunet of Montreal; and Vernon March, of England won the right to erect the National Commemorative War Monument at Connaught Place, Ottawa. The annual awards of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art went to E. J. Dinsmore, Arthur Keelor, R. Thornhill, Charles H. Scott, W. R. Stark, Rowley Murphy, Arthur Lismar, E. G. Smith and Edmund T. Gee.

A singular honour came to the Canadian painter, John W. Russell of Paris, when on May 1st, 1927, his entry—a large nude—was hung in the place of honour at the Spring Salon of the Société des Artistes Français. The French Government in June, 1927, purchased for the Luxembourg *The Open Stream* by Albert Robinson, R.C.A., Montreal. Miss Cecillia MacKinnon of St. Catherines also exhibited at the Spring Salon.

An event of importance was the first No-Jury Exhibition in Canada, which was held in April, 1927, in the Galleries of the Robert Simpson Company, Toronto, where eight other collections were on view during the year.

Of some dramatic interest was the discovery by Thomas Jenkins of Toronto, in 1927, of three beautiful canvases by Jacobi on a chicken farm near Newmarket, Ont., These were added to his collection of 174 by Jacobi.

Much interest was shown in the exhibition at the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology in 1927 of the fine collection of bird paintings by Major Allan Brooks, who was awarded the Gold Medal of Merit in 1926 by the Canadian National Exhibition. Miss Margaret Frame of Regina enjoyed a "remarkable *debut*" on the occasion of her first showing of paintings in Paris in February, 1927. Thomas Roach, who ran away from Cape Breton when a boy, reappeared in 1927 at the age of 30, living in Detroit, where he had made a name for himself as a painter of genius. Mrs. M. E. Dignam's exhibition at the Arlington Gallery, London, in July, 1926, was well received by English critics.

The death of Margaret Osborne, accomplished miniature painter and modeller was reported in December, 1926, from Cairo, Egypt. On May, 11, 1926, Jobson Paradis, one of the founders of the French Technical Association in Ottawa and a distinguished landscape painter, died in Guelph, Ont. William Bruce, well-known astronomer and artist, and father of Blair Bruce, passed away in March, 1927, at his home in Hamilton at the advanced age of 94 years. On April 29, 1927, during a visit to Toronto, his former home, the death occurred of William J. Thompson, noted engraver and dean of Canadian etchers.

The Vancouver Sketch Club held a successful exhibition on May 12, 1927; put on their customary half-yearly show in June, and planned an interesting Summer of out-door excursions.

Canadian music suffered a great loss by the death, on Sept. 17, 1926, of Dr. Augustus Stephen Vogt, Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Dean of the Faculty of Music, and founder (in 1894) of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir. He was the first native-born Canadian to do a great constructive work for music in his own country, and under his administration the Conservatory became the largest centre of musical education on this continent. He was the outstanding figure of the last

Death of
A. S. Vogt;
Westminster
Choir;
Beethoven
Centenary;
Folk Songs

forty years of Canadian music. He was succeeded, at the University and at the Conservatory, by Ernest MacMillan, B.A., Mus. Doc., (Oxon), the brilliant young composer, organist, and conductor, also a native of Canada, and in his early thirties. Death also called Russell G. McLean, distinguished Canadian singer, at Vancouver on Feb. 6, 1927; Prof. Romaine Octave Pelletier, well-known Montreal organist; Paul Wells, Toronto pianist, at Jacksonville, Florida, May 19, 1927; and Margaret Blake Manly, Toronto singer and actress, at Toronto, Apr. 28, 1927.

An unusually pleasant event early in 1927, was the Canadian tour, on the invitation of the National Council of Education of Canada, of a choir of eight gentlemen of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle and twelve boys from Westminster Abbey. They were in charge of the Very Rev. Dean of Windsor, Dr. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., F.R.S.A., Chaplain to His Majesty, and were accompanied by Rev. Edmund H. Fellowes, M.A., Mus. Doc., Director of the Choir of St. George's Chapel, and Mr. Sidney H. Nicholson, M.V.O., M.A., F.R.C.O., Organist and Choir Master of Westminster Abbey. Their beautiful singing was heard in many cities, including Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg. An aftermath of this visit was the choosing of Robert Henry Palmer of Edmonton as probation choir boy in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

The Beethoven Centenary on Mar. 26, 1927, was greeted with a large amount of editorial comment. The Hart House String Quartet held a series of commemorative concerts as did a symphony orchestra, organized for the purpose, at McGill University. The Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg held a memorial concert.

The revival of interest in French-Canadian folk songs was due largely to the publication of J. Murray Gibbon's *Canadian Folk Songs Old and New*, with music by Oscar O'Brien of Montreal and Geoffrey O'Hara, the Canadian composer of New York. Mr. Gibbon's book was based on Ernest Gagnon's of 1865, but is of wider scope. At Quebec, May 20 to 22, 1927, there was held a Folk Song Festival taken part in by the Hart House String Quartet, Mlle. Juliette Gaultier de la Vérendrye, Rodolphe Plamondon, and many others. This innovation was so successful that the festival was to be repeated in May, 1928, when \$3,000 in prizes, offered by E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was to be then competed for. Folk songs were the rage of the year. Mlle. Gaultier gave programmes of them in Toronto and New York, and Charles Marchand toured Canada, singing French-Canadian songs in the larger centres.

In 1927, the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, under Dr. Herbert A. Fricker, scored new successes in its customary series of February concerts in Massey Hall, bringing the total performances of this organization up to 138. The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Fritz Reiner, appeared with the choir.

At the end of this, its thirtieth season, the Choir was thoroughly reorganized by Dr. Fricker.

Canada continued to show warm interest in the career of Edward Johnson, a native of Guelph, whose success at the Metropolitan, New York, caused him to be rated "the most eminent living operatic tenor"; an enthusiastic welcome was accorded him on his appearance for a concert in Massey Hall, May 17, 1927.

The Hart House String Quartet, "the first Canadian string quartet to make itself an international reputation," at the beginning of its third season in the Autumn of 1926, was given a permanent foundation by Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey. The Quartet opened its year's work with five Beethoven concerts in Toronto, and also played in Boston, Montreal, Ottawa, and elsewhere.

The Elgar Choir of Hamilton, under W. H. Hewlett, closed its 21st season on March 22, 1927, with a second concert remarkable for its fine interpretative singing.

The great work being done by Winnipeg in the stimulation of musical appreciation in central Canada was evident at the 9th annual Musical Festival competitions in April, 1927, which closed with a concert by the winners in the different events, together with the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir, singing for the last time under the baton of Hugh C. M. Ross. Thomas Dunhill, English adjudicator, said the violin quartet was above English standard, and praised also the male voice singing. In February, 1927, the Winnipeg Orchestral Club, under Hugh Ross, closed a good season of five concerts.

The National Chorus of Toronto held its 24th annual concert at Massey Hall, Jan. 27, 1927, under its founder-conductor, Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., with Miss Jeanne Gordon, a native of Wallaceburg, as soloist.

Feb. 11, 1927, was the date of the Eaton Choral Society's annual concert in Massey Hall, when Coleridge-Taylor's *A Tale of Japan* was excellently done with the aid of a distinguished quartet made up of Mlles. Jeanne Dusseau, Elizabeth Campbell, and Messrs. Alfred Heather and Arthur Blight.

The New Symphony Orchestra, the creation of its gifted conductor, Luigi von Kunits, opened its fifth season of Twilight Concerts in Massey Hall in October, 1926, and concluded its tenth successful performance in April, 1927.

In Montreal, the Elgar Choir and Orchestra under the leadership of Berkley E. Chadwick, gave its first concert of the season in His Majesty's, Nov. 29, 1926. The Mendelssohn Choir, under Saul Brant, gave Mendelssohn's *Elijah* and Handel's *Messiah*. "Music Week," held in April, 1927, was a period of enthusiasm, when three fine concerts were given through the efforts of the Delphic Study Club. At the end of her third year as President of the Matinee Musical Club, Mrs. F. Vincent Duckworth was pre-

sented with a purse of gold. Mrs. J. Leslie Hodges was elected her successor. On the occasion of its 100th concert on Feb. 10, 1927, the Dubois String Quartet was given a tremendous ovation. Since its foundation in November, 1910, by Professor J. P. Dubois, the Quartet had given six concerts a season. Its 100th performance included work by César Franck, Debussy, Saint-Saens and Vincent D'Indy. The newly formed Opéra Français de Montréal began its career with Gounod's *Faust*. The Montreal Operatic Society presented *The Gondoliers*. A concert of unusual interest was given by Pierre Pelletier, baritone, accompanied by Wilfred Pelletier, assistant conductor—both Canadians—at the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

Madame Gertrude Huntley of Vancouver, who, because of ill health, had to resign a most promising career as a pianist in 1909, in 1927 won an international reputation by an English and European tour. In Canada, she played in Montreal and before the Toronto Women's Musical Club, November 11, 1926.

Percival Price was appointed in 1927 Canada's first official carillonneur. The Centenary Choir of Ottawa, numbering 803 voices, spent a busy season in 1926-27 practicing music to be sung on Parliament Hill, July 1st. The Ottawa Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Donald Heins, held a Beethoven commemorative concert on Mar. 29, 1927. The Ottawa Temple Choir, conducted by Cyril J. Rockwood, gave a concert Feb. 23, 1927. In April, 1927, the Eastern Ontario Music Competition Festival was held successfully at Ottawa. The Festival idea, promoting nationwide musical activity, continued to hold a secure place throughout the country in 1926-27. Elaborate Festivals were held in Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Victoria, Edmonton, Kelowna, St. Thomas, Stratford, Hamilton and Saskatoon. Interest was indicated by the many full-page reports in the daily press of each of these cities during the week of the competitions.

Other notable concert events during the season 1926-27 included a recital in Montreal by Louis Vierne, the blind organist of Notre Dame de Paris; Kathleen Parlow, brilliant Canadian violinist *virtuoso* at Toronto; W. Davidson Thompson, Winnipeg baritone at Toronto; a series of concerts by the Vancouver Women's Musical Club under the presidency of Mrs. R. P. Shannon; Miss Lorette Athola, Canadian soprano at Montreal; Mlle. Jeanne Dusseau, Canadian soprano at Vancouver; Frances Alda and Edward Johnson, Metropolitan Opera stars, at the Coliseum, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Dr. Ernest MacMillan's presentation of Bach's *St. Matthew's Passion* at Convocation Hall, Toronto; Mde. Cedia Brault, mezzo-soprano, at Winnipeg; Ernest Seitz and Arthur Blight in Conservatory of Music Hall; the Winnipeg Choral-Orchestral Society rendered the *Messiah*; Reginald Stewart, pianist, at Toronto; Miss Gwendolyn Osborne, *danseuse*, in recital at Ottawa; the Brantford Oratorio Society in conjunction with the Brantford Symphony Orchestra at Brantford; Miss Ruth Shatford,

vocalist, at Montreal; Miss Alma Rothwell, contralto, at Ottawa; the Winnipeg Philharmonic and Canadian National Chorus Societies with the Orchestral Club players at Winnipeg; Miss Hicks-Lyne, at Toronto; Maud Steel Devlin's *Mater Gloriosa* was sung by the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, Montreal; the Royal 22nd Regiment's Band concert at Quebec; the Toronto Conservatory of Music Trio presented beautiful compositions by Dr. Healey Willan and Mr. Leo Smith—the latter having set several of Duncan Campbell Scott's poems to music; Marjorie Candee at Hart House; and Mde. Laugrin-Fahey at Massey Hall. Mrs. J. O. Cameron was elected President of the Ladies' Musical Club, Victoria.

The following prizes and honours were won by Canadian musicians during the 1926-27 season: Miss Myrtle E. Hare of Nanticoke, Ont., Toronto Conservatory Gold Medal; Miss Florence Cockshutt, Toronto, the Florence Graff Gold Medal; Margaret Ermold, Morley W. Norman and Frances Goltman, Montreal, each won scholarships at McGill Conservatorium of Music; Miss Dorothy Boomer, Ottawa, was the Bronze Medallist of the London College of Music; Nancy Reed, L.A.B., A.T.C.M., Vancouver, won an exhibition at the Royal College of Music, London, England; Miss Kathryn Sells was the first winner of the Mina Barrett Scholarship for the blind, awarded by the St. Dunstan's Chapter, I.O.D.E.; Edward McHugh, Montreal, won second prize in the radio exposition in Boston; Miss Bertha Louise Tamblyn, Toronto, won a New York prize for composing an anthem, *Wait Thou on God*.

In June, 1927, it was announced that Rita Savard, of Cabano, Quebec, and a pupil of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, had won the \$3,000 Scholarship of the Academy of Music, Quebec, entitling her to two years' study in Paris. This award was given by the Quebec Government annually. The winner of the Government prize for musical composition—given for the first time in 1927—which carried with it two years' study in Paris, was won by Henri Mercure, of Neville, Quebec.

In New York, many Canadian musicians won recognition for their fine performances there during the musical season of 1926-27, including John Moncrieff, Miss Majorie Candee, Geza de Kresz, Mde. Jeanne Gordon, Mlle. Eva Gauthier, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Miss Mabel Beddoe and Miss Evelyn MacNevin. Miss Odette de Foras of High River, Alberta, was Canadian exhibitor at the Royal College of Music, England; and Mr. Leslie Holmes and Miss Lillian Wilson made notable *debuts* in London. Mr. Roy Royal of Edmonton took a leading part in the Bach Festival in Paris, Feb. 1st, 1927, and Mde. Marguerite Fleury created a sensation in *Madame Butterfly* at Mons.

The annual concerts of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, May 18 and 19, 1927, served their intended purpose by revealing the splendid progress being made by students in the institution, and were enjoyable events as entertainments. The Conservatory Trio,

composed of Frank Blachford, Leo Smith and Scott Malcolm, by its work throughout the year, brought great credit to the Conservatory. The McGill University Faculty of Music had a good year under the directorship of Dr. Harry Crane Perrin.

Under the presidency of J. W. Bearder, MUS. BAC., F.R.C.O., the Canadian College of Organists had an active and useful season, establishing branches at many points throughout the Dominion, chief of which was the Winnipeg branch, organized in October, 1926, which issued a 39-page Report on Conditions of Church Music in Western Canada—highly valuable in findings and suggestions.

On Mar. 11, 1927, the Toronto Women's Musical Club, with a membership of 400, at its 30th anniversary, elected Mrs. R. R. Bongard, President.

Other institutions reporting a successful year included The Dominion College of Music, Montreal (S. W. Ewing, President); The Canadian Conservatory of Music, Ottawa (Mr. H. Puddicombe, Principal); Hamilton Conservatory of Music (W. H. Hewlett, MUS. BAC., Principal); Halifax Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music (Mr. Harry Dean, Director).

The eighth season of 1926-27 of Hart House Theatre proved abundantly its right to be classed among the leading "little theatres" of this continent. A very beautiful presentation of *Twelfth Night* had to be repeated; in this, the novel stage settings were designed by the Director, Walter Sinclair, who, later, left to assume similar duties at New Orleans. Other productions included *Turandot*, *At Mrs. Beams*, *Heartbreak House*, *The Man of Destiny*, *S.S. Tenacity*, *Rose and the Ring*, *T'Marsdens* and *John Ferguson*. The Canadian plays, which were more interesting than usual, were Isabel Ecclestone Mackay's *The Last Cache*, Duncan Campbell Scott's *Joy! Joy! Joy!* and Mazo de la Roche's *Come True*. An important order was made by Mr. Justice Middleton, declaring that the Theatre and the Hart House String Quartet were proper objects of the bounty of the Massey Foundation. On Mar. 17, 1927, *The Manchester Guardian* carried an article by Harold Brighouse in praise of Hart House Theatre and the infant Canadian drama. In 1927 the Board of Syndics was composed of Hon. Vincent Massey, Col. G. Frank MacFarland, Treasurer, Alice Vincent Massey and Dr. George H. Locke—Mr. Bertram Forsyth, a former Director, and later Director of the Margaret Eaton School's New Theatre, had left Toronto to continue similar work in New York.

By the regrettable death in June, 1926, of Chester D. Massey, Chairman of the Massey Foundation, which was responsible for the building of Hart House, a valuable patron of the Arts was lost to Canada.

Canadian drama was unquestionably stimulated by the issue of two books containing collections of plays by Canadian playwrights. The more important was *Canadian Plays from Hart House Theatre*, Vol. I., edited by Hon. Vincent Massey, with plays by Merrill Denison, Duncan Campbell Scott, Marian Osborne, H. Borsook, Isabel Ecclestone Mackay and Britton Cooke. The second, edited by Nancy Rankin, was entitled *One-Act Plays by Canadian Authors*, and contained 19 plays of which five had been acted. The authors included T. M. Morrow, Stuart Armour, Mazo de la Roche, Pauline B. Perrigard, Leslie Gordon Barnard, Nancy Rankin, Mary Wallace Brooks and others. This was published by the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors Association for the benefit of community theatres throughout Canada. Competitions for plays, such as that held by the I.O.D.E., in which Merton Stafford Trefall of St. Lambert won the \$100 prize offered by Preble McIntosh of Montreal, also encouraged native authors to write plays.

The Ottawa Drama League, with its 1,502 members continued to be, after Hart House Theatre, the strongest organization in Canada. During the season 1926-27, under the presidency of Duncan Campbell Scott, it laid out \$23,000 on a building at the corner of King Edward Avenue and Besserer St; and here it presented eight plays including Noel Coward's *Hay Fever*, Frederick Lonsdale's *The Last of Mrs. Cheney*, Mazo de la Roche's *Low Life*, and Sir James Barrie's *The Old Lady Shows her Medals*. Because of the unfavourable situation of Ottawa for touring companies, it was, as in former years, largely left to the League to supply whatever demand existed for "legitimate" drama, and this, by no means small responsibility, was adequately borne by the League during the season.

The strong Winnipeg Community Players had a successful season in Shaw's *Getting Married*, and several other plays were produced. The sixth season of the Vancouver Little Theatre organization opened with *The Torch-Bearers* by George Kelley, and continued with plays by Barrie and others. A specially interesting performance was that of *Eternal Verities*, written by Marjorie M. Reynolds, a local playwright of ability. The Regina Community Players, under the presidency of J. R. C. Honeyman, and the directorship of George A. Palmer, produced *Twelfth Night* only. In Montreal, the Dramatic Society of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which did good work, produced a Jewish mystic play called *The Dybbuk*.

Canadian actors and actresses distinguished themselves at home and abroad during the season 1926-27. In April, 1927, Miss Margaret Anglin was awarded the Laetare Medal, granted annually by the University of Notre Dame to "an American lay Catholic distinguished in literature, science, art, commerce, philosophy, sociology, or other fields of beneficial activities." She was the ninth woman and forty-fifth person to receive the honour. On

May 3 and 4 she thrilled a large audience in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in the Greek drama, *Electra*, by Sophocles. Mr. Matheson Lang, Canadian-born favourite of the London stage, made a coast-to-coast Canadian tour, playing in *The Wandering Jew*. Madame Edvina re-appeared advantageously in light opera in London. Miss Camille Bernard, of Montreal, made her *debut* in musical comedy in February, 1927, at the Theatre Femina, Paris. Miss Florence McHugh of Calgary enjoyed a success of the first rank when, at the Everyman Theatre, London, she appeared for the first time on any stage. The opera was *Mr. Pepys*. When Mr. Cameron Matthews took his company of English Players away from Toronto on tour, two local actresses—Miss Nella Jefferis and Mrs. Jean Mallett—accompanied the troupe as active members.

Frank H. Norman, Senior, was entrusted with the entire direction of the *Canadian History in Pageant* spectacle arranged for the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebrations at Ottawa. It was to include seven inspiring episodes, fifteen patriotic tableaux, and ten appropriate ballets, all symbolic of Canada's sixty years of Confederation, with national music and song, employing a cast of 1,200. In May, 1927, this enormous pageant was put on for the benefit of Montrealers in the Princess Theatre.

Other performances of interest during the year were: a musical comedy presented in Montreal in March, 1927, music, libretto, costumes and acting being all by undergraduates of McGill University; a performance of *The Merchant of Venice* by Loyola College Dramatic Society in the Princess Theatre, Montreal; and the *première* in Edmonton of a farce called *So this is Canada*, written by W. S. Atkinson of Vernon, B.C., the players being Canadians and the scene of the action of the play being the lovely Okanagan Valley.

The art and industry of the moving picture continued to be a negligible factor in Canadian dramatic life; but the screening this year by the Yale University Press of Professor George M. Wrong's *The Conquest of New France*, with the most exact historical and archeological accuracy, was an event of moment. Here, for the first time, was told in pictures the eventful story of the struggle of France and England for Quebec, with proper attention to the scheming of William Pitt and Lord Anson in London. The film was made in connection with the publication of *The Chronicles of America*, a series of historical books. *Policing the Plains*, a film depicting Canadian pioneer life, was completed at Victoria, where the final scenes were "shot." The *Canadian Moving Picture Digest* was sold by the Moving Picture Theatre Owner's Association of Canada to the *Exhibitors' Daily Review* of New York for a reputed price of \$40,000. Publication continued at Toronto under the same editor, Miss Ray Lewis, the wife of the well-known Canadian portrait painter, Joshua Smith, R.B.A.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1926

By

George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D.

CLASSED BOOKS

- Allen, Joseph Alexander.** Theory and practice of fox ranching, by J. A. Allen and W. C. S. McLure. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island publishing co.
- Anger, William Henry.** Digest of Canadian mercantile law, by W. H. Anger and H. D. Anger. Toronto, W. H. Anger.
- Bannister, J. A.** Early educational history of Norfolk County. Toronto, University of Toronto press.
- Barker, Lewellys Franklin.** Rheumatism, its meaning and menace, by L. F. Barker and N. B. Cole. New York, Applcton.
- Barron, John Augustus.** Law of automobiles and motor vehicles. Toronto, Carswell.
- Bennett, Stewart Gordon.** 4th Canadian mounted rifles, 1914-191 , with a foreword by Major-General J. H. Elmsley. Toronto, Murray printing co.
- Black, Norman Fergus, ed.** Peace and efficiency in school administration. Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Bland, Salem Goldworth.** James Henderson, D.D. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Bradley, Arthur Granville.** Lord Dorchester. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 3). London, Oxford university press.
- Brann, Esther.** A Quebec sketch book. Quebec, Chateau Frontenac.
- Brown, Alan.** Common procedurcs in pædiatrics, by A. Brown and F. F. Tisdale. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Bryce, George.** Mackenzie, Selkirk, Simpson. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 9). London, Oxford university press.
- Burpee, Lawrence Johnstone.** On the old Athabasca trail. Toronto, Rycrson press.
- Burpee, Lawrence Johnstone.** The Oxford encyclopaedia of Canadian history. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 12). London, Oxford university press.
- Call, Frank Oliver.** The spell of French Canada. Boston, L. C. Page.
- Cameron, William A.** No room in the inn. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Cameron, William Bleasdel.** The war trail of Big Bear. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Carman, Bliss.** Talks on life and poetry. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Casgrain, Henri Raymond.** Wolfe and Montcalm. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 2). London, Oxford university press.
- (The) Christian and the war, (an appeal),** by M. F. McCutcheon, Allan P. Shatford, W. A. Gifford, Richard Roberts, W. D. Reid, T. W. Jones. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Coats, Robert Hamilton.** Sir James Douglas, by R. H. Coats and R. E. Gosnell. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 9). London, Oxford university press.
- Cochrane, Charles Norris.** This Canada of ours; an introduction to Canadian civics, by C. N. Cochrane and W. S. Wallace, with an introduction by the Hon. Vincent Massey. Toronto, National council of education.
- Coleman, Arthur Philemon.** Ice ages, recent and ancient. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Deacon, William Arthur.** Poteen. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.
- DeCelles, Alfred Duclos.** Papineau: Cartier. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 5). London, Oxford university press.
- Dill, W. S.** The long day. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.
- Dionne, Narcisse Eutrope.** Champlain. (Makers of Canada series;

- anniversary ed., v. 1). London, Oxford university press.
- Doherty, Alexandrina (Woods)** (*Alexandrina Woods, pseud.*) Little grey doors. Springfield, Mass., Bradley co. (Juvenile.)
- Drouin, Henri.** Judicial guide, guide judiciaire. Quebec, The author.
- Duggan, J. J.** The unforgotten valley. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, 12th earl of.** My army life. London, Edward Arnold & co.
- Dunham, Eileen.** Political unrest in Upper Canada. Toronto, Longmans, Green & co.
- Edgar, Matilda (Ridout), lady.** General Brock. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 4). London, Oxford university press.
- Edgar Pelham.** Henry James, man and author. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Falconer, Sir Robert.** The United States as a neighbour. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Fetherstonhaugh, Frederick Barnard.** Law and practice of letters patent of invention in Canada, together with a full set of forms to be used in pleading, both from the standpoint of Patent office practice and of litigation, by F. B. Featherstonhaugh and H. G. Fox. Toronto, Carswell.
- Fewster, Ernest P.** My garden of dreams. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.
- Fortier, Cora B. (Maxine, pseud.)** Unknown fairies of Canada; twelve fairy stories. Toronto, Macmillan. (Juvenile.)
- Foster, Kate A. (Pattullo.)** Our Canadian mosaic. Toronto, The Dominion council, Young women's Christian associations.
- French, Donald Graham.** More famous Canadian stories. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart. (Juvenile.)
- Garvin, Amelia Beers (Warnock)** (*Katherine Hale, pseud.*) Canadian houses of romance. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Glynn-Ward, H., pseud.** see **Howard, Hilda (Glynn).**
- Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von.** Faust, done into English verse in the original metres with commentary and notes, by W. H. Van der Smissen, with an introduction by Sir Robert Falconer. Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Hague, Dyson.** The story of the English prayer book. Toronto, Longmans, Green & co.
- Hale, Katherine, pseud.,** see **Garvin, Amelia Beers (Warnock).**
- Hambidge, Jay.** Dynamic symmetry in composition as used by the artists. New York, Brentano's.
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- Hamilton, Louis.** Canada. (Picturesque series). New York, Brentano's.
- Hammond, Melvin Ormond.** Canadian footprints. Toronto, Macmillan.
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- Harvey, Daniel C.** The French régime in Prince Edward Island. New Haven, Yale university press.
- Hassard, Albert Richard.** Not guilty, and other trials. Toronto, Lee-Collins co.
- Heap, F.** Canadian decisions as to sales of land. Winnipeg, The author.
- Hodgson, Robert G.** Silver fox ranching. Oshawa, Fur trade journal of Canada.
- Hooke, Samuel Henry.** Christianity in the making. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Housser, Frederick B.** A Canadian art movement; the story of the group of seven. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Howard, Hilda (Glynn) (H. Glynn-Ward, pseud.)** The glamour of British Columbia. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Jackman, William T.** Economics of transportation. Toronto, University of Toronto press.
- Jelfs, George Frederick.** Man's natural, moral and social duties; words of wisdom and good counsel, selected and compiled from the writings and sayings of eminent authors, ancient and modern. Hamilton, Cloke's bookstore.
- Jérémie, Nicolas.** Twenty years of York factory, 1694-1714; Jérémie's account of Hudson Strait and Bay, tr. from the French ed. of 1720, with notes and introduction by R. Douglas and J. N. Wallace. Ottawa, Thorburn & Abbott.
- Jordan, William George.** History and revelation, the individuality of Israel. London, James Clarke & co.

- Kennedy, William Paul McClure.** Lord Elgin. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 6). London, Oxford university press.
- Kilpatrick, Dorothy Hamilton.** The romance of Prince Rama and other Indian tales. Toronto, 538 Confederation Life Building. World friendship press.
- King, William Basil.** Faith and success. London, Allen & Unwin.
- Langton, John.** Early days in Upper Canada, letters of John Langton from the backwoods of Upper Canada and the Audit office of the province of Canada, ed. by W. A. Langton. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Lavell, Alfred E.** The convicted criminal and his re-establishment as a citizen, with special reference to the province of Ontario, Canada. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Leacock, Stephen Butler.** Mackenzie, Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 5). London, Oxford university press.
- Leacock, Stephen Butler.** Winnowed wisdom. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Lefferts, Charles Mackubin.** Uniforms of the American, British, French and German armies in the war of the American revolution, 1775-1783, painted and described by the late Lt. C. M. Lefferts, ed. by A. J. Wall. New York, New York historical society.
- LeSueur, William Dawson.** Count Frontenac. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 2). London, Oxford university press.
- Lewis, John.** George Brown. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 7). London, Oxford university press.
- Llwyd, John Plummer Derwent.** Mysticism, and other essays. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Locke, George Herbert.** Builders of the Canadian commonwealth; new ed. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Longley, James Wilberforce.** Joseph Howe. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 8). London, Oxford university press.
- Longley, James Wilberforce.** Sir Charles Tupper. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 8). London, Oxford university press.
- Loudon, William James.** Studies of student life, v. 3. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Macbeth, Roderick George.** The burning bush and Canada. Toronto, Westminster press.
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- Macdonald, Helen Grace.** Canadian public opinion and the American civil war. (Columbia university. Studies in history, economics and public law, v. 124, no. 2). New York, Columbia university press.
- McIlwraith, Jean Newton.** Sir Frederick Haldimand. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 3). London, Oxford university press.
- MacInnes, Thomas Robert Edward.** Chinook days. Vancouver, Sun publishing co.
- MacIver, Robert Morrison.** The modern state. London, Oxford university press.
- Mackay, Robert Alexander.** The unreformed Senate of Canada, with an introduction by G. M. Wrong. London, Oxford university press.
- Macnaughton, John.** Lord Strathcona. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 10). London, Oxford university press.
- MacNeill, John.** Many mansions. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Mair, Charles.** Tecumseh, a drama, and Canadian poems, Dreamland and other poems, The American bison, Through the Mackenzie basin, Memoirs and reminiscences, with introduction by Robert Norwood. (Master works of Canadian authors, ed. by J. W. Garvin). Toronto, Radisson society of Canada.
- (The) Makers of Canada series; anniversary edition with extensive revisions,** W. L. Grant, editor-in-chief, 22v. in 12. London, Oxford university press.
- Maxine, *pseud.*, see Fortier, Cora B.**
- Moberly, Walter.** The rocks and rivers of British Columbia. London, H. Blacklock & co., 1885; a photographic reprint. Ottawa, R. Douglas, Royal bank chambers.
- Munro, William Bennett.** The governments of Europe. London, Macmillan.
- Newbiggin, Marion I.** Canada, the great river, the lands and the men. London, Christophers.
- O'Brien, Arthur Henry.** Cyclopaedia of conveyancing. Toronto, Canada law book co.
- O'Hagan, Thomas.** The genesis of Christian art. Toronto, Macmillan.

- Parkin, Sir George Robert.** Sir John A. Macdonald. (Makers of Canada series; anniversary ed., v. 7). London, Oxford university press.
- Partridge, Edward Alexander.** A war on poverty. Sintaluta, Sask., The author.
- Patten, William.** Pioneering the telephone in Canada; contributions to the history of the telephone based on original notes and reminiscences, including a hitherto unpublished account of the telephone by A. Melville Bell. Montreal, privately printed, Bell telephone company of Canada.
- Perry, Aaron Jenkins, tr.,** see **Trevisa, John.**
- Perry, James Black (Logan Weir, pseud.)** Yon toon o' mine; new ed. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Pollard, William Correll.** Pioneering in the prairie West; a sketch of the Parry Sound colonies that settled near Edmonton, N.W.T., in the early nineties; 3d ed. Toronto, Nelson.
- (The) Portfolio of Canadian art;** introduction by Eric Brown, biographical sketches by Fred Jacob. Toronto, Rous & Mann.
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SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

By

George A. Cornish, B.A.

In the
Biological
Field

Garnet wheat was grown largely throughout the Prairie Provinces during 1926 at the end of which a better estimate was made of its value. Ripening from five to ten days earlier than Marquis wheat, it was found to be grown more safely in the northern part of the wheat belt and as its yield is about equal to that of Marquis it was expected that the wheat belt would be thus pushed farther north. The kernels are leaner than those of Marquis, the straw weaker and it possesses little resistance to rust. Though it produces a good milling grade of wheat it is inferior to Marquis in this respect, as its flour is a creamy yellow, while that from Marquis is a creamy white. Its flour, however, makes excellent bread, producing greater bulk than that of Marquis, as it absorbs water more freely.

"Reward," a new hard, spring wheat, was developed at the Ottawa Experimental Farm during 1926. It ripens early, possesses as good milling qualities as Marquis and is a heavy yielder. However, as its development was still in the experimental stage during the year, it was expected that several more years' testing would be required before a final pronouncement could be made.

After long years of careful experimenting, selecting, weighing, and counting, the Agronomy Department of Macdonald College, Montreal, developed a magnificent variety of oats, called, "Banner 44 MC"—a heavy yielder with a strong straw. It was tested not only in the College experimental plots, but also by farmers in different parts of the Province of Quebec. An early distribution for commercial growth throughout Canada was expected to take place.

The farmers of Essex and Kent Counties in Ontario, where large quantities of seed corn were produced, experienced in the Summer of 1926 heavy losses due to the European corn borer, described as the worst pest which had ever attacked corn in Canada, and which had appeared in Western Ontario several years before. It reached its worst stage in 1926 when numerous fields of corn were almost totally destroyed. As a consequence not more than 10 per cent. of the former amount of corn was planted in 1927 in these counties. The Corn Borer Act compels farmers to destroy stocks and clean away and burn the stubble. The pest enters the corn stock and destroys both the stem and the ear. It winters in the stubble. The entomologists of both the Agricultural College at Guelph and of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, after studying the life history of the corn borer in order to combat it successfully dis-

covered by the early part of 1927, that the only successful method was to destroy the stubble either by ploughing it down deeply or by pulling it up and burning it.

In 1923, Arthur Buzzell, a farmer of Abbotsford, Quebec, found a bushel of coreless and seedless apples among his Fameuse, or Snow apples. The tree on which they grew could not be located and in 1924 and 1925 the crop was short and no seedless apples were found. However, in 1926 the seedless apples appeared in quantity and the tree that bore them was located. Of good shape and flavour, and of a variety that can be propagated by grafting, the discovery of this apple was expected to be as valuable to apple growers as the finding of the seedless orange was to the growers of California.

An outstanding record was made in 1926 by 'Hen Number 6,' a white Leghorn, owned by the University of British Columbia. She laid no less than 351 eggs in 365 days, thus winning the title of the world's greatest layer. This remarkable record was obtained only as a result of scientific methods applied to pedigree breeding. So notable did this hen become that her eggs sold at twenty-five dollars each, bringing several thousand dollars to the University in the space of a short time.

One of the most important biological reports of 1926 was a monograph on the mosquitoes of the Lower Fraser Valley, by Eric Hearle, M.Sc., assistant Entomologist, Department of Agriculture (Dominion), Ottawa. Keys for the identification of the species and descriptions of the species are fully given, and means of destruction are discussed.

Pacific Salmon Investigations; The Halibut. Some very interesting investigations on the migration of salmon in the coastal regions of British Columbia were carried on during 1925 by H. Charles Williamson, the results of which were published in 1927. (*Contributions to Canadian Biology and Fisheries, New Series, Volume third*). Several thousands of spring and sock-eye salmon captured in the usual way by fisherman were tagged and immediately replaced in the sea. Large numbers of them were re-caught within a few months. The spring salmon had been liberated east of Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands. The largest number of these tagged fish were re-caught in the Columbia River, some were obtained in the Fraser and other rivers of British Columbia, while several had swum as far as the Sacramento River in California.

Thousands of tagged sockeye salmon had been freed at the entrance to Portland Channel at the north of British Columbia, and between Vancouver Island and the mainland. About one-fifth of the tagged fish were soon re-captured. One had swum thirty miles in six hours, and several about one hundred miles in a day. This investigation proved that a large number of sockeye entering the Fraser River do not come through the Strait

of Juan de Fuca but around the north end of Vancouver Island and down throughout the Strait of Georgia.

The above investigation perhaps explains the phenomena that occurred during the Summer of 1926. Though United States fishermen were capturing no salmon in their traps, set along the usual route through the Strait of Juan de Fuca, yet Canadians had a good fishing season at the mouth of the Fraser River, and great numbers of these valuable fish passed up the river to the spawning grounds. The fish had evidently forsaken the old dangerous route for the "all Canadian route" down through Johnson Strait and the Strait of Georgia.

The halibut shared with the salmon the interest of the investigators on the Pacific coast. The International Fisheries Commission, appointed early in 1925, was busily engaged during 1926 investigating the life history of the fish and its distribution. The one fact that stood out glaringly was that the banks were being rapidly depleted. By investigating the production since 1907 it was found that the catch on certain banks had diminished to one-tenth of what it had been twenty years before. The supply had been maintained only by going farther out to sea and by utilizing smaller fish.

During 1926 the ship, *Scandia* was used to tag halibut caught all the way from the coast of Oregon to Alaska. More than 3,230 fish were tagged and released and over fourteen thousand were examined. Of those tagged more than eight hundred were recaptured, but the conclusion to be drawn by a study of the location and time of capture of the tagged fish had not been worked out by June, 1927.

Investigations of The Biological Board.* The Biological Board of Canada carried on important investigations at their four stations at Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C., during 1926, large numbers of the staffs of the Universities spending their Summers at this work.

At St. Andrews the microscopic floating plants, which form a large source of fish food, were carefully studied with the object of learning the conditions favourable to growth and thus of artificially increasing the crop. An abundance of such food would increase the supply of fish.

In investigating the cause of deterioration of fresh fish, the spoilage appeared to be due to a chemical break-down of the tissues and to changes caused by bacteria.

Seventeen hundred mackerel, 3,700 cod, and 2,700 haddock were tagged and freed in 1926 in order to study their movement. By June 1927 it had been found that cod showed little movement, that haddock moved eastward from Shelburne toward Halifax, and that mackerel were more erratic, some swimming the length of Nova Scotia in a comparatively short time.

* NOTE.—Summary of the work of the Biological Board supplied by A. H. Liam, Editor of Publications.

During 1926, the Atlantic Experimental Station at Halifax, under the direction of Professor A. J. Huntsman, gave several outstanding contributions towards the processing of fish. After careful investigations it was shown that the complicated operation of smoking fish could be so controlled as to make possible the regulation of the smoking, so that a standard product could be obtained.

Another important investigation at this station—expected to be far-reaching in results—was that in connection with the freezing of fish. It was demonstrated that the method of freezing fish in air requiring many hours and much ice, could be replaced by a new process—that of immersing the fish in brine for a few minutes, the ice required being much less than in the old method and the product of a superior quality.

Improved methods of canning sardines, preserving lobsters and drying fish also engaged the attention of the workers at the Halifax station.

At the Nanaimo Station the tagging of salmon already described formed an important feature of the work during 1926. The life of the shipworm, destructive to wharves and wooden vessels was also studied.

At Prince Rupert investigations were made of: the value of quick freezing of halibut; the chemical changes taking place to the flesh during freezing; the factors causing the discoloring of the skin of halibut kept in the holes of vessels; and the character, vitamin content and value as food for poultry and stock of the liver oil of dog fish.

The American Buffalo; The Caribou and Reindeer. The buffalo at Wainwright Park thrived so successfully during 1926 and preceding years that there is now little possibility of this noble animal meeting the fate of the dodo and the passenger pigeon.

As Wainwright Park is only 13 miles square it can support but 8 thousand head of buffalo. Therefore, it was necessary during 1926 to ship two thousand head to the Wood Buffalo Park, south of the Great Slave Lake. The surplus of over two thousand head were slaughtered and their flesh sold.

Buffalo robes used extensively 40 years before and since almost unpurchaseable were again put on the market in 1926-27 and owing to the improved methods of tanning the hides by Government experts at Wainwright Park, they were of a finer quality than those formerly obtained from the wild buffalo.

Several observations during 1926 indicated that the caribou, an animal very closely resembling the reindeer of Northern Europe, had changed the course and range of its migrations. Superintendent Telford, stationed at Dawson, reported in November, 1926, that on an inspection trip on the Yukon River so many caribou were encountered swimming across the stream that it was necessary to steer the steamer very carefully and on several occasions to

stop it in order to avoid striking the animals. Major L. Burwash also reported that the caribou that formerly migrated in the Summer to King William's Island in the Arctic Ocean, in 1926 came no farther north than Adelaide Peninsula.

Reports of the rapid depletion of the caribou, the chief food of the Indians and Eskimos indicated the urgency of utilizing the Northern Plains of Canada for the pasturing of reindeer. The reckless use of rifles was so diminishing the herds that every Winter brought an increasing number of deaths from starvation to the population.

During 1926 the North-West Territory and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior undertook an investigation of the reindeer industry in Greenland and Alaska. The Porslid brothers, Danish experts, were engaged to study the situation in Alaska and then to travel on foot through the Arctic coastal region to Aklavik in the Mackenzie River delta and onward to Coronation Gulf and Chesterfield Inlet, on Hudson Bay. They were to note as they proceeded the best routes for migration and to study the vegetation suitable for fodder. They entered on the field in June 1926, and by March, 1927 had reached Point Barrow, Alaska.

About 1923, a company, which had obtained a lease of a large tract in Southern Baffin Island for the herding of reindeer, stocked it with several hundred animals. An observer, sent out to study their progress, returned in June, 1927, and reported that the whole herd had been exterminated. Many died of starvation, as the meagre vegetation did not supply sufficient food, and the remainder were destroyed by wolves.

Physics and Chemistry Professor H. T. Barnes of McGill University, Montreal, in a communication to the Royal Society early in 1927 described the results of experiments on the disruptive effect of igniting thermit in the interior of an iceberg. When a charge of one hundred pounds of this inflammable substance was ignited in a cavity three feet deep in an iceberg of five hundred feet diameter, the intense heat wave that penetrated the ice mass turned ice to steam and rent fissures with explosive violence. The noise could be heard five miles away and continued for many hours. Before the action ceased the whole interior of the iceberg, 125 feet high, had crumbled away. Other experiments showed still further how effectively icebergs could be destroyed by thermit.

Lake Levels and Water Surveys. Between April 1926 and April 1927, a rise in the level of all the lakes occurred, the increase being over a foot in Lakes Superior and Ontario, nearly a foot in Lake Huron and but only 6 inches in Lake Erie. Lakes Superior, Huron and Erie, during April 1926, were the lowest in sixty-seven years during which levels had been recorded.

HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL*

Place	April 1927	April 1926	Highest recorded level	Lowest recorded level
Lake Superior at Port Arthur....	601.34 ft.	599.99 ft.	602.69 ft. (1860)	599.99 ft. (1926)
Lake Huron at Goderich.....	578.72 ft.	577.82 ft.	583.22 ft. (1886)	577.82 ft. (1926)
Lake Erie at Port Colborne.....	571.47 ft.	570.88 ft.	574.36 ft. (1876)	570.88 ft. (1926)
Lake Ontario at Kingston.....	245.85 ft.	244.82 ft.	248.31 ft. (1886)	244.63 ft. (1895)
St. Lawrence at Montreal.....	24.74 ft.	30.95 ft.	38.92 ft. (1887)	23.99 ft. (1915)

Although all rose between April, 1926, and April 1927, the levels at the latter date were still lower than the average for the sixty-seven years, Lake Superior being about 4 inches lower, Lake Huron, 2 feet, 2 inches lower; Lake Erie, 1 foot, 1 inch lower; and Lake Ontario, 4 inches lower. During the month of May 1927, the levels of all the Lakes continued to rise, Lake Superior rising almost 6 inches and Lakes Huron and Erie about 4 inches above the height in April.

The Canadian Hydrographic Surveys of the Department of Marine was engaged during 1926 in charting the waters of the lower St. Lawrence River, especially the Channel near Anticosti Island, used more largely by steamers on account of the shorter distance, thus avoiding the Gaspé Current.

Owing to the lowering of the water in the Great Lakes, Georgian Bay was re-surveyed. During the Summer of 1926 the entrance to Key Harbour was chartered.

The Winnipeg River, as far as Pine Falls, and its entrance to Lake Winnipeg were also charted and marked with buoys in order to make it safe for navigation.

New Pacific Cable. The Pacific cable between Bamfield, Vancouver Island and Suva, Fiji Islands *via* Fanning Island, a distance of five thousand nautical miles, was duplicated in 1926 at a cost of \$11,300,000—the work being completed about the middle of November of that year.

The stretch of cable between Bamfield and Fanning Island (3,440 miles) is the longest single length of cable in the world. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of London, England, which secured the contract of laying the cable, did not have a ship in its fleet that could carry the cable required. The Company ordered the Steamship *Dominia* — the largest cable ship in the world, being 509 feet in length—to be constructed with four special tanks in which the cable could be stored. Special attention was given to her engines, so essential is it in the delicate operation of cable-laying that these should function quickly and reliably at all speeds whether going ahead or astern.

The cable was paid out at a rate slightly faster than the rate of the ship. This extra cable known as the slack was for the purpose of preventing strain due to any irregularities of the ocean bed. The cable lies at great depth, and at some points is more than twenty thousand feet below the surface.

* NOTE.—Taken from a summary supplied by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, and *The Monthly Bulletin*.

The cable used is what is called the "continuously loaded" type. The inductive loading which has brought this remarkable advance consists in surrounding the copper conductor of the cable with a thin winding of a special nickel iron alloy. The characteristic property of this alloy is that it is easily magnetized and demagnetized by small magnetizing influences. This loading made possible the sending of 1,100 letters per minute over the new cable, whereas the capacity of the old cable was only 250 letters per minute.

With the completion of the duplicated cable from Bamfield to Suva in 1926, the Pacific Cable Board became the owner and operator of 16,555 nautical miles of cable in the Pacific Ocean.

New Surveys.* The Topographical Survey of Canada during 1926 had twenty-two parties in the field, making surveys in every Province except Prince Edward Island. Through these surveys a more accurate visual representation of Canada's physical and cultural features was given by maps and plans. A national topographic map series to cover the whole country was well advanced, and during 1926 data for at least six new maps was gathered.

It was especially in the field of aerial surveying that marked advance was made, placing Canada without a rival in this field. The myriads of lakes that dot the surface make excellent landing places for the hydroplanes used in this work. During 1926 nearly 60,000 square miles were photographed from the air, and over four per cent. of Canada's area was so photographed. The chief field of operations during the year was in Northern Manitoba, and by April, 1927, preliminary maps showing water, cultural features, stands of merchantable timber, burnt-over areas, muskegs, etc., had already been issued for the information of foresters and road makers. No less than 41,703 aerial photographs were taken during 1926.

Dominion Observatories and National Parks. The Dominion Observatory at Ottawa during 1926 was engaged in many astronomical observations, most of which are of too technical a character to be described. The Seismological Department recorded on its instruments 361 earthquakes during the year, but the most of these were not violent. The regions most affected were the East Indies, especially near the Solomon Islands, and the Pacific Ocean near Central America.

A very interesting record was obtained from a tree trunk, which, after being embedded in a glacier for thousands of years, was dropped from its terminal moraine. The annual rings of growth on the tree revealed a variation of growth every $11\frac{1}{2}$ years, showing that the sun-spot cycle has obtained for many thousands of years.

At the Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, B.C., the work during 1926 was of a highly technical character, spectra of many stars being studied in order to compute their radial velocity.

* NOTE.—Taken from a summary prepared by the Topographical Survey of Canada.

Canada's National Parks never attracted so many tourists as during 1926. This was due to the fact that the marvellous attractions of these beauty spots had become better known, and especially because the Department of the Interior was continually making them accessible by motor roads. During 1926, the Kicking Horse Trail was completed. This highway runs from Lake Louise in Rocky Mountain Park across the Great Divide, through the beautiful Kicking Horse Valley, through Yoho Park to Field; thence to the west end of the park, from which a provincial highway proceeds to Golden. This highway gives access to the famous Yoho Valley for the first time.

Waterton Lakes Park in Southern Alberta in the past attracted little attention, but a new hotel, under course of construction in 1927, and a bus service connecting it with Banff and another bus and boat service connecting it with the adjacent Glacier National Park in Montana was expected to make it rival in popularity some of the more northern parks.

In May, 1927, a new national playground was established by the Department of the Interior in Central Saskatchewan to be known as Prince Albert Park. It is situated north of Prince Albert, covers 1,377 square miles, and preserves in perpetuity for the Canadian people a region covered with forests, dotted with beautiful lakes, teeming with fish, and bordered with beautiful sand beaches. Canoeists can travel in every direction with few and easy portages, and with little difficulty they can travel right through to Hudson Bay.

Exploration Major L. T. Burwash, who left Aklavik, at the delta of the Mackenzie River, July 1st, 1925, on an expedition of nine thousand miles across the Northern Plains of Canada spent the Winter of 1925-26 in a hut on the bleak King William Island in the Arctic Ocean, from which he made explorations in all directions. In the Spring of 1926 he sledged across to Hudson Bay and travelled south in an open boat to Chesterfield Inlet. He sailed through Hudson Strait in August, 1926 and reached Ottawa early in September. The chief purpose of his trip was to study the Eskimo and estimate their number. He visited every tribe between Alaska and Hudson Bay and found they numbered about three thousand. Some in the interior and on the Arctic coast had scarcely before ever seen a white man and were untouched by civilization. They knew nothing about Canada, their Sovereign, or the British Empire. Major Burwash made this trip unaccompanied by a white man. He was to submit a full report of his work to the North-west Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior.

J. Dewey Soper, formerly of the University of Alberta, returned in October, 1926, from two years' exploration in the interior of Baffin Island, during which he travelled more than three thousand miles and collected over three thousand five hundred scientific

specimens, consisting of birds, insects, fish, skulls and geological and ethnological specimens.

The Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for 1926 contains numerous accounts of heroic explorations throughout Northern Canada. Sergeant J. E. F. Wight and Constable T. H. Tredgold explored 1,286 miles of Southern Baffin Island in the midst of Winter and suffered the severest hardships as the following quotations from the Report indicate:

As our dogs had been four days without anything to eat, we got everything that was eatable and cut it up, the feed consisting of three pairs of sealskin pants, three pairs of sealskin boots, also some sealskin line, butter, bacon, and biscuits. At this time all hands were suffering from sunburn and wind, our faces being one mass of open sores.

During this long journey they discovered that a large lake, Tesseyuakjiak, shown on all maps, did not exist.

Staff-Sergeant Joy made a remarkable patrol of almost one thousand miles during April and May from Craig Harbour in Ellesmere Island to Axel Heiberg. This trip, made through a region that was little known, added much to geographical knowledge. Inspector Wilcox of Ponds Inlet in North Baffin Island in his report for 1926 described his work as doctor:

I found about twenty igloos at this camp, and of their inhabitants fifteen were ill with pneumonia. The conditions were pitiful in the extreme. The weather was getting warm, with the result that during the day the interior surface of the igloo was a mass of icicles. The floors were covered with about six inches of slush. I found three of the women were running temperatures of 105° and 106°, and their bodies were covered with sores. . . . I immediately made hot tea and gave all a ration of tea and biscuits, and treated those that were sick with Dover powders, poulticed their chests, and gave them a laxative. . . . It was to my mind quite illuminating what effect a cup of tea, a little laxative, coupled with a lot of faith would have on the natives. . . . In a few days they were practically well.

The straits to which the people of Northern Canada were driven, through lack of doctors is well illustrated by a Mounted Police report for 1926 from Northern Alberta:

One instance of a crude piece of surgery was related to me recently. In this case two trappers successfully amputated the leg of an injured comrade. All the instruments they had were hunting knives, a heated gun barrel, a small handsaw, with some moose sinews for sutures, two old sheets for bandages, and just enough rum to render their patient semi-conscious. The operation, with all these drawbacks, saved a man's life.

The annual Canadian Arctic expedition in charge of George P. Mackenzie, sailed from North Sydney on July 15, 1926. It carried supplies for the five stations of the Royal Mounted Police situated in the Arctic Islands facing Greenland. During the expedition it established a new station at Bache Peninsula, the most northerly yet located. The large steamer *Boethic*, used for the first time in the expedition, was almost crushed in the ice. All the stations, however, were successfully visited, and the steamer returned to North Sydney on August 29, 1926.

Other Exploration Incidents. No less than sixteen members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition under Vilhjalmur Stefansson during 1913-16 perished in the cause of science and exploration. In April, 1926, a tablet to their memory was erected in the Archives Building, Ottawa. On it was inscribed their names, and below the list the inscription "For Canada and Science." The names on the list are as follows: George Stewart Malloch, geologist; Henri Beuchat, anthropologist; Bjarne Mamen, topographer; James Murray, oceanographer; Alister Forbes Mackay, surgeon; Peter Barnand, ship captain; Alexander Anderson, first mate; Charles Thompson, Andrew Norem, Daniel Wallace Blue, John Jones, Stanley Morris, George Breddy, Charles Barker, John Brady, Edmund Golightly, seamen.

It was announced in 1927 that during the numerous expeditions of 1925 and 1926 into the Arctic Regions a number of relics had been obtained, which were thought to belong to the ill-fated Franklin expedition—four pieces of blue serge, two pieces of leather, two wooden bowls, a circular metal plate, a small piece of oak, a knife with stone blade and walnut handle, and a piece of hoop iron, one edge partly notched to form a saw. These were sent to the British Admiralty in London for examination. The Admiralty by comparing the articles with the materials issued to the expedition did not doubt but that the cloth, leather and iron hoop were relics of the Franklin party, but were uncertain of the others. A human skull picked up by a trader on Adelaide Peninsula was identified by the Department of Health and the Geological Survey, Ottawa, as that of a white man of about thirty years of age. It was thought to be the skull of a member of the same expedition.

The only notable medical discovery announced during 1926 was described by Dr. Cardaissin; Other developments in The Medical Field George Henry Cameron at a medical meeting at Saskatoon. He there explained the action of cardaissin. This substance, like adrenalin, is extracted from the supra-renal bodies, which lie on the surfaces of the kidneys in the vertebrate animals. Cardaissin, like adrenalin, is a heart stimulant, but while the action of the latter continues for only a few minutes, that of the former, it is claimed, continues for hours, and renewed hypodermic injections continue the stimulation for almost an indefinite time. Much additional investigation of this discovery was expected to be necessary before substantiating these claims.

Glover Cancer Cure; The New Radium Institute. The Glover cancer treatment, described in *The Canadian Review* for 1925-26, continued to gain favour with the medical profession, and *The Canadian Lancet and Practitioner* for November, 1926, closes an editorial as follows:

The test of time with confirmation of the laboratory work of Loudon, McCormack, Howard and Scott, and the clinical work by such men as Donnelly, Warmuth, Kurtz, Amey, Glancey, Kerr, and White has apparently established the work of Glover on a sound basis, so that we may look forward hopefully to the day of deliverance from one of the greatest scourges in the history of mankind.

Dr. Glover in the same journal summarizes the results of treatment with his anti-toxin as follows:

1. Early cases when the disease is local will yield to the anti-toxin in a large percentage of the cases.
2. In the more advanced cases when the main growth is surgically removed the metastases will usually disappear with the anti-toxin treatment.

3. In cases where the disease is widely disseminated, little is to be expected from any form of treatment, although it is found that many of the distressing symptoms are often alleviated by use of the anti-toxin. This is especially shown by the relief of pain, secession of offensive discharges, and the clearing of mental confusion and lethargy.

4. Best results are obtained with cases treated in institutions where they may be kept under constant observation and given the necessary attention.

5. The future treatment may consist of prophylactic inoculations of a standardized toxin for all those who show cancer susceptibility, as may be determined by the intradermal injection of a definite amount of the toxin in appropriate dilution.

On Nov. 4, 1926, a Radium Institute for the treatment of cancer was opened in Montreal by Mgr. A. V. J. Piette, Rector of the University of Montreal. Situated in the old Maisonneuve City Hall, with Dr. J. Ernest Gendreau, cancer specialist, as Director in charge, and with full equipment of expensive and complicated apparatus for the treatment of cancer, the institution provided accommodation for thirty patients. An unlimited number of outdoor patients could be treated.

In May, 1927, Dr. L. E. Harriman of Toronto announced before a meeting of the Canadian and Ontario Dental Associations the discovery of a treatment for pyorrhea, with which he claimed to have had phenomenal results. The re-agent is a salve, which is placed between the gums and the teeth. The treatment was carried on in the Western Hospital, Toronto, and several patients were apparently cured in a few days.

The Balfour Lecture, and Other Incidents. One of the outstanding events in medical science of the year was the visit to Toronto of Dr. W. J. Mayo, head of the famous Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minn. Dr. Donald Balfour, a son-in-law of Dr. Mayo and a Canadian, donated to the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto a fund through which a distinguished lecturer was to be brought to the University every year to deliver a lecture before the medical men and students of medicine. Dr. Mayo delivered the first of these lectures before a distinguished audience on Apr. 5, 1927, the birthday of Lord Lister. His subject was "The Relation of the Basic Sciences to Surgery."

The Rockefeller Foundation was a generous benefactor to medical education in Canada during 1926. Beside financing fellowships for twenty-three Canadians, the following contributions were given:

The School of Hygiene and Public Health, University of Toronto (building and endowment).....	\$ 162,500
The Canadian National Commission for Mental Hygiene (application of mental hygiene for school children).....	15,000
The University of Montreal, Faculty of Medicine (the development of laboratories)	25,000
Co-operation in items of Public Health work.....	10,281
TOTAL.....	\$212,781

In Toronto on Jan. 30, 1927, Hubert Pocock, Osteopath, was prosecuted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons for using the title of "Doctor," and later W. L. Ellison, Chiropractor, was prosecuted for the same offence. Magistrate Jones, who tried both cases,

decided that they had the right to use the title. The College of Physicians and Surgeons entered an appeal against the decision. The appeal was heard in April, 1927, and Judge Middleton reversed the decision and laid down the rule that such "irregular" practitioners could not use the title of "Doctor."

Industrial Research: "Helium" and Other Developments

Though the gas, "Helium," was only discovered in 1895, its economic value was carefully investigated in 1926. Its use for inflating airships, and for mixing with oxygen to make an artificial air for use as a breathing mixture in deep diving and caisson operations could not be overestimated. These uses depend largely on its lightness and its non-inflammability.

Investigations by the Department of Mines showed Canada to be the only part of the British Empire possessing large quantities. Dr. L. T. Elworthy in his exhaustive Report on "Helium in Canada" published in 1926 shows that from the natural gas of Alberta and Ontario over five million cubic feet can be recovered annually. While the Alberta wells can supply three-fifths of this amount, the gas from the wells at Inglewood, Ont., contains the largest per cent. of helium.

Dean C. J. MacKenzie and Dr. T. Thorvaldson of the University of Saskatchewan in 1927 reached valuable results on their investigation of the cause of decay in cement, and in recognition of this work the Engineering Institute of Canada awarded them the Plummer gold medal. As this building material is so widely used much work had already been done to find the cause of its rapid decay and crumbling away in some cases. The two investigators first determined suitable methods of testing the strength of the material. This was done by making small sticks and testing the effect of heating, frost, and chemicals on their strength. It was found that the decay was caused by the presence of magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate in the soil waters, which gained access to the cement. As in the alkali regions of the Prairies these salts are commonly found in surface waters, the professors continued in 1927 their investigations for methods of preventing this decay.

At the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg during 1926, an intensive survey was made to determine the number and identity of the various forms of rust that were likely to attack wheat and oats. Some varieties of wheat resist certain rusts, other varieties resist other rusts. By crossing it was hoped to combine the resisting qualities of several varieties of wheat in a single one. Nearly eight thousand hybrids were produced for this purpose, and they were tested to measure their resistance. As it would take years to obtain these crosses, if only the short period of growth during the Summer were used, the experiments were conducted in greenhouses where the conditions of summer growth were maintained for twelve months in the year.

National Research Council. The only change in the membership of the National Research Council during 1926 was the addition of J. M. McCarthy, B.Sc., C.E., Vice-President of Price Brothers and Company, Quebec.

At the close of the year 1925-26 there were fifteen associate committees in active operation, under the auspices of the Council; forty-two specific investigations, each directed by a competent Canadian scientist, were being conducted in Canadian laboratories from Halifax to Vancouver. In addition, forty-five university graduates of distinction were undergoing further post-graduate training in scientific research in the laboratories of the different universities of Canada, having won Research Council scholarships.

Of the investigations in progress nine were in physics, eight in chemistry, six in botany, five in mining engineering, four in biochemistry, two in each of biology, zoology, field husbandry, and electrical engineering, and one in each of fourteen other departments.

During the year 1926, forty-five awards were made as follows: University of British Columbia, 8, Alberta 2, Saskatchewan 5, Manitoba 3, Toronto 7, McMaster 2, Western Ontario 2, Queens 3, McGill 7, Montreal 2, Laval 1, Bishops' College 1, and Dalhousie 1. The Report of the Council stated that since its inception, 121 students receiving awards had completed their training, and most of these were teaching in schools and colleges or engaged in industrial research; only seventeen had accepted positions in foreign countries.

In January, 1926, the Council met the cerealists of the Prairie Provinces for the purpose of discussing all phases of investigation of the grain industry. A long list of investigation on every phase of wheat-growing, testing, mixing, diseases, composition, and baking, in order that the Universities and other research bodies might know what problems were of most vital economic importance in preparing graduate courses of study.

Several committees of the Research Council carried on important investigations. One endeavoured to revive the magnesite mining industry in Quebec, which became active during the War, when Austrian supplies were cut off, but which since was driven out by the cheaper Austrian product.

The Committee on cereal grain rust reported that the departments of botany in the three Prairie Provinces were patiently rearing hybrid grains which, besides being rust-resisting, would give a valuable commercial product. Dozens of hybrids capable of resisting rusts had already been produced, but much more experimental work was required before rust could be conquered.

The total revenue of the National Research Council for 1926 was \$138,573.74. The following expenditures were made: Fellowships, \$5,100; Studentships, \$16,554; Bursaries, \$16,928; British Empire Exhibition Scholarships, \$1,500; grants in aid of researches, \$61,931; Library, \$1,539.

On June 15, 1927, it was announced that the Canadian Government had decided upon an important expansion of the activities of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, to the end that Canada's natural resources might be developed to the fullest possible extent; that Canadian industries might be placed on the most efficient basis; and that the waste products of industry might be utilized. The most important feature of the expansion was to be the establishment at Ottawa of national research laboratories directly under the control of the National Research Council. The function of these laboratories was to be two-fold, as follows :

(1) Standardization work of all kinds similar to that being conducted by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, or the National Physical Laboratories in England.

(2) To make provisions for the carrying out of research through the laboratories, which would be open to private firms who desired to conduct investigations under the administration of the permanent staff of the National Council ; for instance, any private corporation would be enabled to endow a researcher to conduct an investigation into any particular problem affecting its business, and would be able to retain the results for itself after paying the cost of the laboratories facilities.

Research in Alberta. The Scientific and Research Council of Alberta, the oldest provincial council in Canada, carried on valuable geological work in the coal fields of Alberta during 1926. Two parties were in the field, one in Central Alberta between Edson and Lake Wabamun, and the other in Central Alberta between Cochrane and the foot of the mountains.

A study of the tar sands of the north was made, and the suitability of them and the crude oils from Wainwright as road material was also investigated.

Honours for Canadian Scientists. The Royal Geographical Society awarded the Back Grant to Captain A. H. MacCarty for preparation and leadership of the ascent of Mount Logan in 1925.

I. H. Cameron, *emeritus* professor of Surgery, University of Toronto, in recognition of his work as a surgeon and teacher was elected an honorary fellow of the Medical Society of London.

Dr. George Anderson, psychiatrist at the Juvenile Court, Toronto, received from the Rockefeller Foundation a travelling scholarship which he used to study under Professor Cyril Burt in London, England.

Howard A. Matheson of Montreal, Vice-president of the Canadian Electro Products Company was honoured by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania with the Howard N. Potts medal in consideration of his inventive skill and ingenuity, displayed in developing a successful commercial process for the manufacture of acetaldehyde and acetic acid from acetylene. This process was discovered in 1917 and was of great value to the Allies during the Great War.

Professor A. P. Coleman, *emeritus* professor of Geology, University of Toronto, had a unique honour bestowed upon him to commemorate his great contribution to glacial geology. An immense glacial boulder, ten feet long and five feet high, unearthed while excavating for the new school of hygiene on the front campus of the University of Toronto, was placed at the south-east corner of the field. This boulder had been transported in the great ice sheet from Northern Canada thousands of years ago. A bronze tablet embedded in the boulder records its erection in honour of the professor's great contributions to glacial geology.

Meetings of Scientific Societies

The Medical Services in Canada met in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on Mar. 29, 1927, under the patronage of Hon. James H. King, M.D., M.P. This meeting was arranged by the Canadian Medical Association. Dean Alexander Primrose, C.B., M.B., C.M., of Toronto was Chairman, T. C. Routley, M.B., of Toronto, Secretary. Among other topics discussed was the relation of osteopaths, chiropractors and other so-called 'irregulars' to the public and to the medical profession. It was suggested by Dr. D. S. Mackay that as control by legislation was a failure, a committee of medical men should be appointed to carry out research into the methods of the 'irregulars' to see if the regular profession was 'missing anything.'

Dr. Helen MacMurchy of Ottawa reported on the progress that had been made on maternal mortality. A vast amount of data had been collected, but its analysis and compilation had not been completed.

The Dominion Council of Health, consisting of the chief health officers of each Province met in Ottawa from Oct. 25 to 28, 1926, to discuss health problems in which uniformity in the different Provinces would be advantageous. They were unanimous that there should be a thorough medical examination of intending immigrants before they set out from their native countries, preferably by Canadian doctors. They were so strongly of the opinion that uniform regulations should govern sanitation in tourists' camps that it was decided to issue a standard set of regulations, which the provinces might use as a basis for their laws in regard to such camps. They also urged that each Province should encourage all municipalities to make pasteurization of all milk for human consumption compulsory. As Canada is now such an important part of the British Empire and as the rules of the British Pharmacopoeia apply in Canada, it was urged that a Canadian representative should sit on the Committee that revises this volume. It was also recommended that the Wassermann reaction be adopted as a routine procedure in all cases of venereal disease admitted to hospitals.

The Council of the Medical Association held its Annual Meeting at Victoria, B.C., on June 21-25, 1926, over four hundred delegates from all parts of Canada being present. Representatives from England, South Africa, China, and the United States were present. This was the first meeting held under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, who a few months before had consented to become Patron of the Association. The Council considered the advisability of carrying on post graduate lectures extra-murally, so that the medical men of towns, villages, and rural districts should have an opportunity of learning the latest methods and discoveries in medicine without having to leave their practices. Much had been done in that respect because of a donation of \$30,000 by the Sun Life Assurance Company for the purpose.

The following delegates to the British Medical Association meeting at Nottingham were appointed: Dr. A. C. Archibald and Dr. W. L. Barlow of Montreal; Dr. Samuel Johnston, Dr. R. D. Rudolph, Dr. C. L. Starr, Dr. Dennis Jordan, Dr. F. A. Cleland, and Dr. H. A. Bruce of Toronto. An official invitation was extended to Sir Charles Sherrington of London, one of the outstanding physiologists of the day, to deliver the Lord Lister memorial lecture at the next annual meeting. A special Committee was appointed for the purpose of considering a suitable memorial to Sir William Osler, who had added so much to the fame of Canada in medicine.

The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene held its Annual Meeting in Montreal on Dec. 3, 1926, under the chairmanship of E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The many activities of the Committee were fully explained. It was then engaged in the following activities: (1) It was carrying on a survey of mental deficiency in Nova Scotia; (2) It was associated with the Government of Manitoba in making provision for a travelling clinic; (3) It was co-operating with the Mental Hygiene Commission of British Columbia to reduce institutional cost; (4) It was co-operating with mental clinics in five cities; (5) It was co-operating with the division of child-study in McGill University and in the University of Toronto; (6) It was co-operating with the same Universities in conducting nursery schools of the laboratory type to study the development of children of pre-school age; (7) By arrangement with the Rocke-

feller Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial it assisted in obtaining fellowships for Canadians to study mental hygiene abroad.

The Royal Canadian Institute of Toronto, a society devoted to the encouragement of science, had a very successful year. Twenty-three Saturday evening lectures were given by the Institute during 1926-27, and the average attendance was over seven hundred. The membership was 510.

The Annual Meeting was held on May 7, 1927, and the following officers were elected: Honorary President, His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.G.I.E., G.B.E., President, Arthur Hewitt; 1st Vice-President, Prof. W. A. Parks, Ph.D.; 2nd Vice-President, W. B. Tindall; Treasurer, W. B. Tindall; Secretary, Professor Ellis Thomson, B.A.Sc.; Editor, Professor E. M. Walker, B.A., M.B.; Librarian, Professor W. A. McNairn, Ph.D.; Curator, Harry Jewell.

The Dominion Land Surveyor's Association held its twentieth Annual Meeting at Ottawa on Feb. 2-3, 1927, with the President, F. D. Henderson, in the chair. The President in his address while not minimizing the work already done by surveyors indicated the large amount of work yet to be done in surveying the vast Canadian shield, which occupied more than half of Canada and was still largely untouched. R. H. Field gave a paper on "Our Standards of Length" in which he stated that Canada had two standards, the Canadian yard, which is the length between two lines ruled on gold plugs set near the ends of a bronze bar, which is housed in the Physical Testing Bureau, Ottawa. The other is the metre, which is the length of a platinum bar at Sevres, France, a duplicate of which is housed in Ottawa. At Ottawa, surveyors' tapes were being constantly compared with these standards. J. A. Pounder, chief engineer of the International Boundary Commission in a paper on "One Hundred Years of International Boundary Surveys," stated that seventeen treaties had been necessary to settle disputed points about the boundaries of Canada. Now the 5,500 miles of boundary of Canada are marked from end to end by substantial monuments and by vistas cut through the trees. International boundary commissioners were appointed who were permanently to maintain the longest and most peaceful boundary line in the world by keeping the monuments in repair and the vistas clear. R. W. Cautley, of the Topographical Survey, was appointed President for the year 1927.

A notable event in Canadian natural history was the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in Canada for the first time in its history. The meeting was held in Ottawa on October 11-13, 1926. Two hundred were present.

Many technical papers on birds were read, but perhaps the most interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation by Wallace Havelock Robb of Belleville to Major Allan Brooks of Vancouver of the Canadian National Exhibition gold medal as an appreciation of the beautiful bird pictures which he had painted and which had been admired by so many at the Exhibition. Mr. Robb also announced that in the course of the year he hoped to present to Canada the collection of bird pictures painted by Allan Brooks.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington was elected President, and Dr. Joseph Grinnell, Berkeley, Cal., and James H. Fleming of Toronto were elected Vice-Presidents.

The Royal Society of Canada held its Annual Meeting in the Royal Victoria Museum at Ottawa on May 24-26, 1927. J. H. Coyne, M.A., LL.D., of St. Thomas, the President, occupied the chair at the general meetings. The following new fellows were elected: Dr. C. R. Fay, University of Toronto; Professor V. E. Henderson, University of Toronto; Dr. C. A. Magrath, Chairman, Ontario Hydro Commission and of the International Joint Commission; Dr. H. A. McTaggart, University of Toronto; Dr. Bruce Rose, Queen's University; Dr. Eugene Poitevin, Dr. T. L. Tanton, and Dr. F. H. McLearn all of the Geological Survey, Ottawa. Dr. E. C. Jeffrey, Professor of Botany, Harvard University, was elected a corresponding member. At the closing meeting the following resolution was carried with only one dissenting vote:

"Inasmuch as most civilized countries, whether monarchical or republican, have set apart some distinction which is zealously guarded and reserved for the reward of very distinguished service—the Legion of Honour of France and British Order of Merit being conspicuous examples,—the Royal Society of

Canada is strongly of the opinion that it would be in the national interest to create a similar order in Canada—one which would be free from the possible objection that might be urged against the re-establishment of titles—that would make it possible to reward conspicuous public service or intellectual pre-eminence in what, in many cases, would be the only acceptable way.

The Royal Society therefore urges upon the favourable consideration of the Government of Canada the establishment of a Canadian order, membership to be conferred on the recommendation of a carefully selected and representative advisory committee and with the same care and freedom from anything in the nature of objectionable political partisanship as governs the awarding of the Legion of Honour and the British Order of Merit."

The following officers were elected for 1927-28: President, A. H. R. Buller, D.Sc., Ph.D., University of Manitoba; Vice-President, Monseigneur Camille Roy, Quebec City; Treasurer and Librarian, G. A. Young, Ottawa; Honorary Editor, John Paterson, Meteorological Service, Toronto.

The closing session on June 10, 1927, of the Convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists was most important as it saw the adoption of the reports of several Committees; the conferring of the annual fellowship upon Dr. G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., and the conferring of the year's honorary membership upon E. Cora Hind, agricultural editor of *The Manitoba Free Press*. A decision was reached to change the appearance of *Scientific Agriculture* in order to conform to the style adopted by other Scientific journals. Committees were appointed as follows, the first officer named being Chairman: Research—Dr. G. P. McRostle, J. F. Snell, J. M. Swain, Dr. A. T. Charron and E. S. Archibald. Affiliations—L. H. Newman, T. G. Major and A. Gibson. Educational Policy—President L. S. Klinck. Co-ordination of Agricultural Policies—E. A. Howes, F. H. Auld, W. B. Roadhouse, H. Barton, C. F. Bailey, E. S. Archibald, George Clark. Marketing Education—F. M. Clement, E. A. Howes, W. J. Rutherford, A. C. McKillican, J. B. Reynolds, H. Barton, Father Leopold, C. Abbe Noel Pelletier, M. Cumming, A. A. MacMillan, P. E. Light

The Weather* in Canada from January, 1926, to July, 1927

January. Over the greater part of the Dominion temperatures averaged considerably above the thirty-year normal. In the Yukon, northern British Columbia, and the Peace and Athabasca valleys, the excess over normal temperature was remarkably large, amounting to fifteen to thirty degrees. From the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Lake of the Woods, the excess was ten to fifteen degrees or more. In Ontario and western Quebec the excess was generally less than five degrees. The northern parts of the Atlantic Provinces and the north shore of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence were a little cooler than in a normal January, but the southern portions of the Atlantic Provinces were a little warmer than normally. Precipitation was generally deficient, although a few localities reported heavy snowfalls. In eastern Canada the light snow cover made lumbering operations a little difficult.

February. Temperatures continued to be very much higher than is usual for the season in the Western Provinces, the greater part of that region averaging twelve to eighteen degrees above normal. In the region of the Great Lakes, in the Gulf region and south of the River in Quebec, as well as in the Atlantic Provinces, it was somewhat cooler than in a normal February. In Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and parts of New Brunswick, the precipitation was considerably in excess of normal. Elsewhere there was considerable variation, some districts in each province reporting an excess, others a deficiency, but in Saskatchewan and western British Columbia excess largely predominated.

March. In the Western Provinces the excess over normal temperature continued. Generally the excess amounted to about six degrees, although in southern Alberta it amounted to twelve degrees and in parts of the Yukon to eighteen degrees. From the Lake of the Woods eastward to the Atlantic the

* NOTE: The Editors are indebted to the Director of The Dominion Meteorological Service for data *re* weather.

month was cold, mean temperatures running from two to ten degrees below normal, and generally about six. Precipitation was largely deficient in British Columbia, southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, moderately deficient in southern Manitoba, north-western Ontario, and a great part of Quebec. In the Atlantic Provinces there was a moderate excess.

April. From western Manitoba to the Pacific Ocean and northwestward to the Arctic mean temperatures continued above the seasonal normal temperature by three to six degrees. From eastern Manitoba to the Atlantic Ocean temperatures were below normal, by three to six degrees in southern districts and by nine to twelve degrees in the northern regions. Over the greater part of the Dominion there was less than the usual amount of precipitation.

May. The western half of Canada was again warmer than normally by three to six degrees, while the greater part of eastern Canada was below normal temperature by less than three degrees generally. Rainfall was less than usual in the interior valleys of British Columbia, part of Alberta, the greater part of Manitoba, western Quebec, by far the greater part of Ontario, and the Atlantic Provinces.

June. In British Columbia mean temperatures were one to eight degrees higher than normal, while in the southern portion of the Atlantic Provinces, in the Yukon and part of the Northland west of Hudson Bay, they were practically normal. In Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and the greater part of New Brunswick, the month was cool; the deficiency was one to four degrees on the Prairies and, generally, four to six degrees in Ontario and Quebec. Precipitation was deficient in the Yukon, the greater part of the interior of British Columbia, northern Alberta, Saskatchewan, south-eastern Manitoba, parts of southern Ontario and eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. On the coast of British Columbia and in north-western Ontario there was a considerable excess.

July. In the greater part of the interior of British Columbia, and in most districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, as well as a portion of Manitoba, mean temperatures were in excess of normal, by two to six degrees in most cases. The highest temperatures of the month occurred during the last week, ranging from 100 to 110 degrees in some localities. Eastern Canada was two or three degrees cooler than normally, although during a brief hot spell a temperature of 100 was reached at some points in southern Ontario. In northern and eastern Ontario, western and north-western Quebec, and in the northern coast districts of British Columbia, precipitation was in excess of normal. Over the greater part of the Dominion there was a deficiency.

August. Mean temperatures were below normal over a very great part of the Dominion. In the Atlantic Provinces, and eastern Quebec, and the greater part of Saskatchewan, they were two to three below normal, and in most of Alberta three or four degrees below. Over the remainder of the Dominion differences from normal were generally small. In the southern districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in the Lower Lake region and the St. Lawrence valley, as well as in south-western British Columbia, the precipitation exceeded the normal amount. In the Okanagan, Similkameen and Kettle valleys of British Columbia, more than twice the usual amount fell, and this was true also of some counties bordering on Lake Ontario. In northern Quebec, northern Ontario, Nova Scotia, northern Manitoba, northern Quebec, there was a deficiency.

September. Except locally on the Pacific coast and the Yukon the mean temperatures were everywhere below normal. In the region of the Upper Lakes westward to the Coast Range the deficiencies amounted to four to ten degrees. In eastern Canada deficiencies were generally two to four degrees. The unfavourable harvest weather of August was succeeded by much rainy weather with snow in some districts. Threshing in the West was delayed and the quality of the grain injured. In many parts of the West and of southern Ontario the precipitation was more than double the normal amount. In British Columbia it was very heavy in the Kootenay and Kettle valleys, above normal in the Thompson valley, and generally only from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. of the normal amount elsewhere in that Province. In Nova Scotia and Prince

Edward Island only half the usual precipitation occurred, but in New Brunswick the general total was nearly the normal. In the Sudbury and Timiskaming districts of Ontario and in northern Quebec there was a deficiency.

October. In British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, mean temperatures were normal or in excess by one to three degrees. Over the greater part of the Dominion, however, it was a cool month, with deficiencies of two to four degrees, or more, in the territory from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, across the Great Lakes and Manitoba to eastern Saskatchewan. It was a very wet month over by far the greater part of the Dominion. In New Brunswick it was the wettest October in twenty-five years. In parts of eastern Ontario the precipitation was nearly three times the usual amount. In southern Alberta, western Saskatchewan, and parts of northern Ontario and northern Quebec, and in Prince Edward Island, precipitation was less than normal.

November. In British Columbia and the Atlantic Provinces the month was warmer than usual by two to four degrees, while in Quebec, except the northern districts, and locally in southern Ontario, mean temperatures were normal or little above. On the other hand, from the Rocky Mountains eastward to northern Quebec, it was a very cold month. In Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the adjacent part of Ontario, the deficiency was six to twelve degrees. In British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, precipitation was generally deficient, but over the interior of the country it was a very wet month, with more than twice the usual amount over a great part of it.

December. In British Columbia mean temperatures were normal or one or two degrees higher. In parts of Alberta, along the Nelson and Mackenzie rivers, in the region of James Bay, and quite generally in Nova Scotia, mean temperatures were a little higher than normal. Elsewhere there was a deficiency of one to three degrees, except in north-eastern Saskatchewan and districts of Ontario north-west of Lake Superior, where temperatures were four to five degrees below normal. A storm which began with rain on the tenth on the prairies, and developed into a gale with snow and snowdrifts followed by intense cold, caused some loss of life. In Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, eastern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba, precipitation was less than the normal amount, but elsewhere was generally in excess.

1927

January. In all parts of Canada except southern Ontario and southern British Columbia the temperatures were higher than normal, being four to eight degrees higher in the Atlantic Provinces and six to ten in the Prairies. In most of the Dominion the precipitation was less than normal, but in central Nova Scotia and Cape Breton there was an excess. On Vancouver Island the month was cloudy with a cold spell on the twenty-first. On the Prairies the first part of the month was exceptionally mild, but there was a severe cold spell from the twentieth to the twenty-sixth. The snowfall was light and there was little snow on the ground in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Southern Ontario temperatures went below zero on the eighth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh. In Quebec rain fell on four days and snow on eight. In the Maritime Provinces the amount of sunshine was below normal. At the end of the month the ground was bare in most parts of Nova Scotia, while in the north of New Brunswick there were thirty-six inches of snow.

February. In central Saskatchewan, eastern Manitoba, and Ontario, the temperature was more than six degrees above normal, and in most other parts it was several degrees above normal. In most parts the precipitation was slightly less than normal. There was slight excess of snowfall in parts of Alberta and in south-western Saskatchewan, and considerable excess between Ottawa and Quebec. On Vancouver Island and the adjoining mainland of British Columbia there was mild weather in the first half of the month, but there was frost on a good many nights that prevented vegetation from growing too fast. Except for a cold, stormy period near the middle of the month, February was only moderately cold in the Prairie Provinces. On account of high winds there was considerable drifting of the snow. In Ontario the last week of the month was very mild. Along the St. Lawrence the month was cloudy and windy, and there were several heavy snowfalls. In the north of Quebec, February was very mild.

In the Maritime Provinces the month was generally cloudy, with much less than the normal amount of bright sunshine in all districts. At the end of the month the amount of snow on the ground was as follows : Alberta and Saskatchewan, 3 to 10 inches ; Manitoba, 8 to 20 inches ; Lake Superior district, 20 to 40 inches ; Southern Ontario, trace to 10 inches ; from Lake Simcoe to Montreal, 10 to 20 inches ; Quebec, 30 inches ; interior of Maritime Provinces, 30 to 40 inches.

March. Mean temperatures were above normal in most parts of Canada, increasing from less than a degree at the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to more than ten degrees in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Over the greater part of the country there was a considerable deficiency in precipitation. By the end of March there was little snow left on the ground. Northern Quebec and New Brunswick, which had the most snow, had less than a foot left. Light frosts on Vancouver Island and the Lower Fraser Valley retarded vegetation. In the Okanagan and Kootenay valleys and in the upper Fraser river the water was very low, but there was much snow in the mountains. Except for a sharp cold spell about the nineteenth, the month was remarkably mild in the Prairie Provinces. Ontario was mostly mild and dry. In Quebec the month was fair and mild. In the Maritime Provinces March was exceptionally fine, mild, and quiet. The upper parts of the St. John river were still ice-bound, but the lower parts were quite free of ice.

April. In the western part of the Dominion temperatures were much below normal, while in the eastern half, excepting Nova Scotia, they were above normal. In the Yukon and Northern British Columbia the temperature was from ten to eighteen degrees below normal. From the Rocky Mountains to the head of Lake Superior precipitation was generally above normal ; in other parts there was a deficiency. In British Columbia April was cold and the season backward. The strawberry crop on Vancouver Island was two weeks late. Though there was abundance of soil moisture in the Prairie Provinces, on account of the cold weather, there was little seeding done except in Manitoba. In Ontario there was a very warm spell from the fifteenth to the twenty-second, and rainfall was deficient. The month was generally fine, with much more sunshine than usual in the Maritime Provinces. Rivers were low, and navigation started on the St. John on the eighteenth.

May. May, 1927, was very cool and the season very backward. Only in a few spots in south-western Ontario and in southern Nova Scotia was the temperature up to normal. Frequent rains with the low temperatures seriously interfered with work on the land. In Vancouver the season was three weeks later than in 1926, and in the Okanagan valley it was two weeks later. The cold weather and series of rains greatly delayed seeding in the Prairie Provinces. In parts of Southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba this was the wettest May on record. In Ontario, the twenty-second was a very warm day, but generally the weather was cold and rains frequent, and farm work was seriously delayed, especially in the north and east. Frequent rains interfered seriously with sowing and planting in Quebec, while the cold weather prevented growth. In the Maritimes, May was wet, cool, and backward.

June. From Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean mean temperatures were in most districts considerably below normal, the deficiency exceeding six degrees in some places. Most of Manitoba was two or three degrees cooler than normal, but in the most southerly districts the difference from normal was small. Saskatchewan and Alberta were about normal. Southern and coastal British Columbia was one to three degrees warmer than normal, the balance was about normal. Precipitation was mostly normal in Alberta, and mostly deficient in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In British Columbia there was a large deficiency in the lower Fraser valley and most of the coast region. In the south-east there was an excess, while in Okanagan and Thompson valleys some had excess, others deficiency. There was a region of excessive precipitation west of the Lake of Woods, in Ontario. In the Ottawa valley there was generally an excess of about one inch. There were frequent rainfalls in all Quebec districts, but an excess only in the west. In New Brunswick and eastern Nova Scotia there was an excess, but elsewhere in the Atlantic Provinces there was a deficiency. In Prince Edward Island the mean temperature was a little below normal, while rainfall was approximately one-half the normal amount.

JOURNALISM

By

A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

Press
Incidents,
1926-27

Journalism suffered a distinct loss in the unexpected death of Sir John Willison, K.T., LL.D., in Toronto on May 27, 1927, recorded with deep regret in both the Canadian and the British press. Of its Canadian correspondent for nearly 18 years *The Times* spoke in generous terms and the biographical sketch of him in its issue of May 28 was an adequate tribute to his intellectual and moral qualities. No other Canadian journalist was better known in Canada, Australia and England, and only one or two had made the same mark abroad. Devoted always to his profession, he was for 46 years a distinguished member of The Canadian Press and neither aspired to nor sought a place in any other sphere of activity. The public funeral at St. Paul's Church, May 30, was attended by many of his former associates and friends of the press.

How well and impartially the newspapers of Canada were able to report the events of a stirring period of political activity, by reason of the service of The Canadian Press, was brought out by President J. H. Woods at the Annual General Meeting of that organization in Toronto, May 4, 1927, when he said in his address: "It is surely a tribute to this organization that throughout those six months of political turmoil the work of The Canadian Press in reporting the sessions of Parliament, in covering the political campaign, and in collecting the returns, was taken quite as a matter of course by its member newspapers, including all phases of political thought. The confidence in the integrity and impartiality of our service was, I think, justified by the results. Apart from the slight inaccuracies that result from condensation of public utterances, we got through this period without complaint or criticism, and it is not too much to say that the reading public of Canada has now come to regard the reports of the Canadian Press with entire confidence in their completeness and fairness."

The following officers were elected for 1927-28: President E. H. Macklin, *Manitoba Free Press*; Vice-President, W. B. Preston, Brantford *Expositor*; Past President, Hon. Frank Carrel, Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph*; Treasurer, N. T. Bowman, Toronto *Telegram*; Manager and Secretary, Arthur Partridge, 902 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto.

At the 8th Annual Convention of The Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, held on June 26th, 1927, at Huntsville, Ont., at which the retiring President, J. A. McLaren presided,

the following officers were elected: President, S. N. Wynn, Yorkton, Sask.; First Vice-President, H. B. Onslow, Campbellton, N.B.; Second Vice-President, Hugh Savage, Duncan, B.C. Directors to represent each Province were also chosen.

The movement to bring before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation the special disadvantages suffered by Canadian magazines and periodicals owing to United States competition came to a head Feb. 1st, 1927, when the case for the Canadian publishers was presented to the Board. The Chairman, Hon. George P. Graham, who was subsequently appointed to the Senate and was succeeded as Chairman by Mr. W. H. Moore, promised consideration of the arguments advanced. An excellent summary of the reasons for demanding tariff action to protect the Canadian publications appeared in *The English Review* for October, 1926, by Charles W. Stokes of Montreal.

Litigation in which the press was concerned included the action for libel taken by L'Union Co-operative des Laitiers de Montréal against *The Montreal Star*, in which Mr. Justice Archer delivered judgment, Feb. 18, 1927, finding for the defendant newspaper. An appeal was entered. The action of W. A. Boys, K.C., M.P., against *The Toronto Daily Star*, for an article criticizing Mr. Boys for taking up the case of a client before the Minister of Customs while sitting in Parliament, was tried before Mr. Justice Fisher and a jury at Barrie, Ont., Feb. 2, 1927, and dismissed with costs. This case, too, was appealed.* Mr. Justice Mercier gave judgment at Montreal, Feb. 21st, 1927, for \$1,450 in favour of J. A. Gauthier, a journalist, who sued Eugene Berthiaume, formerly of *La Presse*, for \$2,500. The plaintiff claimed that he had been insufficiently remunerated for literary work which he had been engaged to do. A dispute having arisen over the control of *La Presse*, Berthiaume had his case set forth in a book entitled *Un Appel au Tribunal de l'Opinion*, written by Gauthier. The Judge held that as the work required research and energy and took a hundred and twenty-five days to write, it called for adequate pecuniary reward. The dispute between Charles E. Campbell of *The Edmonton Bulletin* and *The Canadian Press*, J. H. Woods, and John M. Imrie, was settled June 10, 1926, by the withdrawal of all charges against the organization and the two journalists named. Of more far-reaching significance was the arrest in Toronto, Jan. 10, 1927, of Ernest Victor Sterry, editor of *The Christian Herald*, for blasphemous and indecent libels against the Christian religion. Judge Coatsworth sentenced him to sixty days' imprisonment with deportation to follow. His appeal to the High Court of three Judges was dismissed May 4. The case is held to be unique in Canadian criminal law procedure. Two comments may be noted, that of *The Toronto Star*, which pointed out that Mr. Sterry and his article, scarcely heard of before, were made known to thousands by the action,

* NOTE: As a result of this appeal on May 5, the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario handed down judgment on May 20 to the effect that the verdict could not stand and ordered a new trial.

and that of *The Manitoba Free Press*, which declared: "If the country accepts the doctrine that a man can be put in jail on account of his opinions and the form in which he expresses them, it may be accepting something that comes pretty close to subversion of one of the fundamental principles of our traditional liberty." (Mar. 30, 1927).

Newspaper amalgamations, on account of the standing of the combining journals, revived discussion of the economic conditions affecting Canadian publishing. *The St. John Globe* was purchased in September, 1926, by interests connected with *The Telegraph-Journal*, St. John, and the union was recognized as a prudent business move. The consolidation of *The Whig*, Kingston, and *The Standard*, Kingston, went into effect Dec. 1st, 1926, and the old journal established by Dr. Barker ninety-three years ago gave up separate existence. *The Standard*, with its parent *The News*, was 117 years old. In reviewing the whole situation in Ontario, *The Toronto Star* stated (Oct. 25, 1926) that out of twenty-five Ontario cities, only five then had more than one daily newspaper; out of twenty-one cities with less than 50,000 population, but one, Belleville, had more than one daily. Of sales of newspapers, the purchase of *The Calgary Albertan* by Messrs. George M. Bell and Charles E. Campbell was announced Nov. 1st, 1926, and the purchase of *La Patrie* from L. J. Tarte by a company headed by Senator D. O. L'Esperance, July 18, 1926, ensured a paper for the French Conservatives of Montreal.

Among other noteworthy events were: the presentation to William Houston, M.A., Feb. 9, 1927, a survivor of *The Globe*, Toronto, under Hon. George Brown, of a money testimonial; the broadcasting of news to the Arctic regions by *The Manitoba Free Press*, beginning Nov. 20, 1926; the appointment, Feb. 14, 1927, of Laurent Beaudry, M.A., of *Le Soleil*, Quebec, as Secretary to Hon. Vincent Massey at Washington; the congratulations extended February, 1927, to Bernard McEvoy, of *The Vancouver Province* on his 85th birthday; the retirement from active newspaper work of H. P. Moore, for 49 years editor of *The Free Press*, Acton, Ont.; the conferring of the degree of LL.D. by Manitoba University upon John W. Dafoe, of *The Manitoba Free Press*; the issue of a fine special number by *The Citizen*, Ottawa, now in its 84th year; the bestowal by the Government of France of the cross of the Legion of Honour upon ex-Governor Walter C. Nichol, formerly of *The Vancouver Province*, in recognition of his generosity in establishing five scholarships in the University of Paris for students of the British Columbia University; the banquet given Apr. 23, 1927, in honour of J. H. Woods, editor and managing director of *The Calgary Herald*, by the staff, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his control of the paper; the dinner given Oct. 18, 1926, by the press of Montreal, representing all shades of opinion, to Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State for Canada; the announcement Nov. 13, 1926, that *The Eye-Opener*, Calgary, published in Minneapolis, had been forbidden the Canadian mails. Another incident

of unusual importance was the dignified and convincing protest made by the Hon. Speaker Lemieux, speaking from his place as an ordinary Member of Parliament, against the admission into this country, for sale on the streets of the larger cities, of pornographic papers issued in the United States. This timely protest was endorsed from one end of Canada to the other. On June 3, 1927, the corner-stone of a bust of the Hon. Frank Oliver, first newspaper owner in Edmonton, the founder of *The Edmonton Bulletin*, was laid. It was announced on June 30, 1927, that after that date the Ontario newspaper, *The Oshawa Reformer*, which was established in 1871, would change its name to *The Oshawa Daily Times*, in view of the fact that since 1917 *The Reformer* had been independent in politics and was alone in the newspaper field in that town.

The press lost by death several other prominent members and many formerly connected with Canadian journalism. In 1926 Leonard Ralph Holme, of the London staff of the *New York Times*, for a time city editor of *The Montreal Gazette*, died in London, June 17; John P. McConnell, well-known in British Columbia as a writer in *Saturday Sunset* and in Eastern Canada as well, died July 8; Robert Kirkland Kernighan, famous as "The Khan" and much beloved by his *confrères*, died at his rural home near Hamilton, Nov. 4; Henry Mason, a pioneer in commercial journalism and much respected for his sturdy integrity, died in Montreal, Nov. 22; Frank B. Ellis, who in 1913 succeeded his distinguished father, Hon. John V. Ellis, as editor and proprietor of the St. John, N.B., *Globe*, and who had retired owing to ill health, died Dec. 9; Col. Charles E. Rouleau, once with *La Minerve* and later of *Le Soleil*, died at Quebec, Dec. 24, aged 85. During 1927 the following passed away: Henry M. Boland, news editor of *The Montreal Star*, Jan. 26; T. C. L. Ketchum, of *The Despatch*, Woodstock, N.B., and a member of the original staff of *The Empire*, Toronto, Feb. 27; William H. Orr, at one time of *The Globe*, Toronto, and in the Quebec press gallery at Confederation, Mar. 1st; James McIsaac, ex-M.P., of *The Herald*, Charlottetown, and *The Charlottetown Guardian*, Apr. 2; Charles W. Young, of *The Cornwall Freeholder* and for many years an outstanding member of the Ontario Weekly Press, Apr. 6; and John Markey, editor-in-chief of *The Woodstock Sentinel-Review* for over twenty years, died at Woodstock, Ont., June 29.

THE CHURCHES IN CANADA

By

Wellington Jeffers

Catholic Church Incidents

The great event of 1926 for Catholics of the whole world, and especially of North America, was the twenty-eighth Eucharistic Congress which began at Chicago on Sunday, June 20 and continued for four days. Canada had the honour in 1910 of the first Eucharistic Congress to be held in the Western Hemisphere, but that great Montreal Congress hardly drew more non-resident Canadians than did this Congress at Chicago. It was said that if a "Who's Who" of Roman Catholic Canada had been made up at the time most of the prominent names appearing in it would have also been found among the list of pilgrims to the Congress. His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, was represented by a special Papal Legate in the person of His Eminence, Cardinal Bonzano, formerly Apostolic Delegate to the United States ; and there were present, as well, fifteen Cardinals, three hundred archbishops and bishops from every quarter of the earth, thousands of *monsignori* and priests and a million Catholics from every country and clime under the sun. There was a great civic reception to the Papal Legate and the other Cardinals in the Coliseum, welcoming speeches being made by the Mayor of Chicago, the Governor of Illinois, and Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labour, as a special representative of President Coolidge. The Congress formally opened with Pontifical High Mass in Holy Name Cathedral. On Soldiers' Field, Mass was celebrated at a great altar fashioned after that of St. Paul's without the walls. Sixty thousand school children sang ; 150,000 members of the Holy Name Society pledged loyalty to all authority, civil and religious ; fifty thousand nuns assisted at Mass. Among Canadians at the Congress were : His Excellency, the Most Rev. Pietro di Maria, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland, the Rev. J. Bearzotti, of the Apostolic Staff, Most Rev. Georges Gauthier, Archbishop of Montreal, Right Rev. E. A. Deschamps, Bishop of Montreal and Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, leading a delegation from Ontario.

There were incidents of activity on the part of the Ku Klux Klan against the Catholic Church during the year, the most notable being brought before the public by the arrest on June 21, 1926, of William Skelly, an Irishman, aged 30 years, on a charge of attempting to blow up with dynamite St. Mary's Catholic Church at Barrie, Ont., on June 10. Skelly stated that he had been "set apart" by the Ku Klux Klan to do the work. The outrage, he stated, had been committed just after a Ku Klux Klan demonstra-

tion at Barrie when he was enrolled as a member of the organization. On June 28, Skelly and two others, Clare Lee and William Butler, charged with complicity in the outrage, were sent up for trial by Police Magistrate Jeffs. Skelly claimed in a signed statement that these men had ordered him to get the explosive to blow up the Champlain Monument at Orillia, and that he had been chosen by lot at a Klan meeting. As there was difficulty in getting a car to go to Orillia the church had been suggested as a substitute. On Oct. 16 Skelly was sentenced by Mr. Justice Logie in the Simcoe County Assizes to five years in Kingston Penitentiary with a direction that he be deported to Ireland either before or after the expiration of his sentence; Butler and Lee, admitted connection with the Simcoe Branch of the Klan. The former was sentenced to four years and Lee, to three years in Kingston Penitentiary.

During an audience granted to a number of priests by His Holiness, on Feb. 28, 1927, shortly before the occasion of their Lenten sermons in the churches of Rome, the Holy Father denounced "the indecency of women's fashions." He urged the Catholic clergy to recommend strongly "the dignity of a human Christian costume"; to make the people feel the need to abandon certain tolerances in dances and fashions, unworthy not only of Christians, but of any creature possessing human dignity. Pastoral letters signed on the same day by the Archbishop of Quebec and the six bishops of the Province vigorously warned the people against lascivious dances, the danger of letting the young people ride about promiscuously in autos, indecent styles, cinemas and theatres. Lascivious dances had always been banned by the Church but this warning extended to other dances insofar as they were danced in a way which did not conform to the rules of the Church. Storekeepers were asked to band together and refuse to sell clothes that were not "decent." The prelates deplored the trend of women towards masculine attire. So far as cinemas and theatres exerted a bad educative influence, heads of families were asked to apply the remedies.

On May 11, His Holiness, Pope Pius called on all the Bishops of Rome to aid him in a crusade against the printing and reading of immoral books, "especially those which hide their lascivities under a cloak of false religious mysticism." Precise directions were given in a lengthy document for a Holy War against "novels, short stories, dramas, comedies and pictures favouring sensual passions and a certain type of lascivious mysticism which are now increasing in incredible fashion and which every day are gaining greater circulation." The Pontiff had determined on this crusade to lead the world out of moral laxity which he believed to be following the World War, and he invoked the aid of the bishops and the diocesan clergy everywhere in reading and banning books whose number was too great to permit detailed examination by the authorities of the Holy See. He told Catholics "that the reading of evidently immoral books constitutes a mortal sin whether or not such books have been expressly condemned by the ecclesiastical authorities or have been registered on the index of forbidden books."

The Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Sacred Office in forwarding to bishops throughout the world this document also stated that "excellence of style, psychological analysis and the showing that vice is punished, do not constitute justification for the writing of filth and the portrayal of sensual, degrading things."

On Sept. 29, 1926, St. Michael's Day was celebrated in London, Ontario, by the formal opening of the new \$500,000 St. Peter's Seminary, a magnificent structure affiliated with the University of Western Ontario. More than five thousand people assembled from all parts of Western Ontario to join in the celebration of Pontifical High Mass by Right Rev. M. J. Fallon, Bishop of London, on the *campus* of the Seminary. Many distinguished guests were present, including the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, His Honour Henry Cockshutt. Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis preached the sermon and twelve bishops, 8 *monsignori*, 150 priests, 90 nuns and sixty seminarians took part in the ceremonies. The Seminary received offers of bequests, gifts, endowments and purses totalling \$453,600 including \$105,000 from Philip Pocock who had previously given the \$50,000 fifty-acre tract on which the Seminary is built. A gift of \$50,000 from the estate of Ann Monaghan of Montreal came to the Seminary and Bishop Fallon gave \$12,000 personally to endow the Chair of Sacred Eloquence and \$2,000 for the endowment of two Faculty suites in honour of his father and mother. Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was celebrated by Rt. Rev. P. T. Ryan, Pembroke. The well-known Paulist, Very Rev. Thomas F. Burke of New York City, preached an eloquent sermon. Prominent lay guests were Right Hon. F. A. Anglin, Ottawa, Hon. Charles McCrea, Toronto, Hon. Charles Murphy, Ottawa, Thomas Battle, Thorold, J. J. Robinson, New York, and Frank Gaukler, Detroit.

The Most Rev. Pietro di Maria, D.D., who left Canada for Switzerland one week after attending the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago, was succeeded as Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland by Most Rev. (Monsignor) Andrea Cassulo, formerly the first Apostolic Delegate to Egypt and Arabia. His appointment was announced early in 1927 but he did not arrive in Ottawa until July.

A notable service in Montreal on Oct. 1st, 1926, at Notre Dame Church was the opening of the *Triduum* commemorating the seventh century since the death of St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscan Order, in 1226. At the opening of the service, Rev. Father Tarcissius, Franciscan, read announcements, including telegrams exchanged between the Franciscans of Montreal and His Eminence, Cardinal Gasparri in Rome; and gave the blessing of the Holy Father. His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier, pronounced the eulogy on the Saint.

On Oct. 28, His Grace, Archbishop Neil McNeil, of Toronto, formally opened and dedicated the new \$100,000 addition to St. Augustine's Seminary, Kingston Road, Toronto, in the presence of a large assembly of prominent Catholics, archbishops, bishops, members of the clergy and laity from all parts of Ontario.

On the night of Nov. 8, 1926, Right Rev. R. M. Rouleau, O.P., D.D., Bishop of Valleyfield, Que., was inducted as Archbishop of Quebec in the Basilica at Quebec City. The induction ceremonies were attended by Hon. N. Pérodeau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, archbishops, bishops and lesser clergy from various parts of Canada, many prominent ministers in the Federal and Provincial Cabinets, members of Parliament, and others. A similar gathering attended at the Basilica on Feb. 25, 1927, when the Pallium *insignia* of the Metropolitan of the Diocese of Quebec was laid upon the shoulders of the Archbishop by Right Rev. M. T. Labrecque, Archbishop of Chicoutimi.

On Nov. 12 at Valleyfield, Que., in succession to Archbishop Rouleau, Right Rev. J. A. Langlois, titular Bishop of Titopolis and former administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, was enthroned as Bishop of Valleyfield in an impressive service at the Cathedral. There were 42 parishes in this diocese and Bishop Langlois was the third bishop. His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier of Montreal presided over the enthronement ceremony.

On Nov. 30, 1926, Right Rev. J. R. Leonard D.D., announced his resignation as Bishop of Rimouski owing to ill health.

On Dec. 12, 1926, the new St. Peter's Church of the Paulist Order on Bathurst St., Toronto, was formally opened for public worship, the Right Rev. Alexander MacDonald celebrating Pontifical High Mass in the absence of His Grace Archbishop McNeil. He was assisted by Rev. John J. McGrand. The special dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Father Thomas Burke, of New York. Many visiting clergymen were present.

On Jan. 12, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, a non-Catholic, received a diploma and medal of honour from the Vatican Missionary Exposition at Rome and with the gratitude of the Holy Father. Mr. Stewart believed this diploma, which is only bestowed for merit, was given him because of the happy relations which had existed between his Department and the Oblate missionaries in connection with their very successful mission work among the Indians.

On Feb. 16, 1927, the silver jubilee of the ordaining at Rome of John T. Kidd twenty-five years before, was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral, Calgary, Alta., Bishop Kidd of Calgary himself acting as celebrant of Pontifical High Mass. Later he was presented with an illuminated address on parchment and an ermine cape for his *cappa magna*. Prelates and priests from various parts of Western Canada attended the ceremonies and the dinner marking the occasion.

Great regret was expressed when His Grace Most Rev. Joseph Medard Emard, of Ottawa, Metropolitan of this important See in the Dominion, died at the Ottawa General Hospital on the morning of Mar. 28, 1927, aged 74. He was buried on Mar. 31st in the crypt of the Cathedral, following a funeral Mass sung by his Grace Archbishop R. M. Rouleau of Quebec, assisted by high dignitaries of the Church from all parts of the Dominion.

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament and of the Senate, representatives from Government House, and many distinguished laymen were present. The Cathedral was crowded.

In April, 1927, His Grace, Archbishop Neil McNeil blessed the beautiful Gothic Chapel of Newman Club, Toronto, to be called "St. Thomas Aquinas." He had laid the corner-stone in the previous September. This chapel, with a resident chaplain, was to be the parish church for all Catholic students attending the University of Toronto and other institutions of higher learning in that City.

The celebration of the 75th anniversary of the arrival of the Christian Brothers in Ontario took place in Toronto on May 15, 16 and 17, 1927, following another event of importance in the annals of the Roman Catholic institutions of Toronto, the 75th anniversary of the founding of St. Michael's College. Like the Basilian Fathers, who founded St. Michael's College, and the Sisters of St. Joseph, who include teaching among their activities, the Christian Brothers came to Toronto on the invitation of Right Rev. Armand François Marie, Compté de Charbonnel, the "father and founder of the ecclesiastical province of Toronto." Seven archbishops and many bishops from all over Canada participated in the ceremonies.

The death took place on Aug. 15, 1926 of Right Rev. Paul Larocque, Bishop of Sherbrooke.

Rev. Patrick Sylvester Dowdall, D.D., Rector of St. Columbus Cathedral, Pembroke, former parish priest of Eganville, and one of the most widely-known and active diocesan priests in Ontario, died in his 72nd year in Pembroke Hospital on Apr. 17, 1927. He was buried at Eganville, his services and personality drawing great crowds to pay their last respects.

A Catholic Aid Society to act in conjunction with the colonization organizations of Canada in assisting newcomers on their arrival in Canada was announced at the end of April by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. J. H. Prud'homme, Bishop of Prince Albert and Saskatoon. The head offices were to be at Wakaw, Sask., and other offices were to be opened in Prince Albert and Saskatoon. It was intended that the work should spread over all Canada and give practical assistance to Catholic new-comers, from the time of arrival.

Rev. Abbot S. Gertken in April, 1927, was named Abbot Ordinary for the only Benedictine Abbey in Canada at Muenster, Sask. He was consecrated on May 4.

On May 13, it was announced that the archdiocese of Quebec was to be divided into two with the new See located at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, sixty miles East of Quebec, and extending as far as Rivière du Loup, 120 miles from Quebec.

On the same day official word reached Brockville, Ont., of the appointment of the Very Rev. Gerald Murray, Rector of St. Mary's College, to the position of Provincial Superior of the Redemptorist

Order in Canada, exercising jurisdiction over English-speaking Redemptorist establishments at Saint John, N.B., Quebec City, Montreal, St. Mary's, Brockville, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, (E. Kildonan), Regina, Yorkton, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Monsignor Joseph Onesime Routhier died at Ottawa on May 22, 1927, in his ninety-first year. The funeral was held from the Basilica on the following Wednesday. Mgr. Routhier, on occasion of celebrating in 1914 the golden jubilee anniversary of his ordination, had been honoured by both the Catholic and Protestant population of the district. So it was again at his funeral. He founded the Independent Garde Champlain and he was chaplain of this and other French-Canadian religious organizations up to the time of his death.

On June 23, His Holiness, Pope Pius XI appointed Mgr. Homer Plante, Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec and Titular Bishop of Doberus, Macedonia. Mgr. Alphonse Osiah Gagnon was appointed Bishop of Sherbrooke, Que. On the previous day he granted a private audience to Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and said to him, "Please take my Apostolic Benediction to all Canadian workers."

Following a Silver Jubilee rally demonstration at Exhibition Park, Toronto, on Sunday afternoon, June 12, 1927, a one-day convention of delegates of the Holy Name Society from all parts of Ontario was held on Monday. Three hundred attended High Mass at St. Michael's Cathedral at nine o'clock. As there were 680 Holy Name Societies in Canada the advisability of having a Canadian headquarters was discussed. A favourable vote was sent to the New York Bureau, which was expected to take up the matter with Canadian representatives.

China Mission Seminary, Scarboro Bluffs, Ontario, was moved to its present locality in September, 1925, from Almonte where it had been established in 1918 by the Very Rev. J. M. Fraser, M.A.P., for the purpose of educating priests for mission work in China. In 1925 the district of Chuchow in the Province of Chekiang, China, with ten thousand square miles in area and two millions in population was allotted it. Father Fraser took charge of it early in 1926 with two other priests. Since that time the Seminary had sent four more. With headquarters at Chuchow and already four missions, it was hoped that additional missions would be opened, as the number of priests from Canada increased.

The Church of England, 1926-27

Although the proposals of the bishops of the Church of England for the use of the new prayer book, called "The Composite Book," which was to replace (for those who wished to use it) the old Book of Common Prayer, did not directly affect Anglicans in the Dominion of Canada, the clergy and members generally of the Church took keen interest in the proposals and the controversy it excited during 1926-27. The Church of England in Canada, acting in its independent

capacity, had its own prayer book, revision of which had been completed and adopted by the General Synod a few years before. No controversial changes such as were proposed by the Bishops in England were made, however.

"The Composite Book" constituted the first revision of the Prayer Book in 265 years and it was the outcome of sixty years of study "to make the services richer and more elastic." When the Archbishop of Canterbury placed the proposals before the Convocations of Canterbury and York in the little church house of Westminster at London, England, it was soon made clear that no adequate revision was possible except on condition that it should take the form of alternatives for permissive use. Even at that the Bishop of Norwich disassociated himself from the changes early in the proceedings. The new alternative order of the Holy Communion was the centre of interest. Eucharist vestments were allowed, the ten commandments might be recited in shortened form and what was known as the evangelical summary might on certain days be substituted for them. The Greek supplication "Kyrie elcison" might be used in the same manner. The canon was altered and contained invocations of the Holy Spirit. Commemoration of the dead was introduced not only in this service but in others. Proposals for the reservation of the sacrament for the sick caused keen controversy. Hereafter, the recitation of the Athanasian Creed was to be optional, not obligatory.

The word "obey" was eliminated from the bride's vow in the marriage service. The phrase, "With my body I thee worship," became "With my body I thee honour," and "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" was changed for "all my worldly goods I with thee share." The Evangelical or Low Church critics complained that the alterations, especially in the communion service, were reactionary and carried the Church to a position incompatible with the principles it proclaimed at the Reformation. The Anglo-Catholics thought the revision did not go far enough in this respect. The Bishop of Birmingham, while supporting most of the changes, feared that the permission of *extempore* prayer might lead to invocation of Saints and that the appointment of a thanksgiving service for the institution of Holy Communion might encourage the *cultus* associated with Corpus Christi Day in the Roman Catholic Church. The new form of consecration prayer, he declared, brought the English Church office nearer the Roman Catholic Mass. He thought the permission of perpetual reservation of consecrated bread and wine also highly undesirable. He thought that only the non-contentious proposals should be accepted and the others should be postponed for a generation.

The Archbishop of York said that, though permission was given to the minister to use the new proposals at his discretion, changes could not be made without the goodwill of the people as represented in the Parochial Church Council. If difficulty arose it had to be referred to the Bishop for final decision. No authority could compel any clergyman to use the new proposals if he did not wish

to do so; the Book of Common Prayer would remain as the authoritative expression and standard of the doctrine of the Church of England.

The Times, London, on Feb. 8, 1927, editorially approved of the proposed prayer book as containing "nothing that conflicts with a great tradition." It continued, "It affords a supreme opportunity to Churchmen to combine in the interests of unity and order."

Archbishop Worrell, Metropolitan of the Anglican Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, said on Feb. 8 that the Canadian prayer book was in all essentials the same as the old prayer book used in England though adapted more to life in Canada. "We retain the word 'obey' in the marriage service. How far we might adopt any changes which the revisers in England agree to is a matter which would have to be considered by the General Synod, which is an independent, self-governing body."

Rev. Canon Plumptre, speaking in St. James Cathedral, Toronto, on the morning of Feb. 13, expressed his accord with the proposed alterations in the baptismal and marriage services. Nor did he see any strong reason against prayers for the dead. He deplored, however, the proposed changes in the Communion Service, saying that "The Lord's Supper" rather than the "Sacrifice of the Mass" had been the form of communion for which the early martyrs had shed their blood. To-day men were thinking scientifically rather than theologically, and they would not be attracted by claims of a semi-magical type which science and philosophy did not endorse and which history and experience did not verify.

On the other hand, Rev. H. G. Hiscocks, Toronto, Vicar of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, an Anglican "High" church, expressed the opinion that the Catholic movement in the Church of England was reviving the whole Church. He supported the practice of reservation of the sacrament, Unction, the restoration of the sacrificial priesthood and the wearing of vestments, but rejected the idea of Transubstantiation. He asked his hearers not to be alarmed about the "monster Protestant demonstration in England." There were less than one hundred people in it and seven only of those were priests. "Do not be stampeded by the thought that Protestant agitation in England is going to prevent revision along Catholic lines" he concluded.

Rev. J. T. Robbins on the same day in St. Augustine's Church, Toronto, thought there was great value for the Church in the view of the extreme evangelical and also in the view of the so-called Anglo-Catholic. If extremes were to be permitted they should be permitted at both ends.

The final draft of the proposals on Mar. 22, 1927 drew a statement of opposition from the National Church League, and the Federation of Catholic Priests, meeting at Birmingham, also expressed opposition on the ground "that the general effect of the Book is

to arrest development in worship and to block the road to legitimate liturgical experiment; that the proposals of the Bishops are evidently intended to prevent the corporate expression of Eucharistic Adoration when the Sacrament is reserved, which is a legitimate inference from the doctrine of the Real Presence; that the Bishops' proposals tend to set back the growing movement towards unity and peace and mutual understanding in the Church."

In May, 1927, at the opening business session of the Synod of Huron, His Grace Archbishop David Williams strongly advised against the stirring up of animosities concerning the Prayer Book question in the Dominion, "it would be foolish and precipitate to undertake a further revision so soon after 1921."

At the Annual Meeting of the General Board of Religious Education in St. Luke's Parish Hall, Winnipeg, Man., the purchase of *The Canadian Churchman* and adoption of it as the official organ of the Anglican Church in Canada was approved.

Rt. Rev. J. C. Roper, Bishop of Ottawa, in his annual charge to the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa deplored the great increase in divorce in Canada during the last ten years as an evidence of the tendency towards "self-expression, unchecked by self-discipline or self-restraint" apparent on all sides. The annual charge of the Bishop of Toronto on June 27 emphasized this evil also.

The suggestion that the Diocese of Qu'Appelle should be subdivided on a line running north and south between Moose Jaw and Regina was debated at Synod meetings in 1926 and 1927. On June 3, 1926, at Regina the Synod of Qu'Appelle gave an unanimous standing vote against the proposal to surrender territory lying in Alberta to the Calgary Diocese and the suggestion that four townships should be yielded in the north towards the formation of a new diocese with its centre at Saskatoon. The matter was still under consideration in June, 1927.

An exchange of parishes for a year or more between clergy in Great Britain and in Canada with a view to assisting in the promotion of the British Empire Settlement scheme was an interesting recommendation of a motion sponsored by Canon G. C. Carruthers, Edmonton, at the meeting of the Synod of Rupert's Land on Sept. 21, 1926.

On June 2, 1926, Rev. Dr. C. A. Seager, Provost of Trinity College, was elected to succeed Right Rev. E. J. Bidwell as Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Ontario. On Aug. 24, in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., he was solemnly consecrated in his new appointment by the Rt. Rev. David Williams, Bishop of Huron. In his first charge to the Synod on May 17, 1927, Bishop Seager proposed three new canons for adoption by the Synod: a minimum stipend of \$1,400 and home for missionary clergy; group insurance of the clergy; and reciprocity with other dioceses in the matter of beneficiary funds. It may be added that similar proposals were made to several other Synods in Canada.

A notable visitor to Canada in September, 1926, was Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London. He delivered addresses in many churches in Canada and studied carefully the situation here for Empire Settlement. In Winnipeg he participated in what *The Manitoba Free Press* of Sept. 27 described as "the greatest ecclesiastical pageant in the history of the West," this pageant taking place on the previous day in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of All Saints' Church by the Bishop of London. In Victoria, B.C., he performed the same ceremony for the Diocese of British Columbia for the new Christ Church Cathedral.

On Oct. 5, 1926, Dean L. Ralph Sherman of Quebec was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Calgary to succeed the Right Rev. Cyprian Pinkham. Bishop Pinkham's retirement in consequence of his advanced age (82 years) was made the occasion of a memorable gathering in Paget Hall, when his parishioners bade farewell to the first Anglican Bishop of Calgary after forty years of yeoman service. Dean Sherman's consecration as Bishop occurred on Feb. 24, 1927, at an impressive service in the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Redeemer. The ceremony was conducted by the Primate of Canada, Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, and he was assisted by the retiring Bishop, Right Rev. C. Pinkham. Bishop Doull preached the dedication sermon. An immense congregation witnessed the ceremony. At the Palliser Hotel the new Bishop was later welcomed to the City and Province by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor of Calgary, and representatives of other churches. Two hundred and fifty guests attended.

Right Rev. David Williams, M.A., D.D., LL.D., D.C., fourth Lord Bishop of Huron, was elected Metropolitan and Archbishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario in the Church of England by the Assembly of the House of Bishops of Ontario at Church House, Toronto, on Nov. 2, 1926. He succeeded Most Rev. George Thornloe, who resigned on account of ill health and advancing years. The new Archbishop was 68 years of age, and came to Canada from Wales 39 years before. He was formally installed in his new office at London, Ont., on Dec. 16, five bishops taking part in the installation ceremonies.

The new St. John's Cathedral in Winnipeg was opened on Dec. 5, 1926, with an eloquent sermon by Archdeacon Cody of Toronto, and Archbishop Matheson offered the dedicatory prayer. Great interest was displayed in these services because at St. John's were held the first church services west of the Red River and the first Anglican bishop had settled there.

On Dec. 12, a beautiful stained-glass window was dedicated in the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, to the former Rector of the parish, Rev. Canon Charles J. James, as a recognition of the service he had given through 23 years before retiring in 1925. Right Rev. J. F. Sweeney, Bishop of Toronto, dedicated the window.

The death on Feb. 27, 1927, of Dr. J. A. Worrell, eminent lawyer, Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, Chancellor of the Anglican Diocese of Toronto, Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada and a distinguished layman, caused general grief in Toronto where he had lived for half a century. He was succeeded as Chancellor by Dyce W. Saunders, k.c., Toronto, on May 4. The new Provost and Vice-Chancellor of the Corporation of Trinity College, Rev. Francis Herbert Cosgrave, was installed with fitting ceremonial on the 75th anniversary of the opening of the College, Jan. 16, 1927.

The Rev. A. L. Fleming of Saint John, N.B., an authority on Eskimo language and customs, accepted the appointment in March, 1927, as Archdeacon of the Arctic. He was the first white man to cross Baffin Land.

Missionary reinforcements for the Anglican mission fields in the Western Arctic left Toronto about the middle of June, 1927. J. H. Webster, who was to be ordained Deacon by Bishop Stringer at Aklavik, on Mackenzie River, in July, Rev. C. C. and Mrs. Harcourt, and Rev. B. P. Smyth were the missionaries.

After ten months of negotiation the Continuing Presbyterian Church and the United Church of Canada came to an agreement in June, 1926, on the choice of a chairman and two neutral members of the Dominion Church Property Commission to deal with the disposition of important endowments. The choice fell on Mr. Justice Duff of the Supreme Court, Dyce Saunders, k.c., and Percy Gault, k.c., of Toronto. The United Church representatives on the Commission were: Prof. J. W. MacMillan, Victoria College, Toronto, Ont.; Isaac Pitblado, k.c., Winnipeg, Man.; and Pres. Walter C. Murray of Saskatchewan. The Continuing Church representatives were: Thomas McMillan, G. Tower Fergusson and Prof. Thomas Eakin, all of Toronto.

By April, 1927, the final award of the Dominion Commission on Church Property was made. The non-concurring Presbyterian congregations were given by this award an average of 22.04 per cent. of the total assets of the Pensions Funds of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The actual assets turned over to the Continuing Presbyterian Church included \$258,167.49, or 23.82 per cent. for the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund; \$147,416.63, or 22.16 per cent., for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, West; and \$58,058 or 16.39 per cent. for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, East. These amounts were decided after an actuarial examination of the number and rights of the claimants. The United Church of Canada retained 77.96 per cent. of the total assets of the three funds.

The Property Commission also had to decide what to do with assets approximating \$3,300,000 invested in institutions and endowments in connection with eight theological colleges where

the Presbyterian Church in Canada had been training men for the ministry prior to Union. Two of the central colleges of the Church were given to the non-concurring congregations: Knox College, Toronto, and the Presbyterian College, Montreal. Knox College building and the building and charter of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, had already been vested in trustees for the non-concurring congregations by the Ontario and Quebec Legislatures respectively. The Commission assigned them also the charter of Knox College and about \$550,000 of endowments belonging to those Colleges, making a total transfer to them of \$1,650,000, or approximately 50 per cent. of the College assets of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The United Church of Canada considered this an unjust division, but placed the responsibility with the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, stating that "the Commission was not free to deal with the College question in its entirety," and acknowledging that, "taking the situation as a whole, an earnest effort was made to deal justly with all the interests concerned." The Commission directed that payments be made from the endowments to the United Church, \$145,000 in the case of Knox, and \$130,000 for Montreal College.

The Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church had at the time of Union general property valued at \$2,814,599. Of this a total of \$638,200, consisting of buildings, sites and loans, was assigned to the non-concurring congregations together with approximately \$15,875, their share of the estimated proceeds of property to be sold and divided. This left upwards of \$2,160,000, or 76.7 per cent., vested in the United Church of Canada. By agreement the division was made so that the United Church of Canada was to hold the following important properties: Pointe aux Trembles Schools; St. John's School Home, Quebec City; St. Christopher Social Settlement, Toronto; the All Peoples Mission, Sydney; the Hearst Hospital; the Nesbitt School Home, Prince Albert; the Assiniboia School Home; Redemptive Homes in Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver. The Continuing Presbyterian Church had the following institutions left under its control and care: The Redemptive Home, Sydney, N.S.; New Carlisle School Home, Quebec; Scott Institute, Toronto; Neighbourhood House, Hamilton, Ont.; the Redemptive Home, Toronto; Chalmers Jack Mission, Sydney, N.S.; Cecelia Jeffrey Indian School, Shoal Lake, Ont.; School Home at Rossburn, Man.; Birtle Indian School, Birtle, Man.; Girls' Home, Prince Albert, Sask.; Girls' Home, Canora, Sask.; Girls' Home, Saskatoon, Sask.; Girls' Home, New Liskeard, Ont. The Continuing Church also was to have in its care hospitals at South Porcupine, Ont.; Fort McMurray, Alta.; Canora, Sask. (Hugh Waddell); and Vegreville, Alta.

The resources of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church were estimated at \$1,970,000. The non-concurring congregations were to have charge of fields in British Guiana, North Formosa, and the Gwalior and Southern Bhil Districts in Central India, with properties which cost about \$495,000, or 25

per cent. of the whole. The United Church of Canada was to have the care of Trinidad, Honan (North China), South China, Shanghai, Korea and Central India, with the exception already mentioned. In addition, the United Church was to support the West China and Japan missions of the Methodist Church, and the West Central Africa mission of the Congregational Churches.

The following funds and properties were assigned to the United Church of Canada: James Robertson Memorial Fund; Missionary and Deaconess Training Home; Presbyterian Publications; Montreal Presbyterian Church Extension Fund; John McMillan Memorial (Halifax); Century Church and Manse Fund (East); Hunter Church Building Fund; the assets of which aggregate \$342,749. Legacies devised for the Pension Funds which vested in the Presbyterian Church in Canada as at June 10, 1925, and which had been paid since then or would be paid in the future, were to be divided between the United Church and the non-concurring congregations in the general proportion of 78 per cent. to 22 per cent., respectively. For such division about \$110,000 was available. Legacies vested as above for the missionary and other funds, of which about \$140,000 had already been paid, were to be divided in the proportions of 64 per cent. and 36 per cent., respectively, except such legacies as were specially designated for a particular institution or mission.

The non-concurring congregations were required to pay for the up-keep of the institutions and mission fields which they had taken over, from June 10, 1925, to Mar. 31, 1927. To sum up: out of assets totalling approximately \$10,500,000, property and funds valued at \$3,261,000, apart from their share of legacies vested as at June 10, 1925, were awarded to the non-concurring congregations, or about 31 per cent. of the whole. This percentage concerned property and capital funds only, and did not take into account the money to be refunded by the non-concurring congregations for the maintenance of their institutions and missions since June 10, 1925. It corresponded generally with the proportion of congregations and members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada which did not see fit to enter the Union.

The determination of the non-concurring representatives to take so large a part of their equity in college property left the funds for the building of missionary enterprises of the Church at home and in foreign lands almost wholly in the United Church of Canada.

In British Columbia the Finance Committee of Union College, the United Church theological institution, had raised funds to build a new \$100,000 college on the *campus* of the British Columbia University at Point Grey. The foundation stone was laid on May 21, 1927.

In the same Province the Provincial Church Property Commission reached unanimous decisions in the thirty cases dealt with after consultations with the congregations affected, and the British

Columbia Legislature put their findings into effect in a Bill passed in March, 1927.

There were also contests before the Ontario Legislature and Courts contesting the legality of votes at Beaverton, Wick and St. John's Church, Pittsburg Township; but in the main, matters were settled in Ontario.

A struggle took place before a Committee of the Saskatchewan Legislature in March, 1927, over the remedial Bill introduced by Peter L. Hyde, member for Maple Creek, to provide for "a commission with mandatory powers, to make adjustment of property rights as between the Presbyterian Church and the United Church of Canada; to review operations of the United Church of Canada Act, and to order new votes to be taken on Church Union where previous votes were proved to be irregular." However, the Committee reported to the House that "this Committee considers it desirable that the subject of this Act be referred again to the contending forces to see if they cannot adjust their own affairs without further legislation, and remove hardships and inequalities of the church settlement."

About Mar. 11 Rev. W. G. Brown, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Saskatoon, on behalf of the Moderator, named Regina, Broadview, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Moosomin, Fleming, Estevan, Lipton, Strasbourg, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Saskatoon, Rosetown, North Battleford, Kindersley, Kinistino, Luseland and Tisdale as places where, in their judgment, gross injustice had been done to Presbyterians. Later a Saskatchewan Property Commission, composed of Rev. W. G. Brown, Rev. Dr. E. H. Oliver, Rev. W. A. Cameron, Stewart McKercher, W. M. Brooks, and Dr. Charles Endicott, all of Saskatoon, was appointed and proceeded to hear cases.

The United Church of Canada opposed vigorously a Bill presented on behalf of "The Legal Committee for the Province of Quebec of the Church of the Non-Concurring Churches of the Presbyterian Church in Canada as heretofore constituted." Rev. Dr. William Munroe, Secretary of the Montreal Conference, issued a statement on the matter which claimed this Bill was "an unwarranted attempt of the Anti-Unionists to over-ride the findings of the Quebec Church Property Commission." That Commission, consisting of Sir Arthur Currie, Chairman, Gregor Barclay, K.C., and Rev. Dr. E. Leslie Pidgeon, had in its advisory capacity heard 43 applications on property valued at \$750,000. "Under cover of a pretended grievance at New Carlisle, Lachute and Valleyfield," says the statement, "the object of the Bill was to accomplish confiscation at Westmount and establish the right of non-concurrents to Methodist property and to an equity in the property of the Congregation they had withdrawn from."

On May 6, 1927, Mr. Justice Belleau gave church, manse and church property in Valcartier, Que., to the Continuing Presbyterians. The original church vote showed a majority for non-

concurrence, but the Pastor, the Rev. Thomas Nattress, secured a declaration from six parishioners that they wished to change their votes. The Unionists took charge in June, 1925, and under the Quebec Act of 1926 a new vote was held which the continuing Presbyterians said was illegal. They refrained from voting. The Court ruling also told the pastor to pay rent at \$20 a month for the manse.

An interesting test case before Mr. Justice Rose at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont., arose out of the bequest of \$5,000 by the Rev. John Ferguson to the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Mr. Ferguson's will was dated May 29, 1923, and he died on Aug. 19, 1926. On June 10, 1925, the Dominion and Provincial Acts forming the United Church of Canada came into force. The executors of the estate asked Mr. Justice Rose to determine whether the legacies went to the United Church of Canada or the Continuing Presbyterian Church. Mr. Justice Rose gave judgment in favour of the United Church, quoting from the Dominion Act of Union in support of his view that the Legislature's mind was that "the body that was the Presbyterian Church in Canada is now united with other bodies without loss of its identity."

The Commission did not have jurisdiction to deal with Congregationalist and Methodist fields, funds or properties, and these without exception passed under the administration of The United Church of Canada in ways which were laid down in the Basis of Union and in subsequent legislation by General Council.

The United Church of Canada The 2nd General Council of The United Church of Canada, the first regularly elected since consummation of Union, convened in the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, June 10 to 19, 1926. By its decisions the organization of administrative boards and other general committees of the Church was completed, certain important public questions were referred to Presbyteries and the preparation of a manual of constitution and government was authorized. A missionary and educational programme entailing a \$3,400,000 annual budget, called "The Maintenance and Extension Fund," was adopted.

The General Council elected as Moderator, Rev. James Endicott, D.D., and as Secretary, Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D. (re-elected). A commission of seventy on permanent organization had been at work throughout the year since the first General Council, in order to frame constitution for the Boards. Its findings were adopted with substantial amendment and were to constitute the permanent general organization. The form of organization as decided on provided for the election of members of Boards partly by the General Council and partly by the eleven Conferences, the Conference being the representative unit and equality between ministerial and lay representation being guarded. Following are the Boards with chairmen and secretaries as elected:

Board of Home Missions: Chairman, Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, D.D., Toronto; Secretaries, Rev. J. H. Edmison, D.D., and Rev. C. E. Manning, D.D.; Associate Secretary, Rev. C. G. Young, D.D.

Board of Foreign Missions: Chairman, Rev. W. H. Heartz, D.D., Amherst, N.S.; Secretaries, Rev. James Endicott, D.D., Rev. A. E. Armstrong, D.D., Rev. J. H. Ardup, D.D.

Board of Education: Chairman, Rev. James Little, D.D., Toronto; Secretary, Rev. J. W. Graham, D.D.

Board of Evangelism and Social Service: Chairman, Rev. G. A. McIntosh, D.D., Montreal; Secretary, Rev. D. N. McLachlan, D.D.; Associate Secretaries, Rev. E. Thomas, D.D., Rev. John Coburn; Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., Ottawa; Rev. W. E. Millson, D.D., Saskatoon; Rev. Hugh Dobson, D.D. Vancouver.

Board of Religious Education: Chairman, Rev. W. R. McIntosh, D.D. London; Secretaries, Rev. J. C. Robertson, D.D., Rev. Frank Langford, B.A.; Associate Secretaries, Rev. Manson Doyle, B.A., Rev. C. A. Myers, M.A.

Board of Publications: Chairman, H. P. Moore, Acton, Ont.; Book Steward and General Manager, Rev. S. W. Fallis, D.D.; Associate Book Steward, Rev. D. M. Solandt, D.D.; Editors of *The New Outlook*, Rev. W. B. Creighton, D.D., Rev. G. S. Carson, D.D.; Editors of Sunday School Publications, Rev. G. M. Duncan, D.D., Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D.; Associate Editors of Sunday School Publications, Rev. G. A. Little, B.A., Rev. Archer Wallace, M.A.

The Treasurer of the Church, Rev. Robert Laird, D.D.; Deputy Treasurer, H. W. Barker; Secretary-Treasurer of the Superannuation Fund, Rev. S. W. Dean, D.D. Committee on Literature and Missionary Education—Chairman, Rev. P. M. MacDonald, D.D., Toronto; Secretary, Rev. W. T. Gunn, D.D. Secretary of Young People's Missionary Education, Rev. F. C. Stephenson, M.D. Secretary of Maintenance and Extension Fund, Rev. Peter Bryce, D.D.

Except where otherwise stated, the offices of boards and of secretaries were to be at Wesley Buildings, Toronto, Ont. Standing committees on negotiations looking to union with other communions, on worship and ritual, on church architecture, on law and legislation, on employed women workers, on transfer of ministers between Conferences, on relation to various Churches, and on preparation of Manual of Constitution and Government were appointed. The following subjects were sent down to the Presbyteries for consideration and finding: military training, ordination of women, and the right of women to election as members of Session, it being understood that committees would collate information for the use of Presbyteries on each question so submitted. Reports on men's organizations within the Church and on Christianization of Industry were referred to the Presbyteries for their information. A Commission was appointed to report to the next General Council on courses of study and theological training.

Appreciation of Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., LL.D., and Rev. R. P. MacKay, D.D., who were retiring, and of J. K. MacDonald, Chairman of the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, was voted unanimously. On Apr. 19, 1927, a portrait of Rev. Dr. Chown, painted by J. W. L. Forster, was unveiled in the Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto.

Receipts of the Maintenance and Extension Fund, as reported to Council for the period ending May 17, 1926, as audited, were \$3,750,000. Instruction was given for the preparation of a Church hymnal. To conduct the necessary business of the Church until

the next General Council, an Executive Committee was elected, representing all sections of the Church. The next General Council was to meet in Winnipeg in September, 1928.

During the Autumn of 1926 the Very Rev. James Harvey, D.D., Ex-Moderator and Senior Principal Clerk of the United Free Church of Scotland, toured the Church in company with the Moderator, Dr. Endicott, and leading ministers, missionaries and laymen, addressing special Conferences on Dominion and World Service, convened in the principal cities and with practically all the pastors attending.

In November, 1926, the Moderator, on instruction from the Executive Committee of General Council, undertook visitation of the various foreign missions of the Church. His colleague in the deputation to the Central India Mission on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee, in January, 1927, was Rev. William T. Gunn, D.D., Editor of *The United Church Record and Missionary Review*. Later the Moderator proceeded to the Far East, where his co-delegate in bearing greetings from the Canadian Church was Rev. Principal Alfred Gandier, D.D. They conferred with the West China, South China and Honan Missions, the Korea Mission, and the Japan Mission.

The 3rd Annual Conferences, meeting in May and June, 1927, elected the following officers:

Newfoundland	President, Secretary,	Rev. C. R. Blount, Corner Brook, Nfld. Rev. George Pickering, Harbor Grace, Nfld.
Maritime	President, Secretary,	Rev. J. S. Sutherland, D.D., Fredericton, N.B. Rev. D. A. Frame, M.A., Brookfield, N.S.
Montreal and Ottawa	President, Secretary,	Rev. J. W. Woodside, D.D., Ottawa, Ont. Rev. William Munroe, D.D., Montreal, Que.
Bay of Quinte	President, Secretary,	Rev. C. W. DeMille, B.A., Oshawa, Ont. Rev. G. C. P. McQuade, Odessa, Ont.
Toronto	President, Secretary,	Rev. J. D. Byrnes, D.D., Barrie, Ont. Rev. G. W. Barker, Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton	President, Secretary,	Rev. R. M. Dickey, B.A., Hamilton, Ont. Rev. A. De Rose, Hamilton, Ont.
London	President, Secretary,	Rev. Robert Hicks, St. Thomas, Ont. Rev. R. C. Copeland, B.A., Thamesford, Ont.
Manitoba	President, Secretary,	Rev. Dr. John Cormie, D.D., Winnipeg, Man. Rev. D. H. Telfer, M.A., B.D., Virden, Man.
Saskatchewan	President, Secretary,	Rev. Charles Endicott, D.D., Saskatoon, Sask. Rev. A. W. Ingram, Sceptre, Sask.
Alberta	President, Secretary,	Rev. W. M. Grant, M.A., Calgary, Alta. Rev. Joseph Lee, Barons, Alta.
British Columbia . . .	President, Secretary,	Rev. A. D. Braden, Vancouver, B.C. Rev. D. M. Perley, M.A., B.D., Westminster, B.C.

During the year subsequent to the 2nd General Council the Executive Committee fixed the date of the end of the Church year as Dec. 31 for 1927 and succeeding years; it advised that ministers in cases having to do with marriage of divorced persons should follow the custom of the Churches in which they had exercised their ministry hitherto; it appointed representatives on the Canadian

Council of the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship Through the Churches; it filled the office of Deputy Moderator, to act in the absence of the Moderator, by appointing Very Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., immediate Ex-Moderator; it authorized an appeal to the Church for the relief of Protestant Churches in Europe; it approved estimates of \$3,400,000 for the Maintenance and Extension Fund, 1928; it voted appreciation of Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, Chairman, and of the Dominion Commission on Church Property; and it constituted the National Committee of Direction of the Maintenance and Extension Fund with J. H. Gundy as Chairman.

The books of the United Church of Canada for the first complete twelve months of the Church's history, closed in the second week of May, 1927, showed that \$3,100,000 had been turned in by the congregations throughout the Dominion for the Maintenance and Extension Fund which, with \$125,000 saved by economies and with large receipts from other sources, almost balanced the Budget expenditures of \$3,600,000. This was an increase over the givings of the previous year, and showed, said Rev. Dr. Peter Bryce, Secretary of the Fund, "the loyalty of the people to the great service-enterprises of their Church."

The Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada at the 1st Annual Meeting of the Dominion Board on Oct. 8, 1926, accepted \$1,043,437 as their total budget for the ensuing year. This sum was to be allocated as follows among the different fields: Africa, \$20,325; Central India, \$92,140; West China, \$156,999; Honan, \$46,915; Shanghai, \$1,917; South China, \$13,009; Japan, \$226,480; Korea, \$67,381; Trinidad, \$11,715; and Canada, \$335,611. A Retirement fund was established of which three hundred missionaries were to be the beneficiaries. Mrs. John MacGillivray, Oswald Crescent, Toronto, was elected President in succession to Mrs. H. A. Lavell of Kingston, Ont. The Society, following the agreement on division of property, became responsible for 8 Indian boarding schools and 3 Indian day schools, 14 hospitals, 21 school homes, 5 Oriental missions, immigration work at 9 centres, and community missions in 40 places. The uniting societies of the three Churches brought into the United Society general funds amounting to \$1,004,245 on May 31, 1926, as follows: Congregational, \$3,777; Methodist, \$960,936; Presbyterian, \$39,471; and Interim Treasurer, \$61.20.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada At the 53rd General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada held at Stratford, Ont., in June, 1927, reports covering the first full year, 1926, of the Church's work subsequent to the majority of the members of the Church entering the United Church of Canada gave evidence of considerable progress. The Reports covered the 8 Synods: Maritime Provinces, Montreal and Ottawa, Toronto and Kingston, Hamilton and London, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The number of ministers on rolls of the 42 Presbyteries in these 8 Synods were 626, and the Church standing by statistics was as follows: self-sustaining charges, 432; augmented charges, 161; mission fields, 167; preaching stations, 1,248; members, 163,374—an increase of 9,131 during the year; number enrolled in Sunday Schools, 116,817, an increase of 11,088; money given to missionary and benevolent purposes, \$715,469, which exceeded 1925 by \$228,772; total revenue, \$4,139,722, being an advance of \$920,609, or nearly one million.

The Women's Missionary Society, Western Division, had 6 Provincial Societies, 38 Presbyterials, 701 Auxiliaries, 133 Young Women's Auxiliaries, 395 Mission Bands, 178 Affiliated C.G.I.T. Groups, and 31 Associate Societies, in all, 1,438 branches, an increase of 237. The total membership was 41,533, an increase of 8,118; contributions were \$167,094. The Women's Missionary Society, Eastern Division, had 8 Presbyterials, 158 Auxiliaries, 23 Young People's Societies, 30 C.G.I.T. Groups, and 71 Mission Bands; in all, 282 branches with a membership of 6,785, and contributions to the amount of \$18,823.

Officers and Chairmen or Convenors of Boards and Committees were as follows: Moderator of the General Assembly, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A., D.D.; Clerks of Assembly, Rev. J. W. MacNamara, B.D., and Rev. T. Wardlaw Taylor, Ph.D.; Treasurer, E. W. McNeill, Toronto; Board of Administration, Chairman, Thomas McMillan; Secretary, Rev. J. W. MacNamara, B.D. Board of Trustees, R. S. Cassells, K.C., Toronto; General Board of Missions, Convener, Rev. D. R. Drummond, D.D., Hamilton, and Secretary, Rev. Dr. A. S. Grant; Sunday Schools and Y.P.S., Rev. M. B. Davidson, M.A., Galt, Ont., and Secretary, Rev. W. M. Kannawin, D.D., Toronto; Pension Board, Rev. D. T. L. McKerroll, Toronto; Pulpit Supply, Rev. S. Banks Nelson, D.D., Hamilton; Board of Education, Rev. D. J. Fraser, LL.D., Montreal; Worship and Aids to Devotion, Rev. R. W. Dickie, D.D., Montreal; Missionary and Deaconess Training Home, R. J. Lilloco, Toronto, and Principal, Miss W. Ferguson; Historical, Rev. A. L. Budge, M.A., Hagersville, Ont.; Architecture, Dr. Murray McLaren, St. John, N.B., and Secretary, Rev. Stuart C. Parker, D.D., Toronto; Correspondence, Rev. Stuart C. Parker, D.D., Toronto; Church Extension, James Rodger, Montreal; Women's Missionary Society (W.D.), Mrs. D. T. L. McKerroll, Toronto; Eastern Division, Mrs. L. A. Moore, North Sydney, N.S.; Knox College, Principal, Rev. Thomas Eakin, Ph.D., D.D.; the Presbyterian College, Montreal, Rev. D. J. Fraser, D.D., LL.D.; *The Presbyterian Record*, Convener, John Wilson, Editor and Manager, Rev. W. M. Rochester, D.D.; *The Glad Tidings*, Editor, Miss Mamie C. G. Fraser, Toronto; *The Message*, Editor, Mrs. W. MacNab, Halifax, N.S.

The faculty and students of both the United Church and the Presbyterian Church enjoyed joint occupation of Knox College for two years and this would have continued until June, 1928, if the United Church had not given notice it would relinquish this privilege. Rev. Thomas Eakin, Ph.D., D.D., was inducted by the

Presbytery of Toronto as Principal of the College and Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Other appointments were: Rev. Dr. John Cunningham as Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis; Rev. Dr. E. Lloyd Morrow as Professor of Systematic Theology; Rev. Walter W. Bryden, M.A., B.D., as Lecturer in Church History; and Rev. Wilfred T. Lewis, M.A., B.D., Toronto, as temporarily in charge of the work in Old Testament Literature and Exegesis. The Budget for 1927 work was \$650,000, the principal items being \$262,000 for Home Missions and \$175,000 for Foreign Missions. Delegates appointed to the World Conference on Faith and Order which was to meet in July, 1927, at Lausanne, Switzerland, were: Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D., of Toronto, and Rev. Dr. G. H. Donald, of Montreal. This gathering, attended by 500 representatives of every Protestant Church, was called to explore the differences between the various churches with the object of securing a better understanding and a closer co-operation in the future.

At the General Assembly Meeting in Montreal on June 4, 1926, Rev. Dr. Ephraim Scott, the first Moderator following Church Union, retired as Editor and Manager of *The Presbyterian Record*, the official organ of the Presbyterian Church. After many addresses which expressed deep regret the Assembly voted him a retiring salary of \$3,000 a year.

The Baptist Church Rev. T. T. Shields, Pastor of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, continued during 1926 and 1927 his attacks against Rev. L. H. Marshall, Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, as a teacher of modernism in McMaster University; against Dean Farmer as having "betrayed every principle for which Baptists stood in McMaster University"; and against Chancellor Whidden as being "only a rubber stamp in the hands of the other members of the Faculty." His declarations were made both at public meetings and through the column of his newspaper, *The Gospel Witness*. At the 37th Annual Meeting of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec a vote of confidence had been passed in Prof. L. H. Marshall and in the Senate and Board of Governors of McMaster University. On Oct. 20, 1926, at the 38th Annual Meeting, in Toronto, the Convention passed a resolution giving Rev. Dr. Shields an opportunity to apologize "here and now" for "the unjust attacks made directly or indirectly for many months . . . by the publication of statements which Dr. Shields ought to have known to be false and misleading." The resolutions further stated that if Dr. Shields should decline to apologize he should be requested to resign as a member of the Board of Governors of McMaster University and that Jarvis Street Baptist Church would be advised that Dr. Shields would not be an acceptable delegate to future meetings until the apology asked for was made and accepted. There was an overwhelming vote in favour of the motion.

Rev. Dr. Shields refused the apology asked for, and said the fight would be carried to every part of Ontario and Quebec. He said that steps would be taken immediately to establish another College apart from McMaster to teach the Baptist doctrine.

The affair entered another phase when a Bill was introduced before the Federal Parliament asking that the Baptist Convention should be empowered to exclude a church or its congregation from the Convention by a three-fifths vote of the delegates present. Gordon C. Edwards, M.P., sponsored the Bill before the Private Bills Committee. At a public meeting of Fundamentalist Baptists in Jarvis Street Baptist Church it was decided to fight this Bill. Rev. Dr. Shields and Thomas Urquhart appeared on behalf of the minority at Ottawa on Mar. 30, and there was a keen debate on that and the following day. However, the Bill was approved by the Private Bills Committee and went forward to the House of Commons. "They have erected Haman's gallows," commented Dr. Shields. "We will see who will hang on it."

The Annual Report of Rev. H. B. Stillwell, General Secretary, Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board, showed the 90 churches in India in very active work. In Bolivia reports were also encouraging. Receipts from all sources, reported R. D. Warren, Treasurer, had been \$246,277, the largest in the history of the Church.

Other events of importance in the year 1927 were : the 99th Annual Convention of the Canada Central Association of Baptist Churches in Carleton Place, Ont., on June 15 and 16, the new Moderator being Rev. F. W. Reynolds of Brockville ; the Annual Convention at Saskatoon on June 16 of the Baptist Church in Saskatchewan ; the election as Moderator of Rev. C. O. Howlett, of Andover, at the Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Western Baptist United Association at Centreville, N.B.; the Annual Meeting of the Baptist Southern Association at Bloomfield, N.B., on June 23 ; the election of Rev. Dr. N. A. MacNeill, of Sussex, N.B., as Moderator ; and the Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Central United Baptist Association on June 28th at Halifax, N.S., Rev. Henry E. Allaby, of Berwick, N.S., Moderator.

The President of the Baptist Union of Western Canada for 1927 was Rev. Dr. W. A. McIntyre and the General Secretary, Rev. M. L. Orchard, Winnipeg, Man. The Annual Meeting took place in Vancouver in the First Baptist Church on Jan. 26, 1927. The total receipts for 1926 were \$149,707 which was all expended with the exception of \$10,000 in the Contingent Fund.

Protestant Church Incidents. So far as Missionary effort of Canadian churches is concerned events in China went from bad to worse, during 1926 and the early part of 1927. After the murder of Mrs. W. E. Sibley in China in the Spring of 1926 the British Consuls in China urged the missionaries to withdraw but they stuck to their posts until 1927 when the requests that they should leave became more and more urgent. An *exodus* began which removed most of the white missionaries by April. There was great anxiety among friends in Canada, anxiety which was greatly increased when news came on Apr. 17 that Rev. Morris Slichter, and his 8-year-old daughter had been killed by bandits. Mrs. Slichter and her six-year old boy were reported safe though Mrs. Slichter was said to be

wounded. Miss Mary L. Craig, Philadelphia, nurse in the Slichter household, was reported missing. On Apr. 2, 1927, the British Minister at Peking, Sir Miles Lampson, recommended withdrawal from Honan Province, North China. At Chengtu, Szechwan, the Missionaries had been ordered to withdraw for eighteen months prior to this date. Their reply was that they would stay as long as he did. Towards the end of February the British Consul ordered all British subjects out of Central China. At Kongmoon Canadians decided to stay on at their own risk. There was no hint of any new outbreak but evidence of a steady policy of the Communists to embarrass the missions. The West China University carried on for a time with Canadian professors but in the end the whole mission field was left practically in the hands of the native Chinese Christians. It was reported on June 3rd that the five missionaries who remained in Chengtu throughout the recent months experienced great friendliness and that there was increasing attendance. Other missionaries petitioned the British authorities to allow them to return to their fields but the officials were adamant.

Bishop White, who had been in charge of Anglican Missions in China, returned to Canada. On June 8, 1927, he told the Annual Missionary Meeting of the Synod of Toronto Diocese that he had first-hand proof that Russian influence was behind the anti-foreign movement in China. A second "White Book of the Plots of the Soviet" would show that the Russians had put aside ten million dollars for propaganda in China. With one wing of the Nationalist party most people would have sympathy but the wing at Hankow was under Russian influence and was responsible for the anti-foreign and anti-religious movement.

Archbishop David Williams in his charge to the Synod of Huron, expressed the opinion that if the Russian Bolshevistic influence proved triumphant, the evangelization of China would be postponed indefinitely, "perhaps for hundreds of years." He pointed out that one-fourth of the human race was involved in this Civil War, more than in the Great War in Europe.

Rev. Dr. James Endicott, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, cabled from China on Apr. 8, 1927, that complete evacuation of Szechwan and of Honan was advisable. He said, "Mission work interrupted for indefinite period. Chinese Church facing crisis. Persecution already begun. Very solicitous about native Christians. Forty thousand Chinese Christians faithful to death in Boxer uprising, now intensified by Bolshevistic influence."

The Social Service Council of Canada in its meeting on Jan. 28, 1927, in Regina passed a resolution, 21 for and 9 against, expressing the opinion that the concessions held by British and other powers in China should be withdrawn in accordance with the findings of the Extra-Territoriality Commission, that by thus allaying Chinese suspicions as to the intention of foreign powers with respect to the sovereignty of China the safety of British and other Nationals would be secured, that a demonstration of force would endanger the peace of the world, and that the Government of Canada should not entertain any proposals looking to the despatch of Canadian forces. The Anglican and Salvation Army members voted solidly against each proposal. Canon Vernon stated that if the resolution were persisted in the Church of England might seriously consider withdrawing from the Social Service Council. Various Synod meetings later took up the question, endorsed the attitude of the Anglican representatives but thought it better to remain connected with the Council.

The Social Service Council of Canada elected as President the Very Rev. Dean L. Norman Tucker, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., the Rev. J. Phillips Jones, M.A., B.D., as General Secretary and Miss Marjorie Bradford, B.Sc., as Assistant Secretary.

The General Board of the Canadian Bible Society with Sidney T. Smith, Winnipeg, as President, and Rev. Dr. W. B. Cooper, Toronto, Secretary, met in Toronto on Mar. 31, 1927. Reports were presented in detail of the \$288,459 received during the year and expended. During 1926 there were 412,159 bibles distributed.

Premier G. Howard Ferguson presided over one of the sessions of the forty-fourth Territorial Congress of the Salvation Army in the Arena, Toronto, on Oct. 10, 1926. After a parade through the streets they were also welcomed at the City Hall by Mayor Foster. The meetings were characterized by a number of eloquent evangelical addresses.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF 1926

Meeting of the Provincial Premiers Taxation, the fuel problem, "Blue-sky laws," liquor laws, provincial subsidies and insurance laws were discussed by an Inter-provincial Conference which met in Ottawa, June 7, 8 and 9, 1926. The Dominion Government was not invited to take part in the sessions, which were attended by representatives of eight out of the nine Provinces. On account of an election campaign in Alberta, there were no representatives from that Province. The other Provinces were represented as follows: Prince Edward Island—Hon. J. D. Stewart (Prime Minister and Attorney-General), Hon. A. F. Arsenault (Minister without portfolio), and G. D. Pope, M.L.A.; Nova Scotia—Hon. E. N. Rhodes (Prime Minister), Hon. J. C. Douglas, (Attorney-General), A. S. Barnstead (Deputy Provincial Secretary); New Brunswick—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter (Prime Minister and Attorney-General); Quebec—Hon. L. Taschereau (Prime Minister and Attorney-General), Hon. Jacob Nicol (Provincial Treasurer), Charles Lanctot (Deputy Attorney-General); Ontario—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson (Prime Minister), Hon. W. F. Nickle (Attorney-General), Hon. W. H. Price (Provincial Treasurer), R. E. M. Meighen (Succession Duties Officer), R. Leighton Foster (Superintendent of Insurance, Registrar of Loan Corporations), J. T. White (Solicitor to Provincial Treasurer); Manitoba—Hon. R. W. Craig (Attorney-General), R. McN. Pearson (Deputy Provincial Treasurer), R. M. Fisher (Succession Duties Officer); Saskatchewan—Hon. J. G. Gardiner (Prime Minister), Hon. J. M. Uhrich (Provincial Secretary and Minister of Health), Hon. J. A. Cross (Attorney-General), A. Quigg (Succession Duties Officer); British Columbia—Hon. J. D. MacLean (Minister of Finance), R. V. Pineo (Legislative Counsel), and A. C. Campbell (Succession Duties Officer). Premier Ferguson was chosen Chairman.

On the subject of Provincial subsidies the Conference adopted a resolution dealing in a general way with the problem, but of special application to the Maritime Provinces. It was in these terms:

That this Conference expresses its sympathy with those Provinces which, by reason of conditions peculiar to them, have not progressed as anticipated, and urges upon the Federal Government that it should favourably consider affording relief to each of such Provinces in a form that will ameliorate these conditions.

With regard to fuel production and disposition the Conference declared its opinion "that the Government of Canada should take immediate steps to ensure the establishment of coking plants in the large centres of population, and the adoption of such other measures by the Dominion as will enable Canadian coals to be

marketed in the central parts of Canada, thus aiding in the development of inter-provincial trade and utilizing to the fullest possible extent one of our most important natural resources."

Before the Conference closed the Premiers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island placed on record their appreciation of the sympathetic spirit manifested by the other Provinces in the treatment of problems more directly touching the Maritime Provinces.

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference were as follows:

(1) This Conference expresses the view that the incorporation of Companies for purely provincial purposes should not be undertaken by the Dominion.

(2) That it is the opinion of this Conference that all the Provinces should take steps necessary to avoid multiple taxation in the imposition and collection of Succession Duties.

(3) Whereas, it is desirable that corporations paying taxes under Provincial Corporations Tax Acts should be relieved from the undue labour and expense involved in the compilation of returns based upon different bases of taxation varying as to date of filing, form of return and character of information required, apart from fixing any uniform rate of taxation, and whereas, it appears that uniformity in such matters of administration can be best effected by collaboration between designated officers of the several Provinces, this Conference is of the opinion that such officers should be instructed to confer and report thereon to their several governments.

(4) The Conference approved of a draft Bill relating to the regulation of the sale of shares and other securities of companies incorporated under Federal authority and requested that the Dominion Government take steps to enact it into law. The main features of this Bill were as follows: The sale within any Province of the shares, stocks, bonds or other securities of (a) companies incorporated under the Companies Act; or (b) loan companies or trust companies incorporated by or under any Act of Parliament of Canada; or (c) Any class of incorporated companies other than those included in paragraphs (a) and (b) hereof which may be designated for the purpose by any Order-in-Council made under this section, shall be governed by such provisions of any Act, law, rule, order or regulation in force in such Province, governing the sale of the securities of companies other than those incorporated by or under an Act of the Parliament of Canada, as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time by order direct. (2) Any sale of shares, stocks, bonds or other securities or any contract for such sale, in breach of the provisions of any Act or law or of any rule, order or regulation made effective by Order-in-Council under sub-section (1) shall be illegal.

(5) In regard to the conflict of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the Provinces in matters of insurance legislation and regulation it was resolved that whereas, the licensing and other sections of the Insurance Act, 1917, (Dominion) were held *ultra vires* by a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, delivered the 19th February, 1926, (Re-Insurance Contracts—58 O.L.R. 404), in respect of which the Dominion has not entered notice of appeal; now therefore, this Conference is of the opinion that the Dominion should repeal its legislation regulating contracts of insurance and the business of insurance as *ultra vires* the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada, or, in the alternative, take immediate steps to appeal the decision of the Ontario Courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(6) In regard to duplication in taxation it was resolved that "until such time as the Federal Government retires from this income tax field of direct taxation, there should be the utmost co-operation between the Federal Government and such Provincial Governments with a view to dispensing wherever possible with the duplication of administrative machinery."

(7) Whereas all provinces have some form of government sale of wines and spirits, and whereas the high Customs and Excise duties and Sales tax levied by the Federal Parliament make the cost of such wines and spirits ex-

cessive, and whereas these taxes exceed the profits realized by the Provincial governments, and "whereas if such customs and Excise duties and Sales tax were reduced on Canadian-made wines and spirits to, say, one-third of the present duty in cases where sales are made to Provincial Government and to, say, one-half in cases where wines and spirits were imported by a Provincial Government and the present duties were still maintained on sales to and importations by others than the Governments of these Provinces in which the principle of Government sale prevails, such reductions would protect Government sale and give a preference to the use of Canadian-made wines and spirits; and whereas, the cost of wines and spirits should be reduced when bought in a legal way through Provincial Government Commissions or authorities, which reduction would tend to eliminate the present strong incentive to illicit manufacture and sale of wines and spirits and assist in enforcement of liquor laws, Resolved, that the Federal Government be respectfully asked to cause such legislation to be enacted by the Parliament of Canada as will effect the above reductions.

Hon. R. W. Craig of Manitoba, brought forward a resolution directed to securing Provincial representation at the International Labour Conferences; but it was left over for further discussion by means of correspondence.

During the Conference, the problem of taxation of the Canadian National Railways was discussed by Gerald Ruel, K.C., chief counsel of the Canadian National, the Deputy Minister of Railways for the Dominion, and a sub-committee of Provincial Ministers, consisting of Hon. J. D. MacLean of British Columbia, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter of New Brunswick, and Hon. W. H. Price of Ontario. At the close of the Conference it was announced that a satisfactory solution of the problem had been secured.

The Conference further unanimously agreed that the Board of Railway Commissioners be requested under the Railway Act to include members of the Provincial Governments in the class of persons who may receive Dominion-wide passes.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1926. Ranking foremost among Board of Trade activities in 1926 was the holding in Saint John, N.B., on Oct. 19-21, of the first Annual Convention of the newly-organized **Canadian Board of Trade**. From every standpoint the meeting was a success, and the new trade body found itself firmly established. The papers read and addresses delivered were of wide scope, and included the following: "Taxation and its Effect on Business," by C. L. Burton, Toronto; "The Administration of the Department of Trade and Commerce," by F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister, (read by W. McL. Clarke, Director Commercial Intelligence Service); "Foreign Trade," by C. P. W. Schwengers, President, Victoria Chamber of Commerce; "Municipal Taxation and Civic Management," by Dr. H. L. Brittain, Director of the Citizens' Research Institute, Toronto; "Pacific Coast Development," by W. E. Payne, Executive Secretary, Board of Trade, Vancouver; "Problems of the Central Provinces," by A. O. Dawson, Montreal; "Problems of the East," by J. D. McKenna, Saint John; "Immigration," by Lieut.-Col. Ralph H. Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg, and "The Canadian Wholesale Trade and its Present Difficulties," by G. Laffoley, Montreal.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention favoured the adoption of the following policies: (1) The expediting of further British immigration and the encouragement of immigration to Canada from selected countries. (2) Investigation of the non-collection of overdue Sales taxes. (3) Study of the question of the Federal Income tax and such modifications as would place the country in a position of preference to investors. (4) Formation of a National Foreign Trade Conference for Canada. (5) Investigation of the cost of government and inculcation of the need for economy in all public undertakings. (6) Establishment of national research laboratories and support of the National Research Council. (7) Amendment of the regulations covering automobile tourists to permit free entry for 90 days instead of one month. (8) A country-wide celebration of the 60th anniversary of Confederation, with the suggestion that the Government express to Their Majesties, the King and Queen, the hope that they would visit Canada during the celebration. (9) Recommending that members of the Board assist in the relief of the cattle trade. (10) Development of coal and coke industries to establish the use of Canadian coal. (11) Support of the policy of patronizing Canadian industries and production. (12) Commendation of the action of the Government in appointing the Duncan Commission and expressing the hope that a solution satisfactory to the Maritime Provinces would result.

A number of notable speeches were delivered at luncheons and dinners. At luncheon on Oct. 19, the speakers were A. M. Belding, Saint John, and J. A. Paulhus, Montreal. At the Welcome Dinner tendered by the Saint John Board of Trade on the same day, Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, delivered an optimistic and patriotic address. At luncheon on Oct. 20, Senator D. E. Riley was the speaker, and at the first Annual Banquet in the evening, Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and J. K. Flemming, M.P., were the speakers. On the final day of the Convention, Colvin B. Brown, Manager of the Organization Service of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, spoke at the luncheon, and told of the method of organization in the United States, and at the closing dinner, E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, discussed immigration and taxation in a thoughtful speech.

The officers elected were: President, S. B. Gundy, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, A. O. Dawson, Montreal; Captain A. M. Dollar, Vancouver; J. A. Paulhus, Montreal; R. G. Persse, Winnipeg, and L. W. Simms, Saint John. W. M. Birks, Montreal, was appointed Chairman of the Executive, and committees were named on numerous subjects. The appointment of a permanent

secretary was left with the Executive. Lieut.-Col. J. L. Regan, Acting Secretary, reported that 57 Boards had joined the organization and paid their registration fees ; 30 had agreed to join, but had not yet sent in their contributions ; 16 were still holding the matter in abeyance ; 6 had ceased to function, and 19 had not affiliated for financial reasons.

On Nov. 24, following a meeting of the Executive, it was announced that Wendell McLeod Clarke, Director since 1925 of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, had been appointed permanent Secretary, effective Jan. 1st, 1927, and that offices would be opened in Montreal. The resolutions passed at the Saint John Convention were laid before Premier Mackenzie King and the members of his Cabinet on Feb. 4, 1927, during the visit of the Premier and several of his ministers to Toronto.

In addition to this national federation of Boards of Trade, there were several provincial or district associations. Thus, in the Maritime Provinces, most of the 38 Boards in that part of Canada were affiliated with the Maritime Board of Trade. At the Annual Meeting of the Board, which was held in Truro on Nov. 23, 1926, attention was given to the question of reconstruction. Formerly the Board had confined its activities very largely to the holding of the annual meeting and the passing of resolutions. The new proposal, which was worked out following the Truro meeting, was to engage in much greater activities, and to use the Maritime Board as the means of co-ordinating the work of the local boards, so that they might speak with one well-considered voice on any matter of common interest. The officers were : President, L. W. Simms, Saint John ; 1st Vice-President, E. C. Phinney, Halifax ; 2nd Vice-President, John Pilkington, North Sydney ; Secretary, F. Maclure Sclanders, Saint John.

The Eastern Townships of Quebec had for several years an active association of Boards of Trade, and this body held its Annual Meeting in Sherbrooke, Feb. 22, 1927. The work of the Associated Boards was outlined at this time by Col. J. Bruce Payne, Granby, President. This included efforts to clean up the slot machine evil in the Townships, to stop violations of the game laws and to combat the proposed Medical Bill, giving the College of Physicians and Surgeons the exclusive right to exercise control in medical matters over private hospitals, health establishments, etc. The Meeting devoted its time largely to a consideration of the fish and game laws and many helpful points were brought out. Col. Payne was re-elected President ; W. J. Ewing, Richmond, and J. N. Davignon, Knowlton, Vice-Presidents ; W. M. Hillhouse, Sherbrooke, Treasurer, and E. Soles, Sherbrooke, Secretary.

In Ontario, the Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce was a large and influential body. Its 15th Annual Meeting was held in Toronto, Nov. 18-19, 1926. The purpose of the Meeting, as stated by Kenneth J. Dunstan, Toronto, President, in his opening address, was to study and discuss the various problems of national life so that suggestions in the form of resolutions might be submitted to the Dominion and Provincial Governments for the assistance and guidance of legislators. The time of the Convention was taken up very largely with the consideration of resolutions submitted by member Boards. Among those adopted were the following : (National) (1) Endorsing the proposal to send a Canadian Exhibition Train to Great Britain. (2) Asking that the coasting law be not suspended without first giving due notice. (3) Asking the amendment of the coasting law to prohibit carriage in an American ship from a Canadian port to a Canadian port over the whole or any part of the route. (4) Increased appropriations for immigration and reduction of ocean and railway rates. (5) Urging the holding of a national conference to consider tourist traffic development. (6) Asking the repeal of the stamp taxes. (7) Reduction of the Income Tax to the U. S. level and revision of the Corporation Income Tax. (8) Establishment of National Research Laboratories. (9) Establishment of a bounty on iron ore. (10) Approving construction of an international deep waterway between Lake Ontario and Montreal, and development of electric power in connection therewith. (11) Asking for a trial shipment of Alberta coal by rail and lake. (12) Recommending standardization of Canadian products for export. (Provincial) (1) Urging that natural resources of Ontario should not be exported in raw state. (2) Urging that a national conference on tourist traffic should be held. (3) Revision of the existing business tax on a more just

basis, and abolition of the municipal Income Tax. (4) More attention to location and operation of detours. (5) Lights on all vehicles at night. (6) Completion of negotiations between Ontario and Quebec *re* uniformity of succession duties. (7) Extension of the T. & N. O. Railway to James Bay. Officers elected were : President, J. J. Duffus, Peterborough ; 1st Vice-President, G. C. Martin, Hamilton ; 2nd Vice-President, Cecil Bethune, Ottawa ; 3rd Vice-President, F. K. Ebbitt, Iroquois Falls ; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Marshall, Toronto. The resolutions of national interest were submitted to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and members of the Cabinet, by a delegation which waited on them in Toronto on Feb. 4, 1927, while the resolutions of provincial interest were submitted by a delegation to the Prime Minister of Ontario, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, and members of the Cabinet, on Jan. 18, 1927.

Boards of Trade in Eastern Ontario were organized in the Eastern Ontario Chamber of Commerce, which held its first Annual Meeting in Peterborough on June 21, 1927. Resolutions adopted dealt with such matters as hawkers' and peddlers' licences, an amendment to the law being sought to make it include agents for persons not resident in the municipality carrying samples of goods afterward to be delivered ; further development of the highway system in Eastern Ontario ; early development of the St. Lawrence power resources and more serious efforts to secure suitable immigrants from Great Britain and Northern Europe. C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, was present and explained the power situation as it touched the St. Lawrence River. Officers elected were : President, A. H. Acres, M.P.P., Britannia Bay ; Vice-Presidents, Mayor Preston, Oshawa ; E. C. Metcalfe, Deseronto ; Mayor Reynolds, Brockville ; D. McNaughton, Finch ; Secretary-Treasurer, J. O. Herity, Belleville.

In the north, the Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade was an active body. Its Annual Meeting was held in Cochrane, Nov. 12, 1926. Resolutions were at this time adopted requesting the Ontario Government to revert to the practice of selling to settlers quarter section lots instead of eighth section lots ; urging the Government to grant a bonus of \$20 per acre for all land cleared and put under cultivation by *bona-fide* settlers ; requesting the immediate extension of the Nipissing Central Railway to Rouyn, Que., and asking the Government to do all in its power to increase agricultural immigration to Northern Ontario. Alex. Dewar, Iroquois Falls, was re-elected President ; Mr. Orser, Kirkland Lake, became Vice-President, and F. E. Woods, Iroquois Falls, was Secretary.

In the eastern part of British Columbia, the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia had been organized for 26 years. The 1926 Annual Meeting took place in Nelson on June 22-23. Among the resolutions adopted were the following : (1) Asking the Government to grant a portion of the profits from the sale of liquor to rural school districts. (2) Requesting the Government to investigate the difficulties of the interior lumber industry. (3) Urging the completion of the trans-provincial highway from Vancouver to the Alberta boundary. (4) Seeking the exemption from all Income taxes of profits re-invested within the year for the construction of new plants and the enlarging of existing ones. (5) Approving the gross income or turnover tax. Officers elected were : President, Noble Binus, Trail ; Vice-President, I. R. Poole, Nelson ; Commissioner, Fred A. Starkey, Nelson ; Hon. Treasurer, J. R. Hunter, Nelson ; Hon. Secretary, A. B. MacKenzie, Vancouver.

Organized for the purpose of discussing and taking action on all matters affecting the welfare of the residents of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, The Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island met in Annual Convention in Alberni on July 14, 1926. The work of the organization was outlined by the President, F. S. Cunliffe, Nanaimo. It included action looking towards the preservation of the beauty spots on the Island, an effort to induce the Government to undertake the hard-surfacing of roads, and an attempt to increase immigration. Other officers were : Vice-President, E. M. Whyte, Alberni ; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Ironside, Nanaimo.

A great mass of work was undertaken during the year by the individual boards located in practically every city and town in Canada. In Halifax, N.S.,

the chief interest of the Board of Trade in 1926, as of all Boards in the Maritime Provinces, was in the work of the Duncan Commission, which had been appointed to inquire into Maritime grievances and difficulties. This matter figured prominently in the presidential address of D. R. Turnbull at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 18, 1927. He also reviewed the year's business in trade and industry in Nova Scotia, and referred specially to the efforts that had been made to secure improved port facilities for Halifax, since these were necessary before increased business could be obtained. Other activities of the Board in 1926 were mainly in connection with the encouragement of tourist traffic and the securing of better hotel accommodation. E. A. Saunders was Secretary of the Board. In Saint John, the Board of Trade was also keenly interested in the general Maritime problem, and the President, L. W. Simms, devoted a large portion of his address at the Annual Meeting on Dec. 6, 1926, to discussion of this matter. Other activities mentioned were the effort to secure new industries for Saint John; a study of mining legislation with a view to bringing in amendments which would encourage the industry in New Brunswick; special attention to the problems of agriculture; attention to various transportation matters, including marine insurance, West Indian service and service to Newfoundland; organization of an Export Club, etc. Membership of the Board was 374. Much useful work was done in connection with tourist traffic and publicity. Officers elected were: President, L. W. Simms; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Massie, D.S.O. F. Maclure Sclanders, F.R.G.S., was Commissioner of the Board.

Matters dealt with by the Quebec Board of Trade in 1926 were enumerated by the President, J. S. Royer, in his Annual Report. Among these were the following: a study of the local mail service and recommendations for its improvement; support of the Harbour Board's application for a reduction in freight rates on grain from the West to Quebec; a request for an improved train service between Quebec and Chicoutimi and between Quebec and Cochrane; extension of the time limit for auto tourists in Canada; promotion of the export of dairy products; better freight accommodation at Parent Square; improvement of roads and bridges, etc. Membership of the Board was 695, and officers in 1926 were: President, J. S. Royer; 1st Vice-President, J. A. McManamy; 2nd Vice-President, J. A. Larue; Treasurer, A. G. Penny; Secretary, H. Loudin.

In Montreal there were two important trade bodies, the Montreal Board of Trade and the Montréal Chambre de Commerce. The former held its 84th Annual Meeting on Jan. 25, 1927. The President, Robert Starke, reported at this time on behalf of the Council a lengthy list of activities, including action with respect to the delay in carrying out the Canada-West Indies agreement of 1925; presentation to the Board of Railway Commissioners of the views of the Board on rate equalization, and other problems; action on various tariff matters; a close study of the St. Lawrence Development and Chicago Diversion Problems; the checking of legislation both Federal and Provincial, and various questions of more local interest. Officers elected for 1927 were: President, G. Laffoley; 1st Vice-President, George Henderson; 2nd Vice-President, George C. McDonald; Treasurer, Walter Molson; Secretary, J. Stanley Cook. Montréal Chambre de Commerce held its Annual Meeting on Feb. 9, 1927. J. V. Desaulniers, retiring President, expressed optimism over the trade outlook for Canada, and said that one task he would specially confide to the new President would be the study of taxation and work for its reduction. The incoming President, J. A. Paulhus, outlined a programme of activity for the year, which included the securing of better markets, opposition to the Chicago water diversion, re-emphasis of the desirability of the Georgian Bay Canal and a study of taxation. R. O. Grothe was elected 1st Vice-President; C. E. Gravel, 2nd Vice-President; Israel Cardin, Treasurer, and J. C. Groves-Contant, Secretary.

More adequate hotel accommodation, increased publicity, improved market facilities, a new camp site for motorists, the keeping open of main highways in the Winter, and the securing of a filtration plant, were some of the objectives placed before the Ottawa Board of Trade by the retiring President, A. J. Major, at the 70th Annual Meeting on Jan. 31, 1927. Mr. Major was succeeded by J. A. Machado, and a speech on Maritime Province problems was delivered by Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General. Other officers were: 1st Vice-President,

T. M. Birkett ; 2nd Vice-President, W. Lyle Reid ; Hon. Treasurer, D. P. Cruikshank ; Secretary, H. K. Carruthers.

Many matters of importance to the business interests of Toronto were dealt with in 1926 by the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto, and these were recorded in the Report of the Council presented to the Annual Meeting on Jan. 24, 1927. Among the activities were the following : a careful checking of all proposed legislation ; a study of taxation matters ; attention to trade development ; the checking of smuggling ; industrial research ; careful consideration of the general freight rates investigation and other transportation problems ; the holding of a "Cleveland Canada Day" on June 11, 1926 ; a study of street traffic control ; prosecution of the "Vote as you like, but vote" campaign, etc. The membership at Dec. 31, 1926, was 2,633, an increase of 78 over 1925. The Annual Meeting was also featured by a review of the year's work by the retiring President, George Wilson. Officers for 1927 were : President, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, c.B., c.M.G., c.E. ; 1st Vice-President, C. L. Burton ; 2nd Vice-President, John A. Tory ; Treasurer, R. P. Baker ; Secretary, F. D. Tolchard ; Manager, Transportation and Customs Department, T. Marshall.

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce took place on Apr. 26, following the holding of the 6th Annual Banquet. At this time the reports presented and the address of the retiring President, E. V. Ilsey, revealed a great diversity of activities and accomplishments during 1926. A membership campaign had resulted in the signing up of over 80 new members, constituting a record. The Meeting was addressed by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, President of the Toronto Board of Trade and Paul A. McFarlane, Manager of the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada, Montreal. Officers elected were : President, F. M. Morton ; 1st Vice-President, J. R. Marshall ; 2nd Vice-President, J. C. Callaghan ; Treasurer, F. A. Magee. The Managing Secretary was F. P. Healey and D. McLean was Assistant Secretary and Manager of the Transportation Department.

Effective work by the shippers' bureau in protecting Winnipeg's interests in the freights rates case was an outstanding feature of the work of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in 1926, as stated by R. G. Persse, retiring President, at the Annual Meeting on Apr. 28, 1927. Good service had also been rendered by the Finance and Immigration Committees and the Music and Civics Bureau. An Agricultural Section had been created. Membership, including the Young Men's Section, was in the neighbourhood of 1,700. F. Hedley Marsh was elected President, and Col. J. Y. Reid, W. A. Kingsland, and Duncan Cameron, Vice-Presidents. A feature of the Meeting was an address by C. H. Cahan, M.P., Montreal, on Canada's progress in the sixty years since Confederation.

The Regina Board of Trade was active in many directions in 1926, under the presidency of A. R. Mackie, and with Charles A. Cooke, Secretary-Manager. It held its Annual Meeting on Jan. 19, 1927. Reports presented showed that the Board had been interested in considering ways and means of securing for Regina a modern auditorium, had organized provincial birthday parades at the Regina Exhibition, had done much useful publicity work, especially in connection with tourist traffic, had promoted highway improvement, and had looked after numerous transportation and legislative matters.

The work of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade in 1926 was outlined by the President, J. A. Maclean, at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 12, 1927. This embraced activities in connection with the building and opening of the Dunblane Bridge, organization and operation of an auto tourist information bureau, an effort to secure a Normal School for Moose Jaw, a movement for a more helpful and instructive observation of Dominion Day, and a revision of the Board's by-laws. A. S. Maxwell was elected President for 1927, and W. E. Kirsch, Vice-President.

A comprehensive review of the business and industrial progress of Alberta in 1926 was given by J. B. Sutherland, c.A., retiring President of the Calgary Board of Trade, at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 14, 1927. The questions of immigration and electric power were fully discussed, and mention was made of the following activities of the Board : development of markets for Alberta coal, opposition to the application for increased telephone rates, opposition to the

agreement with the E. D. and B. C. and A. and G. W. Railways, limiting through rates to the C. N. R., and participation in the equalization rates case. Membership of the Board was 573, as compared with 622 in 1925. The new Executive elected: C. O. Smith, President, and T. M. Carlyle, F. C. Ridley and George H. Hutton, Vice-Presidents. J. H. Hanna was Secretary.

Four major activities featured the work of the Edmonton Board of Trade in the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, as outlined at the Annual Meeting on Oct. 15, 1926, by John M. Imrie, retiring President. These were the stimulation of land settlement, assistance in preparation and presentation of Alberta's case in the general freight rates inquiry, development of tourist and convention traffic, and the securing of a grain appeal board for the district. On all four, valuable work was done by the Board. In addition, numerous minor activities were handled. Membership increased from 497 to 534. Officers elected for 1926-27, were: President, C. G. Robson; 1st Vice-President, W. R. Bottom; 2nd Vice-President, F. W. Doherty; and 3rd Vice-President, Harvey Shaw. John Blue was Secretary.

At the 40th Annual Meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade on Mar. 8, 1927, F. E. Burke, the retiring President, presented a survey of the Board's principal activities in 1926. These included the prosecution of the fight for reduced freight rates, development of Capilano Canyon Park, efforts to secure a reduction in the Provincial and Federal Income tax; opposition to the proposed First Narrows bridge; opposition to the proposed Marketing Bill; the securing of a reduction in postal rates on Australian newspapers and organization of a trip to the Okanagan and Kootenays. Mr. Burke also reviewed the business of the Province and of the Port of Vancouver. A feature of the Meeting was an address by Henry Wise Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, on the Alberta Wheat Pool and its connection with Vancouver. The new officers elected were: President, Robt. McKee; Vice-President, T. S. Dixon; Secretary, W. E. Payne.

At the Annual Meeting of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce on Apr. 29, 1927, C. P. W. Schwengers, President, stated that the year had been one of intense activity, and much good work had been accomplished. He instanced the securing of equal rates with Vancouver on the P. G. E. Ry. north of Lillooet, a fish oil storage tank at the Ogden Point Piers, the Pacific Coast Foreign Trade Convention for Victoria, the promise of the Government to build the West Coast road, Roger D. Pineo as port expert for Victoria, removal of lumber arbitrary to points east of Minnesota transfer, bringing within reach of consummation by the City Council of agreement made with the Panama Pacific Grain Co. and the Chamber to build a grain elevator on Ogden Point Pier, organization of the Young Men's Section. Mr. Schwengers was re-elected President, and R. W. Mayhew, Vice-President.

The Liberal Conservative Association of Ontario.

At the sixth Annual Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario, held in Toronto Apr. 12, 1927, chief attention was given to the preparation of the National Conservative Convention to be held in Winnipeg Oct. 11, 1927. John R. MacNicol, President also of the Dominion Conservative Association, was re-elected President of the Ontario body. Others elected were: First Vice-President, Mrs. Howard Fallis, Peterborough; Second Vice-President, C. O. Seguin, Ottawa; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, Toronto; Secretary, W. G. Clysdale, Toronto (re-elected); Treasurer, J. Earl Lawson, Toronto (re-elected); Financial Secretary, Peter Brown, Port Hope. The "Victory Banquet" in the evening, celebrating the Provincial Election results of Dec. 1, 1927, was addressed by Premier Ferguson of Ontario, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, *pro tem* leader of the Party in the Commons, and Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., Provincial Attorney General.

Union of Canadian Municipalities. The future of the Union was considered at the Annual Meeting in Ottawa, June 9, 1927, and the Executive Committee and Advisory Board were instructed to make a survey to ascertain whether it should continue as a Dominion body representing urban municipalities; whether the various Provincial Unions would form a Dominion

Executive to co-ordinate their work and take care of Dominion matters, or whether the Canadian Union could do that work for them. The Meeting passed several resolutions, among them one guaranteeing the Union's cordial support to the Government of Canada in any steps that might be taken in co-operation with the Government of the United States "to put an end to Chicago's unwarranted policy," (water diversion from the Great Lakes); one asking the Governments of Ontario and Manitoba to consider with the Federal Government a start on the Trans-Canada highway connecting the two provinces as a means of providing winter employment, and one asking all Governments to buy made-in-Canada products whenever possible. Officers elected were: President, L. D. Taylor, Mayor of Vancouver; 1st Vice-President, A. Bettz, M.P., Mayor of Three Rivers; 2nd Vice-President, B. C. Parker, Mayor of Woodstock, Ontario; 3rd Vice-President, J. H. Funk, Commissioner, Public Works, Saint John; Secretary-Treasurer, S. Baker, City Clerk, London.

Citizens' Research Institute of Canada. The Institute, which was established in 1919, grew out of the organization in 1914 of the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research. The results of the Bureau's work in the five years were of such promise that the national body was formed for the purpose of rendering available assistance to municipalities throughout Canada, to departments of Provincial Governments, to Federal departments and to public institutions of all sorts, the same sort of services which the Bureau had been rendering in Toronto. The first National Board was set up in 1919, and since then advisory local committees were established in Montreal, London, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Halifax, Hamilton, Border Cities, Vancouver and Regina. The work of the Institute has consisted of supplying financial statistical service, making research in taxation and civil service administration, and conducting administrative surveys. In 1926 the most important work undertaken was an administrative survey of the city of St. John for the Common Council of that city. The Annual Convention of the Tax Conference and the Civil Service Research Conference of the Institute was held in Winnipeg, Sept. 28-29, 1926, and was the most successful convention of the Institute yet held. Oliver Hezzelwood, Toronto, was Hon. President; F. Barry Hayes, Toronto, President; Horace L. Brittain, Director and Secretary, and Joseph E. Howes, Assistant Director. The office was in Toronto.

Canadian Bar Association. Founded in 1914, the Association held its 11th Annual Meeting in Saint John, Sept. 1-3, 1926, with a large attendance of distinguished members of the Bench and Bar. The Meeting was honoured by the presence as guests of the Right Hon. Lord Darling, of Langham; the Right Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., formerly Lord Advocate for Scotland; Hon. Charles S. Whitman, representing the Bar of the United States; M. Georges Felix Adolphe Chresteil, a member of the Bar of Paris, and Miss Mary F. Lathrop, a member of the American Bar. All these distinguished guests delivered addresses during the course of the Meeting. Addresses were also delivered by Hon. P. B. Mignault, Hon. Mr. Justice McIlhish, Everett Fraser, R. I. Towers, K.C., and H. O. McInerney, K.C. The Report of the Membership Committee showed a membership of 2,523. The Annual Dinner took place on Sept. 2, and was presided over by Hon. Sir Douglas Hazen, P.C., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of New Brunswick, the speakers in addition to the Chairman being Rt. Hon. Lord Darling, Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Maître Georges Chresteil, Rt. Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., Stuart Jenks, K.C., and M. L. Hayward. Officers for 1926-27 were: Honorary President, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., Minister of Justice; President, Sir James Aikens, K.C., LL.D., Winnipeg (President since the inception of the Association); Hon. Vice-Presidents, the Attorneys-General of the nine Provinces; Dominion Vice-President, Hon. Chief Justice Martin, Montreal; Hon. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Justice Surveyor, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, M. H. Ludwig, K.C., Toronto; Registrar, Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Belleville; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Coleman, Winnipeg.

The Engineering Institute of Canada. Founded in 1887, this national engineering society carried on much useful work during 1926, in

the interests of the engineering profession. It had as its President, George A. Walkem, Vancouver ; its Vice-Presidents, A. S. Dawson, Calgary ; Peter Gillespie, Toronto ; K. S. Thornton, Montreal ; W. G. Mitchell, Kenogami, and George D. MacDougall, New Glasgow ; and its Secretary, R. J. Durley. Twenty-five branches were actively maintained throughout the country, and at Dec. 31, 1926, the membership stood at 4,738, with 84 applications on hand, which had been favourably received. In July, the Saskatchewan Branch held a joint meeting at Estevan, Sask., with the Southern Saskatchewan Section of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Saskatchewan Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, while the 41st Annual General Meeting was convened at headquarters in Montreal on Jan. 27, 1927, and adjourned until Feb. 15 at Quebec. Features of the Meeting, which lasted for three days, were the presentation of reports from branches and committees ; the reading of the President's address, in which he emphasized the opportunities lying ahead of engineers if they would view their work from a broader standpoint and be prepared to accept executive responsibility ; the delivery of a number of timely technical papers ; a luncheon address by Hon. W. Gerard Power, Chairman of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, on the development of the Port of Quebec ; a visit to the Quebec Bridge in the Government icebreaker *Mikula* : a visit to the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co.'s mill under construction at Limoilu, and the annual dinner, at which speeches were delivered by Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways ; Mgr. Camille Roy, Rector of Laval University ; Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, Ottawa ; Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, Quebec ; Calvin W. Rice, Secretary, American Society of Civil Engineers. Officers elected for 1927 were : President, A. R. Decary, Quebec ; Vice-Presidents, S. G. Porter, Calgary ; Peter Gillespie, Toronto ; J. H. Hunter, Montreal ; W. G. Mitchell, Quebec, and G. D. MacDougall, New Glasgow ; Treasurer, F. P. Shearwood, Montreal ; Secretary, R. J. Durley, Montreal.

Canadian Engineering Standards Association. During 1926 this organization became the Associate Committee on Engineering Standards of the National Research Council, by whom it had been granted funds for operating expenses. A forward step was taken on Apr. 19 by the appointment of B. Stuart McKenzie, M.E.I.C., as Secretary, following which useful work was done in promoting fresh interest in the Association's activities, reviving the work of committees and compiling a Year Book for use in a campaign for financial support. The total number of working committees and panels at the end of 1926 was 67, and membership of the Association, 463. Much work was in progress, but only one publication was issued in 1926, this being a standard classification of items of highway expenditure. The Executive Committee was composed of : Chairman, H. H. Vaughan, Montreal ; Vice-Chairmen, Dr. J. B. Porter, Montreal, and J. G. Morrow, Hamilton ; Honorary Secretary, R. J. Durley, Montreal ; Secretary, B. Stuart McKenzie, M.E.I.C., Ottawa.

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. At its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Feb. 19, 1927, the Institute decided to request the Government to provide adequate and suitable sites for Government buildings throughout the country, and to have these buildings of the highest possible architectural merit. Percy E. Nobbs, Montreal, spoke at the luncheon on the gulf between architects and the public, and at the annual banquet Noel Cauchon, Ottawa, suggested that representatives of national technical and art associations should be added by the Dominion Government to the Federal District Commission to carry out the Federal District plan at Ottawa. Officers elected were : President, J. P. Hynes, Toronto ; Vice-Presidents, Percy E. Nobbs, Montreal, and S. M. Eveleigh, Vancouver ; Hon. Treasurer, W. L. Somerville, Toronto ; Hon. Secretary, Alcide Chausse, Montreal.

National Council of Education. The National Council was established as a result of a Conference held in Winnipeg in 1919, and attended by over 1,200 persons from all over Canada. The object of the Conference was to seek a better place in our educational scheme for the training of character.

Therefore the first principle for which the Council stood was : (1) That education should concern itself with the development of character and should provide a full preparation for life. The other principles were : (2) That education is a spiritual process. Material equipment is not an end in itself. (3) That education is imparted by personality. Its success or failure rests with the teacher. (4) That education is everybody's business and (5) That Canadian education must be Canadian in its ideals. The Second Conference was held in Toronto in April 1923 and the Third in Montreal in April, 1926. The principal activities of the Council were threefold: (a) The Lectureship Scheme, under which distinguished men and women were engaged to speak on education throughout Canada. (b) Publications, under which the Council commenced the publication of a series of books on educational subjects for use in Canadian schools and (c) The Bureau, which served as a clearing house of information. During 1926-27 arrangements were being made for the holding of the Fourth National Conference on Education in Vancouver, Apl. 14-20, 1928. The Honorary President of the Council was H. E. The Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada ; Honorary Vice-President, E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D.; President, Col. Henry Cockshutt, LL.D., Brantford ; Vice-President, Hon. N. A. Belcourt, K.C., P.C., LL.D., Ottawa ; Chairman, Finance Committee, James A. Richardson, Winnipeg ; Executive Secretary, Major Fred J. Ney, M.C., Winnipeg.

Canadian Teachers' Federation. Representing 20,000 teachers throughout Canada, the Federation held its 1926 Convention in Charlottetown, P.E.I., Aug. 3-6. In his presidential address, R. E. Howe, Principal of Westmount High School, referred to the great advance that had been made in teachers' organizations and in the status of the profession during the past twenty or thirty years. The time of the Convention was taken up with the presentation of reports, discussions and addresses, and of importance was a report on superannuation submitted by a special committee which had been studying the subject. The officers elected were : President, M. J. Coldwell, Saskatchewan ; Vice-President, Dr. E. A. Hardy, Ontario ; Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Elliott, Manitoba ; Executive, R. E. Howe, Quebec ; G. W. Clark, British Columbia ; A. Waite, Alberta ; W. Mountford, Manitoba ; Leo. McDonald, Prince Edward Island ; Dr. G. J. Oulton, New Brunswick.

Dominion Land Surveyors' Association. The 29th Annual Meeting of the Association was held in Ottawa, Feb. 2-3, 1927. Members were welcomed by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior. F. D. Henderson, Ottawa, retiring President, gave the keynote to the gathering by showing that Canada was destined to advance very rapidly in the next few years, and urging all surveyors to support the movement to develop agriculture, mining, water powers and other resources. The addresses which followed stressed the use of the most modern instruments and methods, the radio, the aeroplane, the making of maps from aerial photographs, and the like. Reference was also made to the immense strides in recent years in hydro-electric development and mining. Officers elected were : President, R. W. Cantley, Edmonton ; Vice-Presidents, E. C. Brown, Winnipeg ; J. W. Pierce, Ottawa, and W. H. Norrish, Ottawa ; Secretary, W. L. MacIlquham, Ottawa.

Canadian Association of Exhibitions. Efforts of the Association since its organization in 1924 were directed principally towards securing reduced rates on railways and at the Annual Meeting in Toronto, Nov. 18-19, 1926, a committee was appointed to go to Montreal and interview the Canadian Passenger Association on the subject. Of importance at the Meeting was the consideration given to the subject of copyright music. An address was delivered on behalf of the Canadian Performing Right Society, Limited, by John Woodhouse, J.P., Comptroller, The Performing Right Society, Limited, London, England explaining the situation, and pointing out that licences were necessary in using any of the Society's copyright material. As a result, it was recommended "that the incoming executive be asked to deal with the question in such manner as may appear to them to be in the best interest of the Association, and advise the members as early as possible what the attitude of the members should be towards

the Society's demand." Officers elected were : President, S. E. Francis, Sherbrooke ; Vice-President, H. A. Porter, Saint John ; Secretary-Treasurer, Sid. W. Johns, Saskatoon.

Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. At the Annual Meeting in Montreal, Dec. 18, 1926, it was reported that membership stood at 12,808, an increase for the year of 408, and the highest in the history of the organization. Finances were in excellent condition, both the insurance and benevolent funds showing surpluses. William J. Bryant was elected President for 1927 by acclamation. On Dec. 20, the annual banquet took place, with speeches by Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance ; Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State ; Sir Henry Thornton, President Canadian National Railways ; Charles H. Cahan, K.C., M.P., and J. Leonard St. Jacques, M.P.P.

Canadian National Parks Association. Founded in 1923, the object of the Association was to develop interest among the Canadian people in the National Parks of the Dominion. Its principal activity in 1926-27 was in connection with the applications of the Alberta Government and the Calgary Power Co. for water power rights at Spray Lakes in Rocky Mountains Park. The endeavour of the Association was to bring the matter before Parliament with a view to securing legislation prohibiting the granting of concessions for commercial purposes in any of the National Parks except by Act of Parliament. A large number of societies and clubs throughout Canada were members of the Association. The officers in 1926-27 were : President, Major W. J. S. Walker, Calgary ; Vice-Presidents (Eastern), Prof. R. B. Thomson, R.S.C., Toronto, (Central), A. A. McCoubrey, Winnipeg ; (Western), Rev. A. H. Sovereign, Vancouver ; Treasurer, A. S. Sibbald, Saskatoon ; Executive Secretary, Arthur O. Wheeler, Sidney, B.C.

Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association. The 21st National Convention took place in Edmonton, June 15-16, 1927. Steps were taken towards bringing about uniformity in the length of credits allowed in different trades ; a proposal to form a Canadian credit institute was adopted ; closer co-operation with the National Association of Credit Men in the United States were approved ; uniform commercial laws in the various provinces were called for and hearty approval and appreciation of the action of the Dominion Government in reducing the Income and Excise taxes were expressed. Other resolutions requested legislation to deal with the N.S.F. cheque evil, and to make it absolutely necessary to register all trade names ; also to make certain further modifications in the Income tax in the interests of business. Officers elected were : President, T. E. Howard, Winnipeg ; 1st Vice-President, G. S. Macbeth, Saint John ; 2nd Vice-President, M. A. J. Gauthier, Montreal. Henry Detchon, Winnipeg, was General Manager.

The Canadian Postmasters' Association. The 6th Annual Meeting was held in Ottawa, Mar. 29-30, 1927. Resolutions were adopted asking that the custom of keeping village post-offices in Quebec open on Sunday be abolished, and that the P. O. Department adopt a more efficient system of post-office inspection. It was pointed out that the reduction from 3 cents to 2 cents in letter rates had increased the work of the postmasters in smaller offices by at least 25 per cent. to reach the same revenue. Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, stated that it had been arranged that there would be no difference, as compared with the previous year, in the amount of money accruing to postmasters. Officers elected were : President, L. V. Cote, Oakville ; Vice-President, K. Price, Moosomin ; Auditor, Wm. Hamilton, Uxbridge.

The St. John Ambulance Association. Organized for the purpose of training men, women and children in first aid to the injured, home nursing and hygiene and public health, the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association extended its sphere of usefulness in 1926. Reporting to the 17th Annual Meeting which was held in Ottawa on Feb. 15, 1927, the General Executive Committee stated that the number of classes held during the year was 696, an increase of 48 over 1925, while the attendance had been 12,698.

an increase of 1,068. The total number of certificates and other awards granted upon examination was 10,621, or 1,379 more than the previous year, and the total of awards of all kinds issued since the formation of the Branch in 1910 was 139,380. Of particular interest was the manner in which the subject of First Aid was being extended to boys and girls, as evidenced by the fact that 39 intermediate and 970 junior certificates had been awarded, an increase of 20 per cent. over 1925. The year was also marked by an increase in the number of entries for the various trophies offered for competition. In all 161 teams entered the contests. The Provincial Council of Prince Edward Island was reorganized and the Councils of British Columbia and Ontario showed increased activity. Both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Councils did splendid work, as did also the Bell Telephone Company, the different military units, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Annual Meeting extended a hearty vote of thanks to Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, in graciously consenting to become Patron and Patroness respectively of the Canadian Branch, and thanked His Excellency for his presence at the Meeting. His Excellency replied, stating that he had always been keenly interested in the work of the Association, and he hoped that he would be able to render some useful assistance. Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Health, also addressed the gathering, commending the organization for its valuable work. The meeting re-elected the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, Patron and Patroness; elected as Vice-Patrons, the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces and the Commissioner of Yukon Territory; as Honorary President, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, and as Honorary Vice-Presidents, a long list of distinguished Canadians. Sir A. Percy Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., Ottawa, was re-elected President, with the following Vice-Presidents: Hon. H. Bostock, P.C., M.A., Monte Creek, B.C.; Col. J. Alex. Hutchison, C.B.E., M.D., Montreal; Hon. J. H. King, M.D., M.P., Ottawa; Gen. Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., LL.D., Toronto. C. A. Gray, Ottawa, was Honorary Treasurer, and Col. C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., was Director-General.

The Canadian Institute for the Blind. The Institute was organized on a national basis, but to facilitate its work, territorial divisions were marked out and boards of directors formed in each division. These divisions were: (1) Maritime, including the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland; headquarters, Halifax. (2) Central, including Ontario; headquarters, Toronto; (3) Central Western, including Manitoba and Saskatchewan; headquarters, Winnipeg; (4) Western, including Alberta and British Columbia; headquarters, Vancouver. Reporting on behalf of the Council, L. M. Wood, Toronto, President, stated that the total cost of carrying on the operations of the Institute in the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was \$215,557, as compared with \$228,204 in 1925. Sales amounted to \$466,137, as against \$409,899. The General Secretary, Captain E. A. Baker, B.Sc., M.C., Croix de Guerre, reported that few changes had occurred in the general arrangements under which Institute work was being carried on. The Institute had 4,712 blind persons registered in Canada. The main object was to train, assist and encourage adults to the end that they might become partly or wholly self-supporting. Concentrated industries were operating in Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, with average of blind employees numbering 150. The Institute had as its Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General; Hon. President, Mrs. Lionel H. Clarke, Toronto; President, L. M. Wood, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, A. G. Viets, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, W. W. Hitchon, Toronto; General Secretary, Capt. E. A. Baker.

National Council of the Y.M.C.A. Sixty-five local associations were contributing in 1926 to the support of the National Council. In its Report at the Annual Meeting in Hamilton, Jan. 28-29, 1927, the Executive Board stated that the reorganized plan of Council Committees adopted at the 1926 Meeting had not been tested long enough to warrant either full or partial approval or disapproval. It had, however, definitely improved working operations. The work of the year included the welcoming of male newcomers at Canadian ports of entry; the establishment of a Canadian Section of the English

Council Migration Department to carry out the nomination plan of immigration, the reorganizing of old and establishing of new local organizations and the sending of delegates to the 19th World's Conference of the Y.M.C.A. at Helsingfors, Finland, Aug. 1-6, 1926. Reports of the Home Division, Boys' Section, Men's Section, Physical Department, Transportation Department, Personal Division and Foreign Service Committee, revealed much useful work accomplished, and plans for more extended effort. R. F. McWilliams, K.C., Winnipeg, was re-elected President; J. A. Machado, Ottawa, was elected Vice-President; John Watt, Toronto, Treasurer, and Harry Ballantyne, Toronto, Secretary.

Safety Associations in 1926. There was in operation during the year the Canadian National Safety League, with Major-General, Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Hamilton, President, and J. F. H. Wyse, General Manager, and with headquarters in Toronto; the Ontario Safety League, with the same officers and headquarters; the Province of Quebec Safety League, with E. J. L'Esperance, Montreal, President, and Arthur Gaboury, General Manager, and with headquarters in Montreal; the Maritimes Safety League, with Hon. Ivan C. Rand, Moncton, President, and the Manitoba Safety League, with Sir James Aikins, K.C.M.G., Honorary President. Financial aid was extended by the National Association to the Maritimes and Manitoba Leagues, and it was felt that British Columbia was ready for a local organization. The work of the Leagues consisted principally of the distribution of safety literature. The National League distributed during the year 20,000 safety calendars, 42,000 school bulletins, 13,000 industrial, traffic and special bulletins, 13,000 campers' bulletins, 10,000 hunters' bulletins, and 10,000 circular letters and reports. Important safety exhibits were made at the Canadian National Exhibition. The Ontario Safety League had an unusually active year, with special attention to work in the schools. 23 cities and towns were visited by safety workers, and 56,179 children heard lectures on safety, while 67,000 safety buttons were distributed. The National and Ontario Leagues held Annual Meetings jointly in Toronto on Feb. 15, 1927. Apart from the election of officers and adoption of reports, the gathering was featured by addresses by Capt. G. R. G. Fisher, a leading first-aid instructor from the United States, on "First Aid and Resuscitation," and by Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, on the "Prevention of Automobile Accidents." Sir John M. Gibson was re-elected President of both bodies.

Canadian Council of Child Welfare. At the Annual Meeting at Ottawa, Oct. 29, 1926, resolutions were adopted endorsing the principle of classification of motion pictures for general and children's audiences and calling for a survey of the literature sold throughout the Dominion and an appraisal of the spoken drama, the cinema and the radio, as to their contribution to spiritual and ethical ideals. In 1926-27 energies of the Council would be directed towards obtaining from the Provinces and ultimately from Canada as a whole, adherence to the standards recognized for child labour by the International Child Labour Convention. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal, and Dr. H. E. Young, Victoria; Hon. Treasurer, Madame Jules Tessier, Quebec; Executive Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa. The 6th Canadian Conference on Child Welfare was held in Vancouver, May 24-25, 1927, when great expansion in the work of the Canadian Council was shown. Over 100 per cent. increase in membership alone was noted. Large demands for health publications and advice in the field of child protection proved a larger interest of the public in this work. A new departure was the completion of research arrangements with the Universities of McGill and Toronto, whereby special work in the field of child welfare was undertaken by these institutions in co-operation with the Council. The establishment of a children's bureau in Ottawa, at which, in collaboration with the Department of Immigration, a study was being made of a juvenile immigration protective scheme, was another of the important activities of the year.

The Canadian Red Cross Society. Organized in 1896 as a voluntary auxiliary to the Department of National Defence and in matters of health as a voluntary auxiliary to the official authorities, Dominion, provincial

and municipal, the Society had as its object, "In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world." It had its national office in Toronto, with Provincial Divisions in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Saint John, Halifax, and Charlottetown. During 1926 Sir Robert Borden retired as President, and was succeeded by H. E. The Viscountess Willingdon. In May, 1926, Dr. J. L. Biggar was appointed chief administrative officer with the title of Chief Commissioner, in succession to Dr. A. H. Abbott, who retired as General Secretary. The Annual Meeting of the Central Council took place in Toronto, Feb. 22-23, 1927, when it was decided to conduct a nation-wide campaign for funds during the period from Empire Day to Dominion Day. Much work was done during 1926 on behalf of ex-soldiers, such as hospital visiting, the procuring of sheltered employment and relief. Nursing services were also of importance, and a course of instruction in home nursing and home hygiene, established in 1924, had already been taken by over 11,000 women. 395 classes were started in 1926, 290 completed, and 4,050 pupils instructed. The nursing outposts were also doing splendid service, there being at the end of 1926, 37 of these stations in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick. Seaport nurseries were conducted at Quebec, Saint John, and Halifax, at which 29,788 infants, children and women were cared for, or 6,493 more than in 1925. Under the head of health education the Society continued to distribute much literature, and between July, 1920, and the end of 1926, 5,873,745 publications were sent out. This was in addition to the work done by the Divisions. Officers elected were: President, H. E. The Viscountess Willingdon; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Lady Drummond and Sir Richard S. Lake, K.C.M.G.; Chairman of Central Council, Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G.; Hon. Secretary, F. D. L. Smith; Hon. Treasurer, F. Gordon Osler; Hon. Solicitor, Norman Sommerville, K.C.; Hon. Advisor in Public Health, Col. George G. Nasmith, C.M.G., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.P.H. The Chief Commissioner was Lieut.-Col. James L. Biggar, M.B., and the Secretary, Ruggles George, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.

The Junior Red Cross had 137,494 members, who were enrolled in 5,421 Junior Branches. The total gain in 1926 was 30,000, Alberta leading with an increase of 12,578. During the year 1,652 cases were treated, and many other types of services were rendered. Miss Jean E. Browne was Director of Junior Red Cross and editor of *Canadian Red Cross Junior*.

The Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis in 1925 was below 80 per 100,000, a drop of over 100 from the rate of 180 per 100,000 in 1901. This was the gratifying information contained in the 26th Annual Report of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926. Ten striking advances were recorded in the year: (1) Election at largest Annual Meeting ever held of first French-speaking President. (2) The Lord Atholstan benefaction equipped and operated two demonstration areas in Montreal. (3) All *sanatoria* equipment and buildings previously controlled by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment operated autonomously in the several provinces. (4) The Three Rivers-Cap de la Madeleine demonstration completed two years of successful work. (5) *Sanatoria* in many places increased equipment. (6) The Association put on a diagnostic clinic in 10 centres in Prince Edward Island. (7) The London Health Association made a Sir Adam Beck Memorial Drive obtaining nearly \$500,000 for endowment. (8) The National Research Council authorised an expenditure of \$30,000 a year to aid research in tuberculosis. (9) The Association undertook to finance for 3 years a Maritime Educational Drive. (10) The B. C. Advisory Council on Tuberculosis was co-operating in the study of tuberculosis among Indians in that Province. Officers for 1926-27 were: President, Dr. A. Rousseau, Quebec; Hon. Treasurer, Sir Henry Drayton, Ottawa; Secretary, Dr. Robt. E. Wodehouse, O.B.E., D.P.H., Ottawa.

Montreal Association of Big Brothers.

Increased demand for Big Brother assistance was a feature of 1926 work, according to the Third Annual Report of the Executive Secretary, Edward W. Francis, at the Annual Meeting on Mar. 9, 1927. 279 cases were carried over from 1925; 200 new

cases were taken up and 11 old cases re-opened, making a total dealt with of 490. 160 cases were closed and 4 re-opened, leaving 334 carried forward to 1927. 5,432 interviews were held and 4,024 visits paid in connection with the work. All officers were re-elected : President, H. O. McDowell ; 1st Vice-President, L. S. Colwell ; 2nd Vice-President, Max Bernfeld ; Hon. Treasurer, W. J. Adamson ; Hon. Secretary, W. H. Henry.

Big Brother Movement, Inc. This was the corresponding body in Toronto. It, too, had a busy year. The General Secretary, Frank T. Sharpe, reported at the Annual Meeting on Feb. 15, 1927, that during 1926 some 306 youths in the 'teen age had been helped by counsel and advice. The number of probation cases from the Probation Court was 104 ; positions had been found for 272, and 448 were provided with camp outings. Officers elected were : President, C. L. Burton ; Vice-Presidents, Basil Tippet and Sam Harris ; Treasurer, J. I. Sutcliffe ; General Secretary, Frank T. Sharpe.

Association of Canadian Clubs. The Canadian Club movement had its inception in Hamilton in 1892, "to foster Canadian patriotism and to stimulate intelligent citizenship." The Association of Canadian Clubs was organized in 1909. At its 14th Annual Conference, Ottawa, Sept. 8-10, 1926, following the successful experiment of a part-time National Secretary, K. A. Greene, it was decided to appoint a permanent Secretary, and Graham Spry, Winnipeg, was selected, and an office was opened in Ottawa. The National Secretary made a trip from coast to coast, visiting and addressing Canadian Clubs, organizing and reorganizing, and generally surveying the movement. The National office issued bulletins ; published the first of a series of pamphlets, "Prophets of the Commonwealth," by Chester Martin, University of Manitoba ; arranged speakers' tours, began a survey of the teaching of Canadian history, and edited the Canadian Club Section in "Canadian Forests and Outdoors." The Association was also responsible for giving a lead to and in part creating the general desire for a worthy and dignified celebration of the 60th Anniversary of Confederation. It made the first representation to the Government, and Government action was taken as a result of the memorandum presented by C. G. Cowen, Ottawa, Chairman of the Association. The number of active clubs in 1926-27 was 110, as compared with 58 in 1925-26, and there was a general increase in membership, the total being over 35,000. Among the distinguished visitors to Canada who delivered addresses in 1926-27 were : Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia ; Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand ; Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Darling ; Sir Frederick Whyte, and Her Majesty, the Queen of Roumania. Officers of the Association for 1926-27 were : President, E. J. Tarr, k.c., LL.D., Winnipeg ; Chairman, C. G. Cowan, Ottawa ; Vice-President, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa ; Hon. Treasurer, C. A. Gray, Ottawa ; National Secretary, Graham Spry.

Presidents of some of the leading clubs in 1926-27 were :

Men's Canadian Clubs

Montreal—Walter Molson.
 Toronto—George H. Sedgewick
 Winnipeg—E. J. Tarr
 Vancouver—W. C. Ditmars
 Ottawa—S. J. McLean
 Hamilton—F. E. Perney
 St. John—W. Grant Smith
 London—Arthur R. Ford
 Brantford—C. L. Gamble
 Calgary—Sir Archibald MacDonell
 Fort William—C. E. Chapple

Women's Canadian Clubs

Montreal—Mrs. Walter Vaughan
 Toronto—Mrs. John A. Cooper
 Winnipeg—Mrs. John Bracken
 Vancouver—Mrs. W. A. Clark
 Ottawa—Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn
 Hamilton—Miss M. Bell
 St. John—Mrs. G. S. MacDonald
 London—Mrs. John Stevely
 Brantford—Miss A. Hollinrake
 Calgary—Mrs. H. G. H. Glass
 Fort William—Mrs. J. E. Crawford

Canadian Club of New York. The Club reported a net gain in membership of 150 in 1926-27. It took the lead in initiating a movement having as its objective the placing by Canadians resident in the United States of some suitable memorial or tablet on Parliament Hill in Ottawa to express their devotion

to their native land in the Jubilee Year of Confederation. At the Annual Meeting on May 10, 1927, the following officers were elected : President, W. W. Colpitts; 1st Vice-President, Hon. James Malcolm ; 2nd Vice-President, Arthur Stringer; 3rd Vice-President, W. Ellsworth Bagnall ; Treasurer, Raymond C. Brown; Hon. Secretary, Edwin A. Scott.

The Empire Club of Canada. At the Annual Meeting on Jan. 13, 1927, the Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Stapells, M.A., reported that the year 1926 might well have been classified as a "Consolidation Year." Changes necessitated by changing circumstances were made such as an increase in fees to cover the cost of the Year Book, while there was a gratifying response to an appeal by the President for new members. A sturdy and promising unit of the Club had been established in Winnipeg in June under the presidency of Col. J. E. Hansford and with P. G. Leaney as Secretary-Treasurer, together with an Executive of distinction. Among the distinguished speakers who addressed the Club in 1926 were His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, who spoke on "International, Empire and Dominion Co-operation"; the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur F. Winnington-Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, on "Bonds of the British Empire"; His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Timothy A. Smiddy, on "The Economic Conditions and Policies of the Irish Free State"; His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States; the Rt. Hon. Lord Darling of Langham and the Diwan Bahadur, Sir T. Vijayaraghaaracharya. Officers for 1927 were : President, Col. Alexander Fraser, LL.D.; 1st Vice-President, Robert Fennell; 2nd Vice-President, Col. Henry Brock; 3rd Vice-President, C. A. C. Jennings; Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Stapells, M.A.

The Winnipeg Branch, after an active and successful year, held its annual meeting on May 18, 1927. At this gathering a resolution was unanimously adopted placing the Club on record "as favouring the closest possible co-operation with Great Britain in naval defence, and with that end in view, Canada's policy should be part of a general Empire policy arrived at after consultation between Great Britain and the other Dominions forming the Commonwealth." Officers elected were : President, Lt.-Col. J. E. Hansford; Vice-Presidents, W. J. Tupper, K.C.; Edward Anderson, K.C.; Charles F. Gray; Recording Secretary, Ernest Atkins; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Turtle; Treasurer, John V. Harrison.

Native Sons of Canada. Incorporated in 1922, this organization consisted in 1926 of a Grand Council and 82 Assemblies, and it had its head office in Victoria, B.C. Its aims were : (1) To keep in Canada all her native born. (2) To bring back to Canada all those Canadians who reside in foreign lands. (3) To induce desirable people to make homes in Canada. (4) To create and foster a distinctively Canadian National Spirit. (5) To provide a non-partisan, non-sectarian influence in the affairs of Canada. (6) To promote a spirit of national unity and harmony, and to foster a distinctive sense and pride in the privileges of Canadian citizenship. (7) To further the development of Canadian literature, art, science, music and Canadian institutions generally. (8) To generally promote the interests of Canada and Canadians. The Grand Council held its Annual Meeting in Vancouver, July 8-10, 1926, and passed resolutions endorsing : (1) Abolition of Privy Council appeals from Canada. (2) Registration of native-born Canadians as "Canadians" on birth records and census returns. (3) A distinctively Canadian flag with official status. (4) Development of scientific research, particularly the work of the National Research Council. (5) Improvement of living conditions of Canadian Indians. (6) Employment of a greater percentage of native born Canadians by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. (7) Adoption into the *curricula* of Canadian schools and universities of a text book to contain accounts of the sayings and doings of the Fathers of Confederation. Grand Council officers elected were : Grand President, Charles F. Jamieson, Lethbridge; Grand 1st Vice-President, Frank L. Cummings, South Vancouver; Grand 2nd Vice-President, Col. J. F. Mitchell, Winnipeg; Grand Treasurer, Arthur C. Pike, Victoria, and Grand Secretary, Robert D. MacLachlan, Victoria.

The Rotary Club. Originating in Chicago in 1905, the Rotary Club became a national body in 1910 and an international association in 1912.

The name, Rotary International, was adopted in 1922. The organization had as its objects : (1) the ideal of Service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; (2) high ethical standards in business and professions; (3) application of the ideal of Service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; (4) development of acquaintances as an opportunity for Service; (5) recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve Society; (6) advancement of understanding, good-will and international peace through a world-fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of Service. Two district conferences were held in Canada in 1926-27, the first that of the 28th District, comprising the State of New York and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which took place in Ottawa, Apr. 29-30, 1927, and the second that of the 4th District, comprising the territory north of the international boundary between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, which took place in Winnipeg, May 2-4, 1927. At the former, J. J. Allen, Ottawa, was elected District Governor, and at the latter Theodore A. Torgeson, Estevan, Sask., was similarly honoured. In both cases elaborate programmes of entertainment were provided, while at the banquet in connection with the Ottawa Conference, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was the guest of honour. The 17th Annual Convention of the international body took place in Ostend, Belgium, during the week of June 6, 1927, with 7,000 delegates present, representing 38 countries. Joe S. Royer, Quebec, was elected Director for Canada.

The Kiwanis Club. The first Kiwanis Club was organized in Detroit in January, 1915. Since then the movement has spread rapidly through the United States and Canada until at the Annual Meeting in Memphis, Tenn., June 6-9, 1927, it was reported that there were 1,640 clubs with a membership of 100,160. The objects of the organization were : (1) promotion of an intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship; (2) universal exercise of the franchise; (3) service to the under-privileged child; (4) closer association of urban and rural people; (5) stimulation of civic and national interests; (6) increasing influence in the conduct of public affairs; (7) better business standards; (8) other efforts pertaining to health, sanitation, charities, etc., which make life worth while, and contribute to social welfare and comfort. A feature of the convention in Memphis was an international observance of gratitude for the peaceful relationship and understanding that had existed between the United States and Canada for over a century. The national anthems of both countries were sung. Another feature was the presentation of the Report of the Public Affairs Committee for Canada by H. W. Whittle, K.C., Winnipeg, Chairman. The subjects dealt with by the Committee during the year included immigration, forest conservation, exercise of the franchise, commercial aviation, character education, juvenile crime, citizenship, and the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, in all of which the Kiwanis Clubs in Canada had taken an active and helpful interest. Of importance in 1926-27 was the observance by Kiwanis Clubs in both the United States and Canada of United States-Canada Week, Apr. 24-30. Appropriate programmes were arranged stressing the century of peace and understanding between the two countries, and the special significance of Kiwanis in its twelve years of developing friendship and fellowship between the Kiwanians of the two countries.

The Canadian Cavalry Association. The 11th Annual Meeting was held at the headquarters of the 19th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton, Oct. 5, 1926. Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and representatives of the District Associations were received, and the following resolutions were discussed and adopted : (1) Requesting the N.D.H.Q. to appoint a committee to reconsider the conditions under which Battle Honours were allotted. (2) Requesting the N.D.H.Q. to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture so that remount stations might be established in each District where none at present existed. (3) Readjustment of the system of purchasing remounts. (4) Urging the desirability of having Parliament appoint annually a Select Standing Committee of both Houses on National Defence. (5) Defining Government responsibility in the case of accidents during camp sports. (6) Asking duty free entry of military equipment and uniforms. (7) Requesting the Department to supply such units

as had not yet received an issue with long rifle-buckets. (8) Endorsing the formation of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service. Officers elected were : President, Col. Ibbotson Leonard, D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C.; Hon. Secretary, Major F. B. Inkster, V.D.; Hon. Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Courtney, R.O.

The Canadian Artillery Association. The Annual Meeting was held in Ottawa, Feb. 10, 1927, and was attended by His Excellency the Governor-General, who addressed the Association, and also presented a number of trophies. The Meeting drew up a number of recommendations affecting the service, for presentation to the Department of National Defence. Officers elected were : President, Lieut.-Col. J. A. McDonald, D.S.O., Sydney ; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. E. G. M. Cape, D.S.O., Montreal ; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Harris, Victoria ; Lieut.-Col. J. Grindey, Winnipeg ; Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wootton, M.C., Saskatoon ; Secretary-Treasurer, Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., Ottawa ; Auditor, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Cunningham, Ottawa.

The Canadian Machine Gun Corps Association. The Annual Meeting took place in Ottawa on May 26, 1927. That the machine gun would play an important part in the wars of the future, owing to the development of mechanical warfare, was the opinion of those in attendance. Officers elected were : President, Col. B. O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C., Hamilton ; Vice-President, Col. F. W. Miller, Winnipeg ; Secretary-Treasurer, Captain G. W. Ross, Ottawa.

Boy Scouts. There were 28,817 boy scouts and 15,319 wolf cubs in Canada in 1926, according to the census returns of the Boy Scouts Association. These were enrolled in 1,305 troops and 651 packs respectively. As the report of the Executive Committee stated at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian General Council in Ottawa, May 3, 1927, "If the Chief Scout for Canada were to stand on any given spot and the boys and men who have taken scout training in this country were to march past him, single file, two paces apart, during the eight working hours of the day, the Chief Scout and ourselves, standing beside him, would see a constantly moving line of Scouts all day Monday, all day Tuesday, all day Wednesday, all day Thursday, all day Friday, all day Saturday, and half of Sunday." The Chief Scout, His Excellency, the Governor-General, was present, and expressed himself as profoundly impressed with and interested in the remarkable progress made by the Boy Scouts in Canada during recent years. All officers were re-elected : Chief Commissioner, James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D.; Assistant Chief Commissioner, John A. Stiles, B.A.Sc., M.E.I.C.; Hon. Secretary, Gerald H. Brown ; Hon. Treasurer, D. M. Finnie ; Hon. Counsel, Francis H. Gisborne, D.C.L., I.S.O.

The Canadian Legion. Organized in 1925 for the purpose of bringing together into one body the various veterans' associations which had sprung up in Canada since the War, the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service was formally constituted and commenced to function on Apr. 15, 1926, while on July 29 it was announced that a charter of incorporation had been issued at Ottawa giving legal effect to the work of unification that had been proceeding. Provincial conventions had been held and Provincial Commands organized as follows : Saskatchewan, Feb. 17-19 ; Manitoba, Mar. 18-19 ; British Columbia, May 7-8 ; Nova Scotia, May 18-19 ; Quebec, May 21 ; Alberta, June 3-4 ; Ontario, June 3-4 ; New Brunswick, June 16 ; Prince Edward Island, June 16.

The work of the League in 1926 was reviewed at the first Annual Meeting, which was held in Winnipeg, Jan. 24-27, 1927. The National President, Sir Percy Lake, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., stated in his address that he had signed over 300 charters to date, each representing an efficient and fully paid-up branch, and that there were at least 100 other existing branches. There was a fully paid-up membership of over 20,000 recorded at headquarters, and there were undoubtedly many more not reported. Nearly 20,000 Legion badges had been issued. With respect to the work of unification, Sir Percy stated that the only recognized ex-service organizations which had decided not to join the Legion were, so far as he was aware, the Army and Navy Veterans, the Amputations' Association

of the Great War, and the Veterans of France. The Veterans' Civil Service Guild had decided to withdraw from the Legion.

The Convention devoted special attention to questions concerning the care of the disabled, dependent and distressed. Every known deficiency and inconsistency of the Pension Act was discussed, and concrete proposals advanced for its improvement. Suggestions for the extension of the scope and improvement of the facilities of the D.S.C.R. in dealing with treatment claims were formulated, as well as suggestions to speed up and extend the scope of the Federal Appeal Board. The needs of soldier settlers and problems of war veterans in the Federal Civil Service received attention. Canadian fuel independence, populating lands available for settlement purposes, development of natural resources, the fostering of a truly Canadian spirit, were other matters in which the Convention took an interest. Unanimous support of the League of Nations was expressed and, in the interests of world peace, the general enactment of measures was proposed to provide for the conscription of wealth as well as of the persons and liberties of citizens in the event of another war. A gratifying feature of the Convention was the attainment of an agreement between representatives of the Imperial Veterans in Canada and The Legion establishing the basis for the entry of the Imperial Veterans in the united organization. Officers elected were : National President, Sir Percy Lake, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.; National First Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. L. R. LaFleche, A.D.C., D.S.O., Ottawa ; National Second Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. James McAra, Regina ; National Chairman, A. E. Moore, Winnipeg ; National Vice-Chairman, Major J. S. Roper, M.C., Halifax ; Honorary National Treasurer, J. A. McIsaac, Ottawa.

The Navy League of Canada. The League had as its aims:

(1) To help all to realize how essential a Navy is, and how honourable a part Canada must take in the Naval Defence of the Empire, for the maintenance of world peace and freedom, and to convince all Canadians of our vital dependence on the sea as a Nation, and of the inter-dependence of Canadian industry and naval defence. (2) To have Canadian goods carried on Canadian railroads, shipped in Canadian ships and manned by Canadian officers and men. (3) Our trade routes being protected by the Navy, the safety of our lives and goods when at sea is thus dependent on the Captain, officers and men ; therefore, the Navy League raises from a willing and grateful public contributions for all seamen and their dependents."

The 9th Annual Meeting of the Dominion Council was held in Calgary, May 30, 1927. In his presidential address, Sam Harris, S.S.D., A.F.S., Toronto, emphasized the lack of preparedness in Canada and the defenceless position of the country. He compared Canada's naval expenditure of \$1,500,000 with Britain's \$367,000,000, the United States' \$317,500,000 and France's \$312,500,000. Even Cuba spent nearly 14 times more than Canada. On a *per capita* basis, Britain was spending \$6.50, Australia \$3.25, New Zealand \$2.00 and South Africa 42 cts., compared with 15 cts., by Canada. "The time has come," declared Mr. Harris, "when the Navy League must broadcast the principles for which it stands, in no uncertain way, through the loyal and fair-minded people of Canada, to those in charge of our Government."

Among the resolutions adopted were the following : (1) That the Dominion Council take steps to awaken the people of Canada to a realization of their duty by a vigorous educational campaign. (2) That the Dominion Council urge upon the Federal Government the claims of the widows and orphans and the incapacitated men of the Merchant Marine who suffered on the high seas during the Great War. The report of Admiral W. Oswald Storey, C.B.E., Guelph, Honorary Supervisor of the Sea Cadets of Canada, on the great progress of the cadets in every part of the country was encouraging, as was also the report of the Dominion Secretary, Lt.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, on membership, which told of large additions. Officers elected were : President, Sam Harris, S.S.D., A.F.S., Toronto ; Vice-Presidents, Miss R. M. Church, Toronto ; Captain H. Pybus, Vancouver ; Robert Reford, Montreal ; J. O. Hyndman, Charlottetown ; D. C. Coleman, Winnipeg ; Patrick Burns, Calgary ; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Rowley, Toronto. The Dominion Secretary was Lt.-Col. C. G. Williams, Toronto, and the Dominion Treasurer, G. E. Heal, Toronto.

The Catholic Sailors' Club of Montreal. In existence since 1893, the Club premises were badly damaged by fire on Dec. 4, 1926. Steps were at once taken to rebuild and the restored structure was ready to receive sailors when navigation opened in the Spring of 1927. The work of renovation was directed by a committee composed of Captain J. T. Walsh, President; Dr. F. J. Hackett, Vice-President; P. H. Bartley, Treasurer; Major M. J. McCrory, Secretary and Dr. W. H. Athreton, Manager of the Club. The Ladies' Board, of which Lady Hingston was President, had a special altar-furnishing committee to repair the damage done to the altar, sacristy and vestments.

Canadian Fraternal Association. Some twenty fraternal societies, with a combined membership of over 302,000, were represented at the 36th Annual Convention in Toronto, May 18-19, 1927. It was reported by W. F. Montague, Secretary, that the Societies represented carried insurance for their members to the amount of \$276,000,000. During the Convention a number of papers and addresses were delivered, principally on insurance questions. Officers elected were: President, Major A. F. Van Someren, Brantford; Vice-President, F. S. Mearns, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Montague, Hamilton; Counsellor, Lyman Lee, Hamilton; Executive Member, F. J. Curran, Montreal.

The Masonic Order. This great fraternal organization experienced continued growth in all its branches in 1926, as revealed in the reports presented at the Annual Communications of the various Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, A. F. & A. M., held its 61st Annual Communication in Halifax, June 9-10, 1926. The Grand Secretary, James C. Jones, reported 79 chartered lodges and 1 lodge under dispensation, with 9,744 subscribing members, a gain of 82. Total receipts for 1926 amounted to \$25,183, an increase over 1925 of \$586. Officers elected were: Grand Master, Arthur J. Davis, Halifax; Deputy Grand Master, Donald A. Morrison, Louisburg; S. G. Warden, Frank E. Rice, Digby; J. G. Warden, Guy C. Dexter, Liverpool; Grand Treasurer, John MacAloney, Halifax; Grand Secretary, James C. Jones, Halifax. The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, A. F. & A. M., held its 59th Annual Communication in Saint John, Aug. 26, 1926. The Grand Secretary, J. Twining Hartt, reported total membership at Dec. 27, 1925, of 5,989. Receipts from fees and dues were \$6,252, and from special assessment, \$5,594. Officers elected were: Grand Master, James Vroom, M. A.; Deputy Grand Master, John Thornton; S. G. Warden, Raymond M. Gabel; J. G. Warden, Allyn R. Fraser; Grand Chaplain, Rev. C. G. Lawrence, M. A.; Grand Treasurer, A. Ernest Everett. The 51st Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, A. F. & A. M., was held in Charlottetown, June 23, 1926. The Grand Secretary, Ernest Kemp, reported membership of 1,177, an increase of 8. Officers elected were: Grand Master, John M. Nicholson, Summerside; Deputy Grand Master, Wm. J. Drake, Charlottetown; S. G. Warden, Peter Sinclair, Emerald; J. G. Warden, V. L. Goodwill, Charlottetown; Grand Treasurer, Benjamin Rogers, Charlottetown, and Grand Secretary, Ernest Kemp, Charlottetown.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., held its 57th Annual Communication in Montreal on Feb. 9, 1927. The Grand Secretary, W. W. Williamson, reported membership for 1926 at 14,689, an increase for the year of 537. There was a gain in assets of \$18,685, making the total assets \$242,016. Officers elected were: Grand Master, Walter C. Hagar, Montreal; Deputy Grand Master, Henry Willis, Quebec; G. S. Warden, R. F. Whatley, Sherbrooke; G. J. Warden, D. Robertson, Hull; Grand Treasurer, A. F. C. Ross, Montreal; Grand Secretary, W. W. Williamson, Montreal; Grand Registrar, J. A. McKerron, Montreal.—The 71st Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario was held at the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, July 21-22, 1926. The Grand Master, John A. Rowland, Toronto, reported that for the year ended May 31, 1926, receipts amounted to \$149,000, and expenditures to \$38,500 on general account, and \$105,000 on benevolence. Assets in general fund were \$336,860, and in S. C. fund, \$105,650. Membership was estimated at 110,000, as compared with 107,000 in the previous year. The

officers elected were : Grand Master, John A. Rowland, Toronto ; Deputy Grand Master, John S. Martin, Port Dover ; G. S. Warden, A. Rome, Port Arthur ; G. J. Warden, A. M. Heron, Toronto ; Grand Chaplain, Rev. A. L. Burch, Toronto ; Grand Treasurer, E. T. Malone, Toronto ; Grand Secretary, W. M. Logan, Hamilton ; Grand Registrar, J. J. Buchanan, Toronto.—The Grand Lodge of Manitoba, A.F. & A. M., held its 51st Annual Communication in Winnipeg, June 9-10, 1926. The Grand Secretary, James A. Ovas, reported membership at Dec. 27, 1925, at 11,653, as compared with 11,400 at Dec. 27, 1924. Officers elected were : Grand Master, J. C. Walker Reid, Underhill ; Deputy Grand Master, Jabez Miller, Winnipeg ; G. S. Warden, Murdo A. Whimster, Miniota ; G. J. Warden, William Douglas, Winnipeg ; Grand Treasurer, James Mackie, Winnipeg ; Grand Secretary, James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.

The 69th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada was held in Ottawa, Feb. 23-24, 1927. The Grand Scribe E., Henry T. Smith, reported that at Dec. 31, 1926, the Jurisdiction embraced 152 Chapters in Ontario and 1 in Yukon, with membership of 25,815, an increase of 165. Officers elected were : Grand Z., Kenneth J. Dunstan, Toronto ; Grand H., Edwin Smith, London ; Grand J., Walter G. Price, Port Credit ; Grand Treasurer, George Moore, Hamilton ; Grand Scribe E., Henry T. Smith, Toronto ; Grand Scribe N., Fred R. Martin, Hamilton ; Grand Registrar, A. D. MacIntyre, Ayr—The 12th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Alberta was held on Mar. 17, 1926, in Edmonton. Membership was reported at 2,840, an increase of 88. E. G. Ironside was elected Grand First Principal Z. The 8th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of British Columbia was held in Victoria, June 16, 1926. Membership was reported at 2,630, an increase of 81. Thomas H. Carey, Cumberland, was elected Grand Z. The 3rd Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg, Feb. 3, 1926. Frank W. Brownell, Winnipeg, was elected Grand Z. The 39th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of New Brunswick was held in Saint John, Aug. 25, 1926. Membership was reported at 1,620, an increase of 22. The 57th Annual Convocation of R. A. M., Nova Scotia, was held in Halifax, June 8, 1926. Membership stood at 2,651, a net loss of 39. Reginald V. Harris, k.c., was Grand High Priest. The 49th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Quebec took place in Montreal, Mar. 23, 1927. The membership was 3,417, an increase of 66. A. B. J. Moore was elected Grand Z. The 3rd Annual Convocation of Saskatchewan was held in Weyburn, Feb. 17, 1926. Membership was 2,557, a loss of 80. E. Pinkerton, Yorkton, was elected Grand First Principal.

The Orange Grand Lodge of British America. The 97th Session of the Grand Lodge was held in Saint John, N.B., June 22-23, 1927. The Grand Secretary, William Lee, reported at this time that during the year there had been organized 2 county lodges, 27 primary lodges, 15 Royal Scarlet chapters, 42 lodges of the Ladies Orange Benevolent Association and 6 Orange Young Briton lodges. The warrants of 5 lodges had been renewed and 13 lodges resuscitated. Reports received from the Provincial Grand Lodges gave the following returns : initiated, 5,654 ; joined by certificate, 2,390 ; re-instated, 2,948 ; withdrawn by certificate, 1,965 ; expelled, 54 ; died, 987 ; value of real estate, \$1,832,574 ; value of other lodge property, \$503,454 ; insurance, \$1,222,182. The Insurance Department had in force at Dec. 31, 1926, policies to the value of \$3,569,850, a decrease of \$392,350. The report of the Special Committee on the Centennial Fund was discussed at length and it was decided to continue the effort to raise the Fund with increased energy. Plans were also outlined for utilizing the machinery of the Order for placing British Protestant settlers on the vacant areas of the country. Officers elected were : Grand Master, Hon. J. W. Edwards, M.D. ; Deputy Grand Master, John Easton, Winnipeg ; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Saunders, Montreal ; Grand Secretary, William Lee, Toronto ; Grand Treasurer, Hon. Joseph E. Thompson, Toronto.

Canadian Order of Foresters. This important fraternal order, with headquarters in Brantford, experienced a decline in membership in 1926, from 55,458 to 54,437. During the year 786 death claims, amounting to \$767,165 were paid. \$841,787 was added to the insurance fund, bringing it up to \$9,915,-

672. As the fund was found to be above the required state of solvency, assessments for December, 1926, and January, 1927, were waived. 5,261 sick and funeral benefit claims were paid, amounting to \$177,450, and the fund stood at \$622,335 at the end of the year. Four new courts were instituted. The 47th Annual Meeting of the High Court was held in Quebec, June 16-18, 1926, with over 200 delegates. Officers elected were : High Chief Ranger, J. A. A. Brodeur, Montreal ; High Vice-Chief Ranger, F. H. Davidson, Winnipeg ; High Secretary, A. P. van Someren, Brantford ; High Treasurer, A. R. Galpin, Brantford.

Independent Order of Oddfellows. The 44th Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., of Manitoba, was held in Winnipeg, Mar. 8-10, 1927. All reports showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition. William Dick, Hamiota, was elected Grand Master ; W. H. Burns, Portage la Prairie, Deputy Grand Master ; H. C. Morrison, Winnipeg, Grand Warden ; Robert Duff, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary, and M. A. Woods, Winnipeg, Grand Treasurer. The Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan took place in Regina, June 7-9, 1927. E. Bruce McInnis, Regina, was elected Grand Master, and the other officers were : Deputy Grand Master, H. D. Pickett, Moose Jaw ; Grand Warden, H. Green, Watson ; Grand Secretary, F. D. Gray, Regina ; Grand Treasurer, H. E. Armstrong, Regina.

Knights of Columbus. That the Knights of Columbus throughout Canada numbered 50,000 and that good progress was being made each year was the statement of Dr. Claude Brown, London, Ont., Supreme Director, when in Saint John, N.B., on Apr. 21, 1927, while on an official visit to the Councils in the Maritime Provinces. The 23rd Annual Convention of the Knights of Columbus of Ontario was held in North Bay, June 8-9, 1926, with all the 59 councils in the Province represented. The officers were re-elected as follows : State Deputy, R. A. Jeffrey, Arnprior ; State Warden, F. J. McCartney, Fort William ; State Treasurer, J. J. Duffus, Peterborough ; State Secretary, T. E. Brown, Ottawa ; State Advocate, G. P. McHugh, Toronto. A meeting of State Deputies was held in Edmonton, Feb. 5-6, 1927, winding up with a banquet at which the speakers were His Honour William Egbert, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta ; Hon. A. F. Arsenault, Prince Edward Island ; His Grace, Archbishop Henry J. O'Leary ; J. M. Gilmour, Alberta State Deputy ; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta ; Dr. Claude Brown, Supreme Director, and others. The Knights of Columbus of Quebec met in a Annual Convention in Shawinigan Falls, June 5, 1927, with 350 members present. The Convention elected the same Executive, State Deputy, François Fauteux, Montreal ; State Secretary, J. Denis Martin, Lachine ; State Treasurer, J. E. Lavergne, Quebec ; State Counsel, J. E. Lefebvre Farnham.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The National Council of Women. Many problems affecting the women of Canada were taken up during 1926-27 by this important national organization. Following the 33rd Annual Meeting in Vancouver, June 9-17, 1926, the next outstanding event in the annals of the Council was a meeting of the Executive Committee held in St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 3, 1926, with fifty delegates in attendance. In an opening address, the President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa, spoke at some length on the work of the League of Nations, particularly in connection with the unemployment question, which was a universal problem. Betterment of conditions in the home and the welfare of mothers and children were matters which received special attention at this meeting and addresses on various phases of these subjects were delivered by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Department of Health, Ottawa; Dr. Tew of the Medical Faculty, University of Western Ontario; Dr. J. W. S. McCullough of the Ontario Department of Health; Mrs. Jean Muldrew, Ottawa, a member of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Service; and Dr. Seymour, Deputy Minister of Health for Saskatchewan. Resolutions adopted included the following: recommending that women members of minimum wage boards in each province become members of the Committee on Professions and Employment of Women; that boys under 18 years of age who are industrially employed should be placed under the minimum wage boards of the provinces where this has not been done, and that the Council affiliate with the Canadian National Parks Association.

The Year Book for 1926 published about this time contained a full account of the proceedings of the 33rd Annual Meeting in Vancouver, which embraced numerous reports containing a great deal of useful information. The National Council was shown to comprise 56 Local Councils throughout the Dominion and 13 nationally-organized societies.

The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Council of Women took place on Nov. 16, 1926, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, Saint John; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. A. W. Estey, Saint John; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. George Trueman, Sackville; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. G. O. Spencer, Moncton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. H. McCready, Sackville; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Peck, Saint John; Treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Purdy, Saint John.

The National Council Executive met again in Ottawa on Mar. 31, 1927. Approval of a resolution, brought in on behalf of the Toronto Local Council expressing a desire that there should be a board of censors upon whose recommendation the publication or sale of any book or periodical might be made illegal, was given and it was placed on the *agenda* of the next Annual Meeting. The basis of alimony and the question of maternity benefits were other matters which claimed the attention of the Executive at this time. It was announced that the Annual Meeting would not take place until October. The officers at this time were: President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Miss C. E. Carmichael, New Glasgow; Mrs. William Dennis, Halifax; Dr. Stowe Gullen, Toronto; Mrs. Adam Shortt, Ottawa; Prof. C. M. Derick, Montreal; Judge Helen Gregory McGill, Vancouver; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Horace Parsons, Toronto; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa; Treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Tweed, Waterloo.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. With fitting ceremonies the 27th Annual Meeting of the Order was opened in Winnipeg on the evening of June 6, 1927. In her presidential address, Miss R. M. Church, Toronto, reviewed the growth of the British Empire, stating that it had been built, not on War but on Peace, and that the greatest work of the Order, therefore, lay in peace-time work. The Order had grown during its 27 years of existence to be a creative force in the Dominion and a constructive agency in the Empire.

The Order would approach its work in 1927 stimulated anew by the celebration of Confederation.

Reports presented on June 7 showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition. The Organizing Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood, reported that there was an increase of 26 in the number of chapters, Ontario adding 8, Alberta 7, British Columbia 5 and Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec, 2 each. Five new companies of Girl Guides had been organized making a total of 44 throughout the Dominion. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Barker, showed that the Order possessed total assets of \$450,585, including a balance of \$23,000 from 1926-27. Total receipts for the year were \$63,237. At the evening session there was considerable discussion of the Report of the Committee on Constitution. The year had marked the end of a five-year period during which by agreement there had been no changes in the constitution and the Committee recommended that this arrangement should be extended. This was adopted but a number of proposed amendments were discussed. Reports presented by the various Provincial Chapters and such committees as those on Immigration, Education, Child Welfare War Memorials, etc., were full of details of wide-spread activity.

Resolutions were passed urging the Canadian Government to consider the necessity of increasing Canada's contribution to Imperial and National defence so that the Dominion might take her place with other nations in the Commonwealth; asking the National Executive to look into the question of removing the restrictions imposed on British immigrants; urging that a campaign be started to suppress objectionable advertising and protesting against the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the City of Chicago. Officers elected were: President, Miss R. M. Church, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. B. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Hamilton Burns and Mrs. James Ince, Toronto; (Provincial): New Brunswick, Mrs. H. F. MacLeod, Fredericton; Ontario, Mrs. H. F. Burkholder, Hamilton; Manitoba, Mrs. A. J. Hughes, Winnipeg; British Columbia, Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Victoria; Saskatchewan, Mrs. D. M. Balfour, Regina; Alberta, Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Calgary; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Marion Morrow, Halifax; Quebec, Mrs. W. C. Hodgson, Montreal; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Barker, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. G. U. Power, Toronto; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood, Elkhorn, Manitoba; *Echoes* Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Spence, Toronto; Standard Bearer, Mrs. Osgoode McVean, Dresden, Ont.; Educational Secretary, Miss W. Gordon, Kingston.

On Feb. 2, 1927, a memorial service was held in the Church of St. Andrew's and St. Paul, Montreal, for Mrs. J. Clark Murray, founder of the Order, whose death had occurred the previous week. This was attended by a large number of members of the Order. On the same day at a meeting of the National Executive in Toronto a resolution of sympathy with the family of Mrs. Clark Murray and of appreciation of her devoted service to Canada and the Empire was adopted.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

That there were approximately 2,200 Women's Institutes in Canada with a membership of about 60,000 and that the number was increasing steadily was the pleasing intelligence brought to the 5th Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, held in Wolfville, N.S., June 6-10, 1927, by Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Recording Secretary. These were distributed as follows: Alberta, 109 branches, 3,128 members; British Columbia, 109 branches, 6,176 members; Manitoba, 126 branches, 3,600 members; Ontario 1,050 branches, 35,000 members; Prince Edward Island, 128 branches, 2,300 members; Quebec, 85 branches, 1,933 members; New Brunswick, 111 branches, 2,000 members; Nova Scotia, 92 branches, 2,792 members; Saskatchewan, 214 branches, 4,922 members.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia; Dr. Patterson, President of Acadia University, in whose buildings the Convention was held; Dr. Roach, Mayor of Wolfville; and L. E. Shaw, President of the Wolfville Board of Trade. Miss Annie M. Stuart, Grand Pré, the National President, dealt particularly in her address with the subject of schools, asking whether the members of the Institutes were doing all they could to help the teachers and the boys and girls. Miss Stuart then compared life thirty years ago on the farms before the Institutes came into being and

reading and thinking women were given a medium through which to put that reading and thinking into good use for their families and the community, with the life of the present day. The reports subsequently read to the Convention contained much interesting material, particularly that of Mrs. Charles Petriquin, Corresponding Secretary, who told of the spread of Women's Institutes in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other countries. Interesting addresses were also delivered by Mlle. Veronique Durand and Mlle. LeBlanc, officials of Les Cercles des Fermières of Quebec.

Other outstanding features of the Convention were the report of Miss Dora Baker, Truro, N.S., Convenor of the Committee on Education, who outlined the work of the Institutes along this line and made a plea for more study of Canadian literature; an address by George A. Putnam, Superintendent of Women's Institutes of Ontario, who told of some of the results of Women's Institutes from a man's viewpoint; the report of Mrs. J. L. Brown, North Hatley, Que., Convenor of the Committee on Canadianization and National Events, who told of much interesting work done in the interests of nation-building; an address by Miss Frances McNally, Director of the Household Science Department, Acadia University, on home economics education and a report by Mrs. David Watt, Birtle, Man., on the exhibit of the Federated Women's Institutes at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Convention sent a resolution to the Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, commending him for his expressed policy of curtailing the influx of salacious literature. Resolutions were also passed urging Provincial Education departments to include supervision of playgrounds at recess and the noon hour in teachers' agreements where this was not now done; asking for the establishment of a central bureau of education, through which national statistics would be made available and including scientific temperance in the Women's Institutes' platform of child welfare and public health. It was agreed that the main work of the next biennial term would be a Dominion-wide effort to reduce the appallingly high rate of maternity deaths in Canada. Officers elected were: Hon. President, Mrs. David Watt, Birtle, Man.; President, Miss Annie M. Stuart, Grand Pré, N.S.; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. C. Field Robertson, Lanark, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. George MacDonald, Cornwall, P.E.I.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Patriquin, Wolfville, N.S.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.; Publicity Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Pyce, Calgary; Treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Chambers, Shellbrook, Sask.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada. Montreal was the scene of the 7th Annual National Convention of the C.W.L. of Canada, which was held on June 6-10, 1927, with an attendance representative of all parts of the Dominion. At the formal opening on the evening of June 6 the delegates were greeted by Mrs. J. Coffey, President of Montreal Diocesan Sub-division; Miss Belle Guerin, Hon. National President; Lady Hingston, Hon. National Vice-President; and Acting Mayor Ernest Poulin, M.D., M.L.A. His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier, said the prayer and read a message from the Holy Father thanking the League for its expression of homage and loyalty and sending his blessing. Mrs. B. C. McCann, London, Ont., National President, also spoke at the opening ceremonies and referred to the wide field covered by the various branches of the League's work, praising particularly the Sisters of Service who were penetrating the most remote corners of the Dominion, caring for the sick, teaching the Catechism, Canadianizing immigrants and instructing foreign women in the art of home-making.

The sermon at the Convention Mass in St. James Basilica was delivered on the morning of June 7 by the Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Toronto. In it the Archbishop emphasized service, loyalty and co-operation, urging his hearers to think nationally and study the interests of Church and country.

At the business sessions, reports were presented showing that great progress had been made during the year. The Executive Secretary stated that 40 new sub-divisions had been formed, making a total of 375 active sub-divisions. The Hon. Treasurer reported that upwards of \$350,000 had been raised and disbursed

locally during the year. The Social Service and Child Welfare Committee told of the establishment of dental, pre-natal and baby clinics ; care of orphans, the aged and the sick ; visits to hospitals, gaols and convalescent homes and the giving of material assistance when needed. The importance of enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of young girls was emphasized, while it was reported that there were 55 active, registered companies of Girl Guides in 12 dioceses. Great activity in all sub-divisions in the interests of education was indicated. In this connection it was decided to found a national scholarship in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

Following a report on the activities of the Committee on Immigration and Travellers' Aid, a round-table conference on the "Welfare of New Canadians" was held, as one result of which a resolution was passed requesting the Federal Government to take action to have the Communist schools in Canada closed and their teachers deported. There were numerous social functions in connection with the Convention, including a luncheon and river trip tendered by the Montreal Harbour Commission : a luncheon arranged by the City of Montreal ; a sightseeing drive, etc. Finally a Confederation Banquet was held, attended by about 400 guests, at which each Province in turn was toasted. Officers elected were : President, Mrs. J. J. Duggan, Edmonton ; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. A. W. Robertson, Montreal ; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. M. J. Lyons, Ottawa ; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. J. E. Owens, Saint John ; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. W. J. McIntyre, Charlottetown ; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Donald Fraser, Chatham, N.B.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union. The Biennial Convention of the National Union took place in Vancouver, July 10-16, 1927, and in every way proved highly successful. The Report of Mrs. F. C. Ward, Corresponding Secretary, stressed the need for a total abstinence campaign and emphasized the necessity for more educational work. She gave a short report for each Province, showing that Nova Scotia led with an increase of 790 members, Quebec stood second with 326 and New Brunswick third with 101. Mrs. James Mabon, Dominion Treasurer, reported total receipts of \$11,543. Continued loyalty to the British Sovereign was voiced by resolution and devotion and loyalty to Canada with special mention of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. Other resolutions urged the Government to enforce rigidly customs laws and bring miscreants to justice ; pledged support to total prohibition ; urged the Government to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor candy ; reiterated disapproval of all forms of gambling and deplored the fact that the law discriminated between certain organizations, allowing privileges to some ; decided that woman should be placed on an equality with men in every department of life up to and including the pulpit and urged that members secure the election of their own sex on municipal councils and school boards and in the legislatures. It was decided to send a memorial to the Federal Government asking that export warehouses for liquor be abolished ; also that the Convention submit to the Federal Government the immediate desirability of such amendments to the Canada Temperance Act as would give to the Province the right to deal with the manufacture of liquor as they might now deal with the right of importation. Officers elected were : President, Mrs. Gordon Wright, London ; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. James McKinney, Claresholm, Alta. ; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. F. C. Ward, Toronto ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. T. G. Brown, Kingston ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. Wright, Vancouver ; Treasurer, Mrs. James Mabon, Montreal.

The Young Women's Christian Association. The 12th National Convention opened in Toronto on May 28, 1927, with approximately 100 delegates in attendance. In her presidential address, Miss Muriel Brock, Toronto, welcomed the delegates and outlined some of the accomplishments of the three years since the previous Convention was held. Miss Constance Body, in her report as Secretary, emphasized the fact that the three years had been to a large extent a period of study, survey and stock-taking particularly in connection with the problems of industry and the foreign-born. A feature of the Convention was an address by Miss Mabel Cratty, National General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of the United States on "The Interpretation of the Y.W.C.A."

A query made by an uninitiated outsider concerning the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A. of Canada elicited the information that "the Dominion Council is the national committee elected by the general association membership at national (biennial or triennial) conventions. It binds together the 38 Associations in Canada and Newfoundland, linking them with the World's Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and the work in 46 other countries. It studies the needs and opportunities for Y.W.C.A. work throughout the country, keeping closely in touch with other movements; undertakes special research; gives detailed help to local Associations already established and organizes new ones; recruits and trains secretaries; organizes conferences and training courses; selects and prepares programme material for all departments of Association work; publishes a quarterly paper. Through its Immigration Department last year 16,372 unaccompanied women and girls arriving at Canadian ports were welcomed at their destination by local Associations and corresponding members in 250 other centres. This department is the Canadian branch of the International Migration Service. On the Dominion Council staff there are six National Secretaries, two workers at the Atlantic ports as well as seven Secretaries in China, India and Japan."

The report of the Foreign-Born Committee was the outstanding feature of the sessions on May 31 and it was decided to carry on more aggressive work in this direction. It was also decided to promote an intensive study in the field of industrial research and its practical application to "Y" work among employed girls. Several regional training courses were planned and a budget of \$40,000 was announced. Officers elected were: President, Miss Muriel Brock; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. George B. Ball; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. N. W. Rowell; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. R. W. Angus; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Murray Brooks; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Christine Ryrie; Treasurer, Miss Edith Henderson.

Women's Political Organizations. The Ontario Women's Liberal Association held its Annual meeting in Toronto, Apr. 27-28, 1927, and passed resolutions expressing approval of and confidence in the administration of Rt. Hon. W. L. Maekenzie King; confidence in the Leadership of W. E. N. Sinclair, as leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Ontario Legislature; appreciation of the achievements of the Fathers of Confederation and faith and confidence in the future of Canada. It was decided that the various branches should compile the pioneer histories of their localities. On Apr. 27 a luncheon was tendered to Hon. W. E. N. Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair, at which the retiring President, Mrs. A. H. Beaton, was informed that the Association would cause her name to be inserted on the Golden Scroll of the Hall of Fame in the Canadian Women's Memorial Building, Ottawa. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. Annie Hall, Brampton; 1st Vice-President, Miss G. Rankin, Stratford; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. H. J. Cloran, Ottawa; 3rd Vice-President, Miss Sangster, Stouffville; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. P. McEvoy, Ottawa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Lavelle, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Zoe F. Stevens, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. James Whimster, Aurora.

The Annual Meeting of The Women's Liberal-Conservative Association of Toronto, took place in May, 1927. Officers elected were: Honorary President, Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson; Honorary Vice Presidents, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham and Mrs. Frank Hopper; President, Mrs. C. H. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Caroline S. Brown, Miss Lena Chatterson and Miss Kate Long; Secretary, Mrs. Mildred Greer; Treasurer, Miss E. McGrath; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss Carrie Gilmor.

The Annual Meeting of the Toronto Young Women's Liberal Association was held on Apr. 12, 1927, and Miss Florence Macdonald was elected President.

The Montreal Women's Central Liberal Club held its annual meeting on Apr. 25, 1927, electing Prof. Carrie Deriek, President; Mrs. Arthur Leger, 1st Vice-President and Mrs. Herbert Marler, 2nd Vice-President.

At the Annual Meeting of the Toronto Women's Liberal Association on Apr. 28, 1927, Mrs. James H. Spence was elected President and Mrs. J. A. Milne and Mrs. J. H. Purdy, Vice-Presidents.

The Ottawa Women's Liberal Club met on May 11, 1927 and elected President, Mrs. H. J. Cloran ; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. James Murdock ; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. A. J. Major ; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. Arthur C. Hardy ; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn.

The Annual Meeting of the Women's Conservative Club of Winnipeg took place on Mar. 21, 1927. Officers elected were : President, Mrs. Robert Rogers ; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. Wasdell, South Centre ; Mrs. P. Wells, North Centre ; Mrs. Ada McMillan, North, and Mrs. Ambrose Smith, South ; Secretary, Mrs. Jessie Kirk ; Treasurer, Mrs. T. Julius.

The Annual Meeting of the Women's Conservative Association of Montreal and District was held on Apr. 22, 1927, when it was reported that 8 new branches had been organized, making 22 in all. The Association passed a resolution placing itself on record as strongly disapproving of the action of Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P. "in sending a letter to the school children of her constituency censuring the British Government for sending troops to China to defend non-combatant residents." Officers elected were : President, Mrs. Henry Joseph ; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. I. C. Sharp ; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. John Scott ; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. J. Holmes McIntyre ; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. R. E. Jamieson ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Latham ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John MacGregor ; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. John Scott ; Treasurer, Mrs. Ed. Roberts.

An event of the year was the tendering on Dec. 29, 1926 by the Women's Conservative Association of Ottawa of an *au revoir* luncheon to Mrs. Arthur Meighen, prior to her departure from Ottawa to take up her residence in Toronto. Mrs. E. Crombie presided and a silver bowl was presented to the guest of honour.

The Canadian Women's Press Club. The officers of the Club elected at the Triennial Meeting in Toronto, June 21-23, 1926, were: Honorary President, Mrs. Kenneth Haig, Winnipeg ; President, Miss Mary S. Clendenan, London ; Vice-Presidents, Ontario, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa ; Quebec, Miss J. G. Sime, Montreal ; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Sarah Gronlund, Halifax ; New Brunswick, Mrs. M. E. Lawrence, Saint John ; Manitoba, Miss A. C. Cornell, Winnipeg ; British Columbia, Mrs. Isabel E. Mackay, Vancouver (Mrs. Mackay later resigned and was succeeded by Miss Myrtle Patterson) ; Alberta, Miss Edna Kells, Edmonton ; Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Long, Winnipeg ; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Laura Allan, Toronto ; Historian, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Edmonton.

An event of the year was the dedication on May 22, 1927, of a memorial porch in the Church of St. John, Port Whitby, erected by the Club to the honour of the late Col. George Ham, its founder and Honorary President. At the same time a bronze tablet, the gift of Lady Willison, a charter member of the Club, was unveiled by Miss Clendenan.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Women's Press Club took place on May 17, 1927. Mrs. Genevieve Lipsett-Skinner was elected President and Mme. E. P. Benoit, Vice-President.

The Toronto Women's Press Club met on May 31, 1927, and elected Miss Eleanor Stephens, President ; Miss Marshall Saunders, 1st Vice-President and Mrs. M. L. Fairbairn, 2nd Vice-President.

Canadian Federation of University Women. Inaugurated in Toronto in 1920, the aims of the Federation were to stimulate the interest of University women in public affairs and afford opportunity for the expression of a united opinion ; to facilitate social intercourse and co-operation between women of the various universities ; to promote the higher education of women and to encourage research work. The 2nd Triennial Conference was held in Montreal, Aug. 25-28, 1926. It was then reported that in the three years membership had increased from 1,380 to 1,783 and the number of federated clubs from 16 to 25. It was decided to raise the annual travelling scholarship offered to women graduates from \$1,000 to \$1,250 and to contribute \$300 to the scheme of International fellowships. On Mar. 23, 1927, it was announced that Miss Phyllis M. Gregory, Vancouver, had been named 1927 winner of the scholarship. At

the Annual Meeting of the University Women's Club of Ottawa on May 21, 1927, Mrs. J. Clarke Reilly was elected President, with Mrs. F. L. Letts, Mrs. O. D. Skelton and Mrs. J. M. McQueen, Vice-Presidents.

The Victorian Order of Nurses. This great institution was inaugurated in 1897 as the outcome of a resolution sent to the Countess of Aberdeen, the President of the National Council of Women, from the Local Councils in Vancouver and Halifax, asking that a national nursing organization be founded as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. From 1898 to 1921 the Order had conducted its own training centres but since 1921 it made use of existing courses, donating scholarships to graduate nurses. In 1927 the Order operated 62 branches; had 260 graduate nurses, all specially qualified to carry on generalized public health nursing. At the 29th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors in Ottawa, June 1st, 1927, it was stated that in 1926, four new districts had been opened and one closed and 190 supervisory visits had been paid. The Order's nurses had made 397,099 nursing visits; 34,610 pre-natal visits; 50,294 infant welfare visits; 6,575 school visits and 6,266 social service visits and had collected fees to the amount of \$209,971. Mothers' conferences or well baby clinics held numbered 2,328, with a total attendance of 32,641 babies. At the end of 1926, there were 284 nurses on duty in 65 centres throughout Canada. Officers elected were: President, C. A. Magrath, LL.D., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, C. Morse, K.C., LL.D., Ottawa; Hon. W. A. Charlton, Toronto and Mrs. A. L. Drummond, Montreal; Joint Honorary Treasurers, E. S. Houston and Major-General E. C. Ashton, M.D., C.M., C.M.G., Ottawa; Joint Honorary Secretaries, F. C. C. Lynch and Hugh Fleming, M.D., Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, Col. A. Z. Palmer, Ottawa. Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Ottawa, was Chief Superintendent.

The Canadian Nurses' Association. Outstanding in connection with the 13th General Meeting of the Association, held in Ottawa during the week of Aug. 23, 1926, was the unveiling on Aug. 24 in Canada's National Hall of Fame of a memorial to the Canadian Nursing Sisters who gave their lives in the Great War. This was the first of the historical emplacements in the Hall of Fame. It was the work of G. W. Hill, R.C.A., and consisted of a panel of white marble, weighing six tons, from the famous Seravezza quarries of Italy, on which were sculptured figures intended to illustrate the history of nursing in Canada from the earliest days to the present time. The ceremonial of unveiling was simple and impressive and was performed by Miss Margaret C. Macdonald, LL.D., R.R.C., Matron-in-Chief of the Overseas nurses.

In her presidential address at the opening of the General Meeting, Miss Jean E. Browne, after welcoming the members and visitors, said, "Although the Canadian Nurses Association has not yet passed out of its 'teen age, still, it is, we think, a fairly vigorous youth. It was begun on sound principles and through a process of changes and development, we can now say that it is a thoroughly democratic organization. It has three sections, representing the three branches of nursing; private duty, nursing education and public health, and similar sections or committees exist in the provincial associations. On the executive of the Canadian Nurses Association each province and each branch of nursing has equal representation. The National Association is a great co-ordinating agent, linking together the different branches of nurses and fusing the point of view of the provincial associations."

The Executive Secretary, Miss Jean S. Wilson, stated that during the interval since the last meeting of the Association, four federated associations had withdrawn from direct membership. These had a total membership of 231. Application for membership was to be presented at the present meeting by five associations. The Association had as an honoured guest, Dame Maud McCarthy, G.B.E., R.R.C., Matron-in-Chief, Territorial Army Nursing Service of Great Britain, who spoke on "Military Nursing in England." Another important speaker was Allen Craig, M.D., C.M., American College of Surgeons, who addressed the Convention on "Modern Health Problems." Officers elected were: President, Miss F. M. Shaw, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, Miss M. F. Gray, Vancouver;

2nd Vice-President, Miss M. F. Hersey, Montreal ; Hon. Secretary, Miss H. Buck, Sherbrooke ; Hon. Treasurer, Miss R. Simpson, Regina.

The Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario held its Annual Meeting in St. Catharines, May 25-28, 1927. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Florence H. M. Emory, Toronto ; 1st Vice-President, Miss Edith Rayside, Hamilton ; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Bertha Hall, Ottawa ; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Ethel Scholey, Toronto.

Canadian Girl Guides Association. The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association, Inc., took place in Toronto Apr. 28, 1927. The Headquarters Annual Report, presented by Miss Elsa A. Riepert, reviewed a year of great activity. The census for the year ended Nov. 1, 1926, showed a grand total of 560 companies, 252 packs, 35 ranger companies, 6 sea guides companies and 3 cadet companies, or 856 registered companies and packs, with membership of 22,011. Warrants were issued during the year to 127 captains, 122 lieutenants, 51 brown owls, 24 tawny owls and 45 commissioners.

The Canadian Council was incorporated by Dominion Charter in 1917 and 1927 found the Council with 7 Provincial Councils, 4 of which had their own Provincial offices. All districts and divisions were well organized under able Commissioners, who with warranted Guiders totalled 1,699. Training classes were held everywhere ; diploma'd Guiders, 11 in number, were doing splendid work ; camping was on an organized basis and there was a regulation uniform which was recognized throughout the Dominion. The general year, ended Mar. 31, 1927, was closed with 966 registered Companies and Packs and a membership of 24,686.

An address on the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation was delivered by A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario and the following officers were elected : Chief Commissioner, Mrs. H. D. Warren ; Hon. Secretary, Miss Helen McEwen ; Hon. Treasurer, Miss I. L. George. The General Secretary was Miss E. A. Riepert, Toronto.

The National Girls' Work Board. At the Annual Meeting of the National Girls' Work Board of the Religious Education Council of Canada, held in Toronto, Apr. 28-29, 1927, Miss Mary R. Allison, Secretary, reported that in the period, Sept. 1st, 1926 to Apr. 1st, 1927, the number of registered groups was 2,908, with 33,528 girls enrolled. In July and August, 1926, 63 camps were held with an attendance of 3,444. During the year several moves were made which it was hoped would mean broader contacts and enlarging fellowships. These included contacts with foreign groups and contacts with other movements, such as the Young People's Department of the International Council of Religious Education, and the Youth Section of the League of Nations. To further emphasize Canadian Girls in Training as an educational process in helping girls achieve Christian character, rather than a technique to be mastered once for all, work was begun on the proposed revision of the Leader's Book in line with the approach of the new Group Requirements. Officers for 1927-28 were : Chairman, Miss Constance Body ; Vice-Chairman, the Chairman of the Provincial Girls' Work Boards ; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Taggart.

Big Sister Associations. The Big Sister Association of Toronto, organized in 1916, had as its object to make adjustments in the lives of girls maladjusted in their homes or community life, so as to remove causes of trouble. During 1926, 405 girls became the responsibility of the Association, of whom 168 were new acquaintances, 3,482 visits were paid by members of the Field staff ; 211 cases were "closed;" 8 scholarships were awarded ; 37 girls were sent to camps and 22 to the country. Officers in 1926 were ; President, Mrs. G. A. Kuhring ; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. R. A. Daly, Mrs. S. S. Martin, Mrs. H. W. Manning ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Leighton Elliott ; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Lloyd ; General Secretary, C. Jean Walker.

The Catholic Big Sisters, Montreal, in their 5th Annual Report, submitted in Apr. 1927, showed that they had been doing an increasing amount of work.

71 new cases had been undertaken since Apr. 1925, 98 had been carried forward from previous years, making a total of 169 active cases. 587 home visits had been paid by secretaries, 564 interviews given at the Bureau, 423 articles of clothing supplied, 414 visits made by Big Sisters and 65 positions obtained. There officers were ; Convenor, Mrs. E. P. O'Neill ; Secretary, Miss Stella G. Semple ; Assistant Mrs. G. Eagar.

The Big Sister Association of Hamilton in the year ended Nov. 1st, 1926, helped 234 Little Sisters, of whom 168 were new contacts. The Crippled Girls' Committee cared for 30 children ; the Jewish Women's Council was responsible for 2, the Roman Catholic Committee for 27 and the Protestant Big Sisters for 109. Active members of the Association numbered 59 and there were 137 associate members. Officers for 1926-27 were : President, Mrs. Harold Hamilton ; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Ernest B. Thompson ; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. J. R. Milne ; 3rd Vice-President, Dr. Elizabeth Bagshaw ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. G. Wright ; Treasurer, Mrs. R. K. Palmer.

Miscellaneous Organizations and Incidents. Organized in 1925, the Business and Professional Women's Club, Montreal, obtained its charter in 1926 and started the 1926-27 season, with the following officers: President, Miss F. M. Postill ; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. R. B. Hamilton ; 2nd Vice-President, Miss E. A. Lanning ; Hon. Secretary, Miss Hazel M. Taylor ; Hon. Treasurer, Miss Louise Laurin.

The Young Business and Professional Women's Club, Halifax, was also inaugurated in 1925 under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. Membership was limited to three women from each business or profession. Officers in 1926 were: President, Miss Anna Russell ; Vice-President, Miss Betty Ellis ; Secretary, Miss Eva Mader ; Treasurer, Miss Bradshaw.

The Professional and Business Women's Club of Winnipeg received its incorporation at the Annual Meeting on Apr. 11, 1927. Officers elected were: Hon. President, Mrs. Edith Rogers ; President, Miss Mildred McMurray ; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Matheson ; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. L. C. Duncan ; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss M. Ethel Thornton.

The Canadian Business and Professional Women's Club, Toronto, had a very successful year in 1926-27. Officers were : President, Miss Mary A. MacMahon ; Vice-President, Miss Jessie J. Smith ; Directors, Miss Mabel Stoakley and Miss Margaret Pennell ; Recording Secretary, Miss M. Pennington ; Corresponding Secretary, Miss A. Ethel Smith ; Treasurer, Miss Ethel Bauckham.

At the Annual Meeting of the Toronto Branch of the Protestant Women's Federation on Nov. 1st, 1926, Dr. A. Philip Bracc, of Broadway Tabernacle, was the speaker. He outlined the state of Protestantism in Europe since the War. Officers elected were : Hon. President, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham ; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John Bruce and Mrs. George H. Smith, St. Catharines ; President, Mrs. Lincoln Hunter ; Vice-Presidents, Miss Mayme Gill and Mrs. W. Northgrave ; Secretary, Miss Sara Hornbrook ; Treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Ogden.

On Aug. 19, 1926, the ceremony of unveiling a founder's tablet on the site of the proposed Canadian Women's Memorial Building, Ottawa, was performed by Lady Drayton and was attended by many prominent persons in political and municipal circles.

The corner-stone of the Vancouver Women's Building was laid by His Honour, Robert Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, on May 1st, 1926. The Building was officially opened on Sept. 30. Mrs. A. U. de Pencier unveiled the Hall of Fame, which contained the names of charter members.

On the departure from Canada of Her Excellency Lady Byng of Vimy, wife of the former Governor-General, the women of Canada presented her with a diamond and onyx watch bracelet mounted on platinum, placed in a silver gilt box engraved with maple leaves. The Central Committee which raised the money for the gift was composed of Mme. Ernest Lapointe, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Robert Forke, and the wives of the Privy Councillors, with Mrs. J. H. King, Treasurer and Miss Beatrice Belcourt, Secretary.

The Samaritan Club, Toronto, held its Annual Meeting on Jan. 24, 1927 and elected Mrs. William Storrie, President ; Mrs. Herbert C. Barker, 1st Vice-President ; Mrs. G. Donovan, 2nd Vice-President ; Mrs. S. Milligan, 3rd Vice-President ; Mrs. Martin Scheack, 4th Vice-President ; Miss Nan Baillie, Recording Secretary ; Miss E. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary and Miss A. E. Fielding, Treasurer.

The Toronto League of Women Voters met in Annual Session on Apr. 29, 1927 and elected : President, Mrs. A. M. Huestis ; Vice-Presidents, Miss Constance Boulton and Mrs. Campbell Meyers ; Treasurer, Mrs. J. E. McClung ; Secretary, Miss Mary MacMahon.

Mrs. H. P. Hill was the unanimous choice for President of the May Court Club of Ottawa at the Annual Meeting on May 13, 1927, following a luncheon at which Her Excellency, Viscountess Willingdon, the Honorary Patroness of the Club, was the guest of honour. Other officers were : 1st Vice-President, Mrs. C. J. Burritt ; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Hope MacMahon ; Recording Secretary, Miss Annie Macpherson ; Treasurer, Miss Tudor Montizambert.

SOME SPORTING EVENTS OF 1926-1927

The year 1926 was an active one in all forms of Canadian sport and the competition for championships was exceedingly keen. The chief feature was probably the manner in which the holders of the championships of previous years were dethroned by new contestants. As usual, during the earlier months, winter sports were of chief concern and among them hockey stood out pre-dominantly as the popular favourite. No greater strides were taken in any one sport in 1926 than in professional hockey. From the four-club league of 1923-24, hockey jumped to the 7-club league of 1925-26. Big interests took hold of the game in the United States and put it on practically the same basis as professional baseball. The National Hockey League champions were the Montreal Maroons, who defeated Montreal Canadiens, the former title-holders, in the final play-offs. The Maroons then played the Victoria Cougars for the world title and were successful. The Allan Cup, emblematic of the amateur championship of Canada was retained by Port Arthur after four hard-fought games with the University of Toronto, the Eastern champions.

The 1926 golf season found the defending title-holders obtaining little more success than the champions in other lines of sport. In the Canadian Open, Macdonald Smith of Lakeville, N.Y., dethroned Leo Diegel, who had won the title in the two preceding years. In the Canadian Amateur, Ross Somerville, London, Ont., after losing in the finals for two years in succession, captured the trophy. Miss Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, retained the Ladies' Open and captured the Ladies' Closed, besides winning the City of Toronto championship. The winners of the main tournaments during the year were as follows:

Canadian Open, Macdonald Smith, Lakeville, N.Y.; Amateur, C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt; Professional, James Johnstone, Rosedale; Seniors, George S. Lyon, Lambton; Ladies' Open, Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga; Ladies' Close, Miss Mackenzie; Women's Senior, Mrs. H. R. Tilley, Lambton; Intercollegiate, McGill.

Western Canada, Open, Ned McKenna, Minaki; Amateur, Carson MacWilliams, Calgary; Professional, Ned McKenna, Minaki; Junior, Ronald Bannister, Winnipeg.

Maritime Provinces, Amateur, Gerald Meikle, Brightwood; Professional, Leo Quesnel, Brightwood; Seniors, Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Halifax; Ladies, Miss Ethel Bauld, Halifax; Team, Brightwood.

Ontario, Open, Andrew Kay, Lambton; Amateur, Donald D. Carrick, Scarborough; Junior, Nicol Thompson, Jr., Chedoke; Ladies, Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto; Fall Tourney, Jackson Walton, Toronto Scottish.

Quebec, Open, Dave Spittal, Toronto; Amateur, Hugh Jaques, Whitlock; Spring Tourney, Norman M. Scott, Royal Montreal; Junior Team, Rosemount; Ladies, Miss Helen Paget, Royal Ottawa.

In tennis, Canada again made a bid for the Davis Cup, sending Willard Crocker and Jack Wright to Cuba to compete in the first round with the Cubans. The latter, however, took the round by 3 matches to 2. Crocker did not defend his Canadian championship at the national tournament held in Victoria, B.C. This was captured by Leon de Turenne of Seattle. De Turenne and J. Proctor of Victoria won the men's doubles; Miss Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, the ladies' singles; Mrs. Bourque, Edmonton, and Miss Fraser, Victoria, the ladies' doubles; and C. W. Aikman and Miss Seager, Montreal, the mixed doubles. An event of interest in the field of tennis was the appearance in several Canadian cities during the Autumn of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the famous French player, who had become a professional and played exhibition games with Mary K. Browne, Vincent Richards and Paul Feret. Thousands of spectators watched the performance.

Baseball was an immensely popular sport with large sections of the people, and both the amateur and professional leagues drew big followings. Of chief interest was the success of the Maple Leafs of Toronto in winning the championship of the International League. It was the first time in several years that Toronto had won the pennant. The team afterwards played the Louisville team, champions of the American Association, in the "Little World Series," and cleaned up the event in five straight games.

Rugby football in the autumn months drew enormous crowds and provided a number of sensational games. The Interprovincial or Big Four title, competed for by Ottawa "Rough Riders," Toronto "Argonauts," Hamilton "Tigers" and Montreal A.A.A., was captured by the Ottawa team. Balmy Beach of Toronto won the championship of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, while in the Intercollegiate Union, after the three competing teams, McGill, Queen's and University of Toronto, had played to a triple tie, Toronto won the championship by first defeating McGill and then disposing of Queen's. In the play-off for the Eastern Canadian Championship, the "Rough Riders" defeated Balmy Beach by the close score of 9 to 8 and then won from University of Toronto by 10 to 7. This was the last game played as the Regina "Rough Riders," who had won the championship of the West, decided not to come east for the Dominion championship. In the Intermediate Series, the Royal Military College, Kingston, won the Intercollegiate title and then defeated the Westward Club of Montreal, the Quebec Intermediate champions. A final contest with Kitchener, the O.R.F.U. champions, could not be arranged. There were no Western Intermediate champions. Montreal Amateur Athletic Association Juniors won their section in the Quebec Rugby Football Union, overwhelmed Cornwall, champions of the Western Section of the Q.R.F.U. and defeated St. Thomas, Junior Champions of the O.R.F.U. When it was found impossible, owing to the lateness of the season, to arrange a play-off with Regina Pats, Western champions, the M.A.A.A. were permitted to retain their Dominion title won in 1925.

Association football, or soccer, also enjoyed a very successful season in 1926, with some important new developments. A professional circuit was formed which operated for the first time. Its championship was captured by the Montreal Scottish, with the Ulster United Club of Toronto close seconds. Competition for the Connaught Cup, emblematic of the amateur championship, was also keen. Seven Provinces were represented in the elimination play, the teams being C.P.R., Montreal; Willys-Overland, Toronto; War Veterans, Fort William; United Weston, Winnipeg; *Regina Post*, Regina; Canadian Nationals, Edmonton, and Canadian Collieries, British Columbia. The finals were played by Canadian Collieries and United Weston and four games were necessary before the latter were declared winners. Another event of the year was a tour of Canada by a team of English professionals. During their trip the Englishmen never lost a game and the combined attendance at the various matches was 80,530.

A Canadian youth of 18, running his first marathon race, set a new world record on Apr. 19, 1926, when John C. Myles, Sydney Mines, N.S., won the 30th Boston A.A. Marathon in a field of 88 runners. Myles' time was 2.25.40 2-5, or nearly four minutes under the world record set by Clarence Demar in 1924.

Another Canadian youth to win distinction in 1926-27 was George Young of Toronto, who was the winner on Jan. 15-16, 1927, of a swimming race between Catalina Island and the mainland of California, a distance of some 22

miles. 97 men and women swimmers had entered the race for a \$25,000 prize offered by William Wrigley, Jr., and Young was the only one to complete the course. His time was approximately 15 hrs. 45 mins., and he covered about 30 miles. His victory was widely acclaimed and for a time he was a popular idol.

The results of the shooting in 1926 in the Imperial Challenge Shields rifle shooting contests for boys of the Empire were announced on Feb. 12, 1927. Nearly 28,000 boys competed in the major event, the King's Trophy. This was won by South Africa with an average score of 79 points out of a possible 100. Canada was second with 78 and Australia third with 71. Canadian boys won 92 silver and bronze medals for individual high scores of 97 and over, compared with 39 won by Australians, South Africa's 22, Britain's 12, India's 6, and New Zealand's 3. The Senior Imperial Challenge Shield for the best senior school was won by the Australian Naval Reserve College, Edgecliffe, N.S.W., with an average of 97.4. The 10th Canadian Veterinary Corps and the Cadet Corps of Winnipeg tied for second place with an average of 93.47. Admiral Jellicoe's Sword, for the best small senior school of the Empire, was won by the Australian Naval Reserve School, Freemantle, with the Chatham Grammar School Cadet Corps, Chatham, N.B., second.

The first Annual Convention of the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada was an event which took place in Montreal on Dec. 7, 1926. Miss A. E. M. Parker, Toronto, provisional secretary, reported that the first move of the Provisional Committee, following the organization meeting, had been to draw up a constitution. While this was being done the members of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada Committee on Women's Athletics were attempting to stir up interest and get matters in running order for the establishment of provincial branches. In January, the Ontario Branch, in March, the Quebec Branch, and in April, the Maritime Provinces Branch, asked for affiliation. It was hoped that Manitoba and Alberta would soon have branches. The Dominion Track and Field Championships were awarded to the Toronto Ladies' Club. This meet was remarkably successful and a large number of records were established. It was impossible to give the exact number of athletes registered in the Federation but it was approximately 1,200, of whom 900 registered through the Women's Ontario Softball Association. Miss Frances Secord, Montreal, was elected President; Miss M. Belding, Saint John, Vice-President; Miss A. E. M. Parker, Toronto, Secretary, and Miss Janet Allan, Toronto, Treasurer.

Canadian skaters won fresh laurels at Lake Placid in February, 1927. On Feb. 12, Charles Gorman, Saint John, N.B., tied the world's record in the semi-finals of the 200-yard dash and won the international amateur outdoor speed skating championship. Another world's record was broken by more than 40 seconds when Ross Robinson, Toronto, won the 5-mile race in 14 mins. 30 3-5 seconds. The intermediate 18-year-old title was won by C. H. Smythe, Moncton, N.B., with a total of 80 points.

To the Maritime Provinces also went the honour of winning the first Canadian curling championship. The Macdonald Tankard, emblematic of the Dominion championship, was put up for competition for the first time in 1926-27. The games were played in Toronto on Mar. 3, 1927, and the Tankard was captured by Professor Murray Macneill's Halifax Rink. J. S. Malcolm's Saint John Rink were the runners-up. Halifax finished with six wins and one defeat.

The 1926-27 hockey season opened in November, 1926. The National Hockey League, the major professional hockey circuit in America, by the addition of the New York Rangers, Chicago Black Hawks and Detroit Cougars, was composed of ten clubs, as compared with seven in the previous season, and it was necessary to re-arrange the League in two sections of five teams each. In the first were the Montreal Maroons, Montreal Canadiens, Toronto St. Patrick's, Ottawa Senators and New York Americans. In the second, the New York Rangers, Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago and Detroit. The Ottawa Senators won the championship of the first section and the Boston Bruins that of the second section. In the play-off Ottawa were victors and besides being proclaimed world champions were awarded the Stanley Cup. In amateur hockey, the contest for the Allan Cup was again an exciting one. University of Toronto Grads took the Eastern championship and Fort William won the Western championship. The play-off was awarded to Vancouver. Grads won

the decision after four games had been played. The first game ended in a tie after 30 minutes overtime; Fort William won the second, 3 to 2; Grads took the third by 4 to 1 and the fourth by 2 to 1. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, composed of representatives of nine constituent associations, held its annual meeting in Vancouver on Mar. 25, 1927. Of chief importance was the adoption of a resolution asking Sir Montagu Allan to donate the Allan Cup to the Association outright to be handled by a Board of Trustees named by and responsible to the Association. "In the event of our request receiving favourable consideration," concluded the resolution, "we assure the donor that we will do our utmost to preserve the traditions surrounding the Cup, and that the trustees we appoint will be men of the highest ideals and possessing the confidence of the supporters of true amateur hockey in Canada." Officers elected were: President, Dr. F. E. Sandercock, Calgary; Vice-President, W. A. Fry, Dunnville; Honorary Secretary, Fred H. Marples, Winnipeg; Dominion Registrar-Treasurer, W. A. Hewitt.

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1926

- Alexander, Robert** One of the founders of the Ontario Educational Association at Ottawa, July 11th.
- Allan, John Bland** Ottawa Manager of Robert Cox and Company of Liverpool, Eng., lumber exporters at Ottawa, Jan. 3rd.
- Allan, Thomas** Vice-President of The Benallack Lithographing and Printing Company of Montreal at London, Eng., May 20th.
- Allan, William R.** A former President of The Union Bank of Canada ; Director of the Royal Bank of Canada ; and actively connected with many industrial and transportation concerns throughout Canada at Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 18th.
- Allingham, B.A., M.D., C.M., L.A.C.S., John** President of the New Brunswick Medical Society at Saint John, N.B., June 3rd.
- Anctill, Jeanne** Director of Provincial (Quebec) Domestic Science Schools ; widely known throughout Eastern Canada for her work in introducing the teaching of Domestic Science throughout that part of Canada at Montreal, Dec. 4th.
- Anderson, Herman C.** Vice-President of The Bankers' Financial Corporation, Ltd., and a prominent investment broker of Toronto at London, Eng., Feb. 13th.
- Anderson, Thomas C.** Former member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, at Toronto, Mar. 29th.
- Armstrong, Hugh** Former Provincial Treasurer in the Roblin Government of Manitoba at Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 4th.
- Armstrong, J. A. M.** Former member of the Ontario Legislature for North York at Lloydtown, Ont., Feb. 2nd.
- Arnold, John Porteous** Prominent educationist and *littérateur* at Westmount, Que., May 10th.
- Atkinson, A. R. C. A., William Edwin** Noted artist at Toronto, Aug. 1st.
- Baldwin, J. Oscar** Judge of the District Court, Judicial district of Kindersley, Sask., at Kindersley, Aug. 6th.
- Barker, Joseph S.** Former Vice-President of The Maple Leaf Milling Company at Toronto, June 10th.
- Barlow, John R.** Former City Surveyor of Montreal at Montreal, Oct. 28th.
- Barracough, Rev. W. H.** Former President of the British Columbia Methodist Conference at Kitchener, Ont., Apr. 30th.
- Barron, John G.** Prominent in the municipal life of Manitoba ; noted stock raiser at Carberry, Man., . . Feb. 12th.
- Bastedo, Samuel** Superintendent of Government Annuities, Labour Department, Ottawa at Ottawa, Dec. 2nd.
- Beattie, John** President of The Canadian Spool Cotton Company at Montreal, Apr. 3rd.
- Beaudry, J. Antonio** Publisher of *Le Prix Courant* of Montreal at Montreal, Aug. 15th.
- Belcher, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Emerson** Civil Servant and Militia Officer at Toronto, Nov. 26th.
- Bell, M.D., W. D. Morrison** Well-known Ottawa physician at Ottawa, Mar. 14th.
- Belt, Rev. Charles Edwin** Canon of the Church of England at Stamford, Ont., Oct. 24th.
- Bertram, Maj.-Gen., Sir Alexander** Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board during the Great War at Montreal, Apr. 24th.
- Biggar, M.D., Hamilton Fisk** Distinguished physician, for many years personal physician to John D. Rockefeller at Cleveland, U.S.A., Nov. 29th.
- Blain, Hon. Richard** Senator (Conservative) ; and former member of the House of Commons for Peel, Ont., at Brampton, Ont., Nov. 27th.

- Blair, K.C., George F.** City Solicitor of Regina, Sask., at Regina, Mar. 1st.
- Blois, D.S.O., Col. Arthur Osborne.** Distinguished officer of the Great War at Montreal, Nov. 15th.
- Blois, O.M.I., Rev. Moise.** Active in the French-Canadian colonization movement throughout Manitoba at St. Boniface, Man., Aug. 26th.
- Blue, Wilson.** Journalist, actively connected with the leading newspapers of Canada at Toronto, May 26th.
- Boivin, K.C., Hon. George Henry.** Of Granby, Que.; former Minister of Customs and Excise in the King Cabinet. . . . at Philadelphia, U.S.A., Aug. 7.
- Bott, Lieut.-Col. Cecil Latham.** Officer of the South African and Great Wars at Victoria, B.C., May 21st.
- Bowes, Leroy T.** Canadian Hydrographic Survey, Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, Mar. 15th.
- Brackin, K.C., R. L.** Liberal member for Kent West in the Ontario Legislature (Chatham) at Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 11th.
- Briggs, Sylvester E.** President of Steele-Briggs Seed Company and former Director of The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, June 17th.
- Brophy, Gerald Francis.** General Manager for Canada of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States at Montreal, Jan. 28th.
- Brown, Adam.** Outstanding figure in the Province of Ontario, known as "Hamilton's Grand Old Man"; one-time member of the House of Commons; former President of the Dominion Board of Trade; instrumental in the building of many of the earlier railways of Ontario; actively interested in social and charitable organizations at Hamilton, Ont., in his 100th year, Jan. 16th.
- Brown, Charles J.** City Clerk of Winnipeg at Winnipeg, Man., July 17th.
- Brown, Rev. John G.** Professor of Church History at McMaster University, Toronto at Salford, Ont., Dec. 11th.
- Brown, Lester.** Manager of the Richibucto and Rexton Electric Light and Power Company at Richibucto, N.B., Feb. 8th.
- Brown, Dr. Peter.** Past President of the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, and first Dean of Dentistry at McGill University, Montreal at Montreal, Mar. 28th.
- Buchanan, Rev. William.** Veteran Methodist Minister of Alberta at Lethbridge, Alta., Mar. 5th.
- Burgess, M.D., F.R.S.C., Thomas Joseph Workman.** International authority on mental diseases at Montreal, Jan. 18th.
- Burke, Rev. Mgr. Alfred Edward.** Founder of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada; former editor-in-chief of *The Catholic Register* of Toronto at Rome, Italy, Dec. 15th.
- Campbell, Colin.** Director of the Ontario Jockey Club and prominent Montreal amateur sportsman at Montreal, Aug. 23rd.
- Campbell, K.C., J. Roy.** Member of the Council of the New Brunswick Law Society at Saint John, N.B., May 25th.
- Carnochan, Janet.** Widely known as the "Historian of the Niagara Peninsula"; instrumental in the erection of the historical building at Niagara-on-the-Lake; organizer of the Niagara Peninsula Historical Society at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Mar. 31st.
- Caron, O.M.I., Rev. Joseph.** Prefect of Studies at Mathieu College, Gravelbourg, Sask., at Gravelbourg, Jan. 31st.
- Carroll, K.C., W. B.** Active Church of England lay-worker and prominent lawyer at Gananoque, Ont., Jan. 15th.
- Carson, Thomas B.** Former member in the New Brunswick Legislature for Saint John at Saint John, Mar. 23rd.
- Cavan, Thomas T.** Pioneer railroad man and a former member of the British Columbia Legislature at Cranbrook, B.C., Feb. 20th.
- Chaput, Charles.** President of L. Chaput and Company, Limited at Montreal, Feb. 1st.
- Chassé, N.** Deputy Solicitor, Department of Customs and Excise at Ottawa, Nov. 4th.

- Chopin, Dr. J. A.** Noted chemist and bacteriologist, with Quebec Department of Health at Montreal, July 13th.
- Christie, Dr. James.** Former President of the New Brunswick Medical Society at Boston, U.S.A., Sept. 10th.
- Christie, Robert Jaffray.** President of Christie, Brown & Company, Toronto; Director of the Dominion Bank; also of the Ontario Jockey Club at Toronto, June 18th.
- Clark, M.B., C.M., Michael.** Former Liberal Member of the House of Commons for Red Deer, Alta., at Olds, Alta., July 29th.
- Clarke, K.C., James Bond.** Eminent member of the Ontario Bar and an authority on finance at Toronto, July 18th.
- Clements, John Rickard.** Pioneer land investor in Winnipeg and financial broker at Eugene, U.S.A., Sept. 26th.
- Cochrane, Arthur Ormiston.** Conservative member of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.
- Cowan, K.C., John.** President of The Industrial Mortgage and Savings Company and Director of The Canada Trust Company at Sarnia, Ont., June 10th.
- Crease, Anthony Henry.** Official of The Canadian Bank of Commerce for forty years at Toronto, June 15th.
- Crepeau, K.C., Louis Philippe.** Batonnier of Arthabaska Bar at Montreal, July 17th.
- Currie, James.** Proprietor and publisher of *The News-Argus*, Stirling at Stirling, Ont., Jan. 25th.
- Cushing, Thomas.** Prominent manufacturer of Montreal at Montreal, May 30th.
- David, F.R.S.C., Hon. Laurent Oliver.** Senator, journalist, author, and former member of the Quebec Legislature at Montreal, Aug. 24th.
- Davidson, C.F.A., Lieut.-Col. John.** Outstanding member of the Canadian Militia at Guelph, Ont., July 10th.
- Davidson, William S.** Capitalist of Sherbrooke, Que., at Pasadena, U.S.A., Jan. 18th.
- Davies, John J.**, President of Prince Edward Island Exhibition Association at Brackley Beach, P.E.I., Oct. 19th.
- Dawson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Herbert J.** Former O.C. of the 46th Battalion of Saskatchewan; former Director of Studies of The Royal Military College, Kingston at Montreal, Sept. 18th.
- Dawson, William Valentine.** Prominent manufacturer of Montreal at Montreal, Jan. 3rd.
- de Grosbois, Dr. Tancrede.** Former member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for Sheffield for twenty years at Montreal, Sept. 30th.
- de la Naudiere, Lieut.-Col. C. T.** Officer of the Canadian Militia; member of an old French-Canadian family at Montreal, June 2nd.
- de Salaberry, Madame (Marie Louise Baby)** Member of one of the oldest French-Canadian families and widow of Colonel Charles d'Irumberry de Salaberry, son of the hero of Chateaufort at Montreal, Feb. 15th.
- Dewey, E. J.** Former President of the Calgary Exhibition Board at Calgary, Alta., Feb. 13th.
- Dion, Adolphe Alfred.** General Manager of the Ottawa Electric Company and the Ottawa Gas Company; an authority on electrical development at Ottawa, Oct. 8th.
- Dixon, John.** Director of Publicity of the Intelligence Service, of the Natural Resources Branch, Ottawa, and a former journalist at Ottawa, Mar. 7th.
- Doan, Robert Wilson.** Ontario educationist at Toronto, July 9th.
- Dodds, Rev. Francis.** Pioneer Presbyterian missionary of Western Canada, at Norwood, Man., Jan. 28th.
- Doheny, Michael.** Railroad contractor and one-time President of The Federal Hockey League at Montreal, May 9th.
- Donaldson, Lieut.-Col. J.** Former Conservative member of the House of Commons for Prince Albert, Sask., at Prince Albert, Mar. 14th.
- Donovan, A. E.** Former member of the Ontario Legislature for Brockville; former Toronto Manager of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York at Toronto, Dec. 4th.

- Douglas, John C.** Member of the House of Commons for Antigonish-Guysboro, N.S.; former Attorney-General for Nova Scotia. . . . at Montreal, Dec. 9th.
- Downey, Joseph P.** Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital at Orillia; former member of the Ontario Legislature, and journalist. . . . at Orillia, Ont., Apr. 19th.
- Dugal, L. A.** Former member of the New Brunswick Legislature and Minister without Portfolio in the Foster Administration. . . . at Edmunston, N.B., Oct. 20th.
- Dumble, K.C., David William** Prominent Ontario lawyer and Police Magistrate of Peterborough for forty years. . . . at Peterborough, Ont., Dec. 20th.
- Duplessis, Neree Le Noblet** Judge of the Superior Court at Three Rivers and former Conservative member of the Quebec Legislature. . . . at Notre Dame, Que., June 23rd.
- Egan, Lady (Himsworth)** Widow of Sir Henry Egan and prominent in women's organizations. . . . at Ottawa, Mar. 21st.
- Ellis, Frank B.** Former editor and proprietor of *The Saint John Globe*; one-time Vice-President of The Canadian Press. . . . at Saint John, N.B., Dec. 9th.
- Elkin, Robert C.** Shipping broker, shipbuilder and owner, of Saint John, N.B., at Montreal, Nov. 13th.
- Ewan, M.D., D.D., Rev. Robert** Pioneer missionary in the West China Mission of the United Church of Canada, at California, U.S.A., Nov. 6th.
- Ewing, M.E.I.C., James** President of The Town Planning Institute of Canada. . . . at Montreal, Nov. 5th.
- Ferguson, B.A., M.A., LL.D., Rev. George Dalrymple** Minister of the Presbyterian Church; former Professor of History, English Language and Literature at Queen's University, Kingston; and on the Staff of the Royal Military College. . . . at Kingston, Ont., Aug. 2nd.
- Finch-Noyes, Edward** Former Commodore of the Hamilton Yacht Club, at Oakville, Ont., Nov. 18th.
- Fisher, Rigby Nicholas** British Columbia lawyer; President of the Vancouver Conservative Association. . . . at Vancouver, B.C., Mar. 21st.
- Fitzmaurice, J. B.** Eminent cartoonist, connected with *The Vancouver Province*. . . . at Kerrisdale, B.C., Jan. 17th.
- Foley, Charles** Former publisher of *The Trade Review*, of Montreal, at Montreal, May 15th.
- Fraser, Robert Lovat** Toronto barrister. . . . at Toronto, Nov. 28th.
- Fritz, Dr. Howard Douglas** Eminent New Brunswick specialist. . . . at Saint John, N.B., May 16th.
- Gagen, O.S.A., R.C.A., Robert F.** Noted Canadian artist; Secretary of The Ontario Society of Artists. . . . at Toronto, Mar. 2nd.
- Gardner, M.D., William** Distinguished physician of Montreal and a former President of the Montreal Art Association. . . . at Montreal, Sept. 20th.
- Garland, Nicholas** Pioneer Ontario manufacturer. . . . at Toronto, Feb. 16th.
- Gauthier, Thomas** Montreal financier and President of The Council of Arts and Manufacturers. . . . at Montreal, Nov. 18th.
- George, James E.** Western Canadian grain expert. . . . at Brandon, Man., Mar. 24th.
- Gillies, David** Former member of the Quebec Legislature for Pontiac. . . . at Carleton Place, Ont., Oct. 12th.
- Glassford, Rev. R. J. M.** Presbyterian Missionary. . . . at Toronto, Mar. 19th.
- Good, M. D., J. W.** Dean of the first Manitoba Medical school and Medical officer in the Great War. . . . at Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 1st.
- Gorman, Rev. Thomas** Distinguished Jesuit and educationist. . . . at Guelph, Ont., Feb. 1st.
- Gouin, James A.** Former Postmaster of Ottawa for thirty-two years; former owner of the historic Russell Hotel of Ottawa. . . . at Ottawa, Jan. 4th.

- Graham, M.D., George Wilbur** Chief Coroner for the City of Toronto, at Toronto, Nov. 8th.
- Gravel, Emile** Well-known Western pioneer, member of a distinguished family at Gravelbourg, Sask., June 14th.
- Gravel, D.D., Rev. Louis** Brilliant Catholic priest and missionary colonizer, instrumental in the settlement of 25,000 French-Canadians in Saskatchewan; founder of the town of Gravelbourg, Sask., at Montreal, Feb. 10th.
- Grayson, K.C., William** President, Sovereign Life Assurance at Moose Jaw, Sask., June 8th.
- Griffith, Francis W.** Prominent Ontario member of the Orange Order, at Toronto, Mar. 3rd.
- Grothe, Major Aimé P.** Lawyer, journalist, and veteran of the Great War, at Montreal, Dec. 30th.
- Guscott, B.A. Sc., Alfred George** Member of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto at Toronto, Feb. 18th.
- Hackett, Hon. Michael Felix** Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec; former member of the Quebec Legislature; President of the Council in the Taillon Administration in 1893 and Provincial Secretary in the Flynn Administration in 1896-7 at Cowansville, Que., Apr. 12th.
- Ham, Colonel George Henry** Noted publicist, Assistant to the President of The Canadian Pacific Railway; author and journalist at Montreal, Que., Apr. 16th.
- Hardy, M.D., E. A. Patrick** Former President of the Ontario Medical Council and officer of the Great War at Toronto, Dec. 9th.
- Harris, D.L.S., C.E., John Walter** Western surveyor and engineer, Winnipeg City Assessor at Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 20th.
- Hart, Margaret** Journalist and former associate editor of *The Catholic Register* at Toronto, Nov. 8th.
- Harvey, Richard Garnet** British Columbia banker and business promoter, at Victoria B.C., May 26th.
- Hawthornthwaite, James Hurst** Prominent mining promoter of British Columbia at Victoria, B.C., Nov. 1st.
- Hay, Robert** Grain merchant of Toronto at Toronto, Feb. 25th.
- Heine, LL.D., Rev. E. Colborne** Noted Presbyterian minister of Montreal, at Montreal, Nov. 24th.
- Heintzman, Gerhard** Piano manufacturer, President of The Gerhard Heintzman, Limited at Toronto, Oct. 8th.
- Henderson, Joseph** Vice-President of the Bank of Toronto at Toronto Mar. 14th.
- Herdt, F.R.S.C., D.Sc., Louis Anthyme** Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at McGill University at Montreal, Apr. 11th.
- Hobson, Robert** President of the Steel Company of Canada and a national figure in Canadian industry and finance at Hamilton, Feb. 25th.
- Hodgson, Thomas Emerson** President of Hodgson, Sumner and Company at Montreal, Mar. 11th.
- Holly, J. Walter** Prominent lumberman of New Brunswick at Rothesay, N.B., Mar. 23rd.
- Holme, Lenard Ralph** Of the London (Eng.) staff of the *New York Times*; for a time City Editor of *The Montreal Gazette* at London, Eng., June 17th.
- Hooper, Lieut.-Col. George Robertson** Vice-President of National Breweries, Limited; former M.F.H. of Montreal Hunt Club at Montreal, Aug. 23rd.
- Horn, John** Associate editor of *Canada First* and collaborator of *The Fall of New France* at Montreal, Feb. 13th.
- Huntress, Frederick A.** Former Manager of the Halifax Tramway Company at Boston, Mass., Jan. 27th.
- Hutchinson, D.D., Rev. David** Former Governor of McMaster University, Toronto at Brockville, Ont., Jan. 30th.
- Hutchinson, B.C.L., Hon. Matthew** Former Judge of the Superior Court, District of St. Francis, Quebec; former professor of Law at McGill University; former member of the Quebec Legislature at Montreal, Jan. 23rd.
- Hyman, B.A., Charles Smith** Former Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Cabinet at London, Ont., Oct. 8th.

- Edwards, W. S.** Director of Dome Mines at Toronto, Dec. 10th.
- Ives, Dr. Arthur Scott.** Surgeon dentist and amateur sportsman of Montreal at Montreal, May 1st.
- Jarvis, Frederick C.** Toronto lawyer at Toronto, Oct. 6th.
- Jarvis, Thomas Nelson.** Former Vice-President of The Lehigh Valley Railroad at New York, U.S.A., Nov. 14th.
- Johnson, Major C. Gardner.** Mariner, pioneer, amateur sportsman, President of the shipping firm, C. Gardner Johnson; and former Lloyd's agent for British Columbia at Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 19th.
- Johnson, Phelps.** Noted engineer of Montreal at Montreal, Feb. 20th.
- Johnston, Edwin K.** Managing editor of *The San Jose Mercury Herald*; former journalist of Ontario and British Columbia at San Jose, U.S.A., Feb. 1st.
- Jones, J. P.** Manager of the Consolidated Elevators of Fort William, Ont., and former Grain Commissioner of Canada at Fort William, June 23rd.
- Kelly, K.C., James K.** Prominent member of the Orange Order and welfare worker at Saint John, N.B., Feb. 15th.
- Kenny, M.D., M. A.** Former Indian Reserve Medical Officer; practitioner in Saskatchewan; and veteran of the Great War at Viceroy, Sask., Jan. 5th.
- Kent, Ambrose.** President of Ambrose Kent and Sons, wholesale and retail jewellers of Toronto at Toronto, June 14th.
- Kent, Arthur William.** Founder of Kenton, Man., at Kenton, Man., Jan. 18th.
- Ker, Thomas Arnot.** Member of a distinguished pioneer family of British Columbia; leading manufacturer and athlete at Los Angeles, U.S.A., Mar. 13th.
- Kernighan, Robert Kirkland.** Author and journalist, famous as "The Khan," a regular contributor for years to *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, at Rockton, Ont., Nov. 4th.
- Keyes, James Albert.** Pioneer lawyer of Moose Jaw, Sask.; a leading member of the Orange Order at St. Catharines, Ont., July 29th.
- Kidd, Major William Wesley.** Veteran of the Great War and a former Police Magistrate at Grimsby, Ont., Feb. 2nd.
- Laidlaw, M.D., William Charles.** Veteran of the South African and Great Wars; Deputy Minister of Public Health of Alberta at Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 15th.
- Lafamme, Rev. Canon Joseph Magliore.** Prominent Catholic priest of Quebec at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Feb. 20th.
- Lalonde, M.D., J. U.** Provincial Revisory Medical Officer for the Catholic Order of Foresters and prominent in Public Health affairs of Quebec at Montreal, Feb. 24th.
- Landry, C.M.G., Major-General J. P.** Lawyer and District Officer, Commanding Quebec; veteran of the Great War; at Quebec, July 5th.
- Lang, Norman Russell.** Managing Director of The Powell River Pulp and Paper Company at Vancouver, B.C., Apr. 6th.
- Larocque, D.D., Right Rev. Paul.** Bishop of Sherbrooke at Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 15th.
- Lawson, D.D., Rev. James.** Prominent minister of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church at Ottawa, May 21st.
- Lee, B.A., M.A., Sampson Carson.** Professor of Physics at Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 21st.
- Leet, B.C.L., Seth Penn.** Former Police Magistrate; actively interested in the Dominion Temperance Alliance, the Y.M.C.A., the W.C.T.U. at Montreal, July 20th.
- Le Gallais, Rev. Frederick George.** Church of England missionary in Labrador for a number of years at Shigawake, Que., May 4th.
- Lemieux, François Xavier.** Postmaster of the House of Commons; former journalist, world traveller and lecturer at Ottawa, Nov. 26th. . . .
- Lemire, Ernest.** Leading business man of Montreal; founder and President of Alliance Nationale; active in many charitable organizations of the city, at Montreal, Mar. 11th.

- Lent, K.C., Williston F. W.** Calgary barrister and prominent in many fraternal organizations of the Western Provinces. . . . at Calgary, Man., Apr. 2nd
- Lister, Harry** Dominion Field Commissioner of the Boy Scout movement in Canada. . . . at Lennoxville, Que., May 21st.
- Llwyd, Ven. Archdeacon A. R.** Superintendent of the Church of England Diocese of Haiti, W.I., at Haiti, Oct. 18th.
- Lovering, Mrs. W. H.** National President of The Catholic Women's League of Canada ; the recipient of honours from His Holiness, the Pope, and from France and Belgium, in recognition of her activities during the Great War. . . . at Hamilton, Mar. 27th.
- Lyons, John M.** Former official of the Intercolonial Railway and connected with many Eastern transportation companies. . . . at Moncton, N.B., Feb. 13th.
- Lyons, Robert F.** Former member of the Manitoba Legislature for Carberry, . . . at Carberry, Man. Dec. 29th.
- MacDonald, Rev. D. J.** Prominent Catholic Priest, of Prince Edward Island, member of the Sulpician Order. . . . at Morell, P.E.I., Oct. 18th.
- Macdonald, Duncan MacGregor** Vice-President of The John Macdonald Company. . . . at Toronto, Feb. 11th.
- Macdonald, John** President, John Macdonald & Company ; Director Bank of Toronto. . . . at Toronto, Dec. 15th.
- Macdonell, Hugh Archibald** Director of Colonization for Ontario. . . . at Toronto, Nov. 16th.
- Mackay, N.P., B.C.L., Stephen Alexander** Prominent Notary of Quebec, at Shawville, Que., June 13th.
- MacKenzie, John Gordon** Artist and member of a well-known Montreal family. . . . at Paris, France, May 30th.
- Maclaren, M.A., LL.B., LL.D., Hon. John James** Former Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. . . . at Toronto, July 3rd.
- MacNab, Rev. Canon Alexander Wellesley** Distinguished Church of England clergyman. . . . at Toronto, June 18th.
- Macpherson, Fred F.** Prominent educationist of Ontario. . . . at Hamilton, Ont., May 15th.
- Madden, Hon. Martin** Former Minister without Portfolio in the Quebec Provincial Cabinet. . . . at Quebec, June 1st.
- Marcil, George** President of the Marcell Trust Company of Montreal and active in many welfare organizations. . . . at Stc. Agathe, Que., Aug. 9th.
- Marshall, Lieut.-Col. Noel George Lambert** Chairman of the Standard Fuel Company of Toronto ; Chairman of the Executive Committee and Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society during the period of the Great War and, at the time of death, President. . . . at Toronto, Dec. 9th.
- Marson, Walter S.** Advertising Manager of *The Montreal Star*. . . . at Montreal, Aug. 27th.
- Massey, LL.D., Chester Daniel** Philanthropist, noted industrialist, educational leader and patron of the arts ; Honorary President of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited ; Chairman of the Massey Foundation ; Director of the National Trust Company. . . . at Toronto, June 2nd.
- Mason, Henry** Publicist of Montreal and editor of *The Trade Journal*. . . . at Montreal, Nov. 22nd.
- Masterson, Very Rev. John** Noted Catholic priest ; former Vicar-General of the archdiocese of Kingston. . . . at Kingston, Ont., Jan. 9th.
- Mayhew, Otto J.** Prominent business man of Western Canada. . . . at Calgary, Alta., Mar. 22nd.
- McAlester, William Henry** Founder of four newspapers in the United States; a former Editor of the former *Toronto World*. . . . at Patchogue, N.Y., Jan. 5th.
- McConnell, John P.** President of McConnell and Fergusson Ltd., Advertising Agents ; Journalist and one of the founders of *The Vancouver Sun-set*. . . . at Toronto, July 8th.

- McCrea, Frank N.** Former Liberal member of the House of Commons for Sherbrooke, Que., President of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company and connected with many other interest in Eastern Canada. . . . at Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 30th.
- McGown, James** Prominent official of The Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. . . . at Victoria, B.C., Feb. 15th.
- McGregor, Alexander** Former editor of *The Peterboro' Review*. . . . at Peterborough, Ont., May 22nd.
- McHugh, Hon. George** Senator and former Liberal member of the House of Commons for South Victoria. . . . at Ottawa, Nov. 28th.
- McIntyre, Rev. Edward Alexander** Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics at Wycliffe College, Toronto; editor of *The Canadian Churchman*. . . . at Gravenhurst, Ont., Mar. 25th.
- McKean, Capt. George** Winner of the Victoria Cross in the Great War, at Cuffley, Herts, England, Nov. 29th.
- McKenty, John** Prominent in agricultural organizations in Western Canada. . . . at Lacombe, Alta., Mar. 23rd.
- McLachlan, Robert Wallace** Noted numismatist of Montreal; donor of the McLachlan Numismatic Collection at the Chateau de Ramezay Museum; and author of several well-known works on Canadian coinage. . . . at Montreal, May 21st.
- McLean, Hon. Daniel** Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, at Orangedale, N.S., May 9th.
- McLeod, Charles** Former Australian Manager for The Massey-Harris Company. . . . at Toronto, Feb. 14th.
- McLeod, Henry Collingwood** Former Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia; an active yachtsman and an amateur yacht designer. . . . at Camden, South Carolina, Dec. 19th.
- McLeod, Samuel Albert S.** Sheriff of King's County, N.B., at Sussex, N.B., Mar. 4th.
- McLeod, W. M.** Prominent in transportation affairs. . . . at Winnipeg, Apr. 16th.
- McNab, Dugald C.** Deputy Minister of Railways and Telephones in the Province of Saskatchewan. . . . at Regina, Sask., Nov. 20th.
- McNeill, M.D., Alexander** Former President of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association and of the Medical Council of Canada. . . . at Summerside, P.E.I., Feb. 7th.
- McSloy, James A.** President of The Canadian Haircloth Company of St. Catharines and of Niagara Falls, N.Y.; and interested in live stock production. . . . at St. Catharines, Ont., Apr. 10th.
- McSweeney, George S.** Former President of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association; a well-known business man and a former journalist, at Montreal, Mar. 4th.
- McTaggart, Donald** Railway builder and Bridge Superintendent of The Canadian Pacific Railway. . . . at Calgary, Alta., Mar. 11th.
- Metcalfe, George A.** Chief of the Department of Succession Duties in the Province of Manitoba. . . . at Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 2nd.
- Mercier, C.E., Major Paul Emile** Member of Montreal Tramways Commission; prominent civil engineer; author of several works on engineering professor in the Polytechnique School; and an officer in the Canadian Militia, at Quebec, Aug. 24th.
- Melanson, Hon. Oliver M.** Former Speaker of the New Brunswick Legislature. . . . at Moncton, N.B., July 7th.
- Miller, Charles V.** Outstanding lawyer of Toronto. . . . at Toronto, Oct. 29th.
- Mills, Lieut.-Col. Joseph** Veteran of the Great War. . . . at Peterborough, Ont., May 15th.
- Mitchell, J. Ross** Financier of Toronto. . . . at Toronto, July 29th.
- Mitchell, Hon. William** Senator of Canada of Drummondville, Que., at Montreal, May 10th.

- Moffatt, Kenneth George** Veteran of the Great War ; radio pioneer and a leading authority on the subject at Victoria, B.C., Mar. 4th.
- Moore, M.D., D. R.** Noted surgeon ; former member of the New Brunswick Legislature for York Co. ; railroad builder and owner at Stanley, N.B., May, 16th.
- Moore, Captain Henry Bennett** Identified with the Grand Trunk System for fifty years and founder of the System's Pension Fund at Montreal, Jan. 10th.
- Moore, O.F.M., Rev. Robert** Chaplain of the first Catholic Boy Scout Troop formed in Montreal ; chaplain in the Great War ; and editor of *The Franciscan Review* ; also active in Western missionary work at Vancouver B.C., May 3rd.
- Moore, Rev. Canon R. J.** Noted Ontario Church of England clergyman at Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10th.
- Morris, Robert S.** Former banker ; an authority on stock markets at Hamilton, Ont., July 9th.
- Morrisey, Thomas L.** Canadian Manager, Union Assurance Society Limited, London, in Montreal for thirty-five years at London, England, Nov. 1st.
- Mowat, Alexander** New Brunswick Civil Servant for fifty-four years at Montreal, Que., May 5th.
- Muir, LL.D., K.C., James** Dean of the Alberta Bar and President of the Benchers of the Alberta Law Society at Calgary, Alta., Feb. 23rd.
- Mundie, D.C.M., Dr. Gordon Stewart** Former Clinical Assistant in Neurology at McGill University at Montreal, Apr. 7th.
- Munroe, William** Outstanding educationist of Ontario at Woodstock, Ont., May 17th.
- Murphy, D.Sc., Martin** Chief Provincial Engineer of Nova Scotia, former consulting engineer of the Transcontinental Railway at St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 10th.
- Murray, Almey Constance** Distinguished Canadian nurse ; Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, Newark, N.J., and a contributor of scientific articles to medical journals at Newark, N.J., Jan. 23rd.
- Murray, K.C., Robert** Former Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick ; an officer in the Canadian Militia and prominent in fraternal societies at Chatham, N.B., July 8th.
- Myers, Joseph** Mining promoter and financial agent at Winnipeg, Oct. 12th.
- Nash, Charles W.** Eminent Canadian naturalist, Biologist of the Provincial Museum of Ontario (Normal School, Toronto) at Toronto, Ont., Feb. 12th.
- Nash, Captain Francis** Veteran sailing master connected with many well-known shipping companies of Canada at Montreal, Feb. 3rd.
- Nelson, B.C.L., W. Albert** Barrister and educationist of New Brunswick, at St. John, N.B., May 23rd.
- Northway, John** Founder of the firm of John Northway and Sons, Toronto ; a Director of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Toronto, Ont., Nov. 6th.
- Noxon, M.D., Allan** Member of the oldest and most prominent Quaker family in Ontario, a United Empire Loyalist and a leading physician in Toronto, at Toronto, Ont., Jan. 23rd.
- Nutter, Major A. G.** Director of Mussen's Limited of Montreal and staff captain of the Third Montreal Brigade, Military District No. 4 at Montreal, Que., Nov. 22nd.
- O'Brien, Michael** Secretary of the Catholic Education Council of Ontario, at Toronto, Ont., Jan. 29th.
- Osborne, Margaret** Miniature painter and sculptor of Toronto at Cairo, Egypt, December.
- O'Sullivan, O.B.E., Captain Richard Benjamin** Veteran of the Great War and a member of the Soldier's Civil Re-establishment of Canada at Ottawa, Oct. 1st.
- Ouimet, Louis** Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the District of Montreal and author of a legal reference work at Montreal, Feb. 16th.
- Owen, Charles Lewis** Former member of the House of Commons, at Campbellford, Ont., Sept. 20th.

- Page, M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Charles**.... Distinguished physician of Ontario.... at Oakville, Ont., Mar. 19th.
- Panet, Colonel Antoine De Lotbiniere**.... Member of an eminent French-Canadian family; Ordnance Officer for Military District No. 2, Toronto.... at Toronto, Mar. 3rd.
- Paradis, M.D., Charles Rudolphe**.... Outstanding surgeon and sportsman of Saskatchewan.... at Rimouski, Que., Jan. 6th.
- Paradis, Jobson**.... Distinguished landscape painter; a founder of the French Technological Association of Ottawa.... at Guelph, Ont., May 11th.
- Paré, Rev. Theophile**.... Pioneer Catholic priest of Quebec, and former member of the Quebec Legislature for La Vérandrye.... at Montreal, Que., Nov. 17th.
- Patterson, Lieut.-Col., Charles E. A.**.... Well-known Militia officer of Quebec.... at Montreal, Que., Dec. 16th.
- Patton, Rev. William**.... Rector of the Grand Seminary of the Oblate Fathers in Edmonton.... at Rochester, U.S.A., July 3rd.
- Paul, Charles Frederick**.... Managing-editor of *Saturday Night* and formerly connected with *The Montreal Star*.... at Toronto, Apr. 30th.
- Penhale, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. John J.**.... Outstanding member of Canadian mining and military circles and of social and athletic organizations.... at Thetford Mines, Que., Aug. 28th.
- Peters, Capt. Frank S.**.... Pioneer architect of Winnipeg and veteran of the Riel Rebellion.... at St. Vital, Man., May 29th.
- Petry, M.A., D.C.L., Henry James Hamilton**.... Senior Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.,.... at Port Hope, Mar. 13th.
- Pickford, B.A., Rev. Edgar William**.... Prominent Church of England clergyman.... at Brighton, Ont., May 21st.
- Plimsoll, Arthur Henry**.... Veteran of the Fenian Raids and a chartered accountant of Montreal, associated with the Reid, Newfoundland Company,.... at Montreal, Mar. 28th.
- Poitras, O.M.I., Rev. Father Joseph Urgel**.... Pioneer missionary priest among the Indians of Western Canada.... at Duluth, U.S.A., Jan. 5th.
- Polkinghorne, J.A.**.... Former Clerk of Sessional Papers.... at Ottawa, July 19th.
- Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.M.G., I.S.O., Sir Joseph**.... Former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Deputy Registrar General; was attached to the staff of the British agent in the Behring Sea Arbitration in Paris, 1893; was Associate Secretary to the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, London 1903; was His Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Pelagic Sealing Conference, Washington, 1911; deputed by the Government to make arrangements for the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1901; and author of "Memoirs of Sir John A. Macdonald".... at Ottawa, Dec. 2nd.
- Post, Woodruff**.... First watchmaker in "Muddy York," grandson of Jordon and Melinda Post after whom the streets "Jordon" and "Melinda" in Toronto were named.... at New York, U.S.A., Feb. 1st.
- Potts Frank Leslie**.... Mayor of the City of Saint John, N.B., Conservative member-elect of the New Brunswick Legislature for the County of Saint John; prominent Orangeman.... at Saint John, N.B., Jan. 7th.
- Powell, George Edwin**.... Distinguished criminal lawyer, musician and sportsman of British Columbia.... at Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 3rd.
- Prevost, M.D., Albert**.... Chief Medical Officer of the Sanatorium at Cartier-ville, Quebec.... at Montreal, Que., July 4th.
- Price, David P.**.... Former editor and publisher of *The Aylmer Express*; collector of rare Indian relics.... at Aylmer, Ont., Jan. 25th.
- Ramsay, Charles Nairn**.... Ontario manufacturer; Chairman of Ritchie and Ramsay, Limited.... at Toronto, Feb. 2nd.
- Redmond, A. V.**.... Head of the Knights of Columbus in Canada, and district engineer of the Canadian National Railways, (Winnipeg).... at Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 2nd.
- Redmond, James R.**.... Former President and General Manager of The Ames Holden Company, Limited; also former Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, the Montreal Trust Company and Price Bros., Limited, at Cannes, France, Jan. 30th.

- Reeve, W. H.** Father of the organized Labour movement in Winnipeg ; former President of the Trades and Labour Council at Winnipeg, Man., May 25th.
- Reid, Alexander T.** Leading manufacturer of Ontario ; President and founder of A. T. Reid, Company, Limited at Toronto, Ont., Apr. 16th.
- Reid, Mrs. Robert** A pioneer in the organization of women's clubs, founder and first President of the Montreal Women's Club, the first to be established in the Dominion at Montreal, Jan. 8th.
- Riley, B.Sc., R. Sanford** Engineer and inventor, head of the manufacturing firm of Sanford Riley Stoker Company of Worcester, Mass., with branches in England, Canada, Germany and France; and Director of many financial corporations in the United States at Worcester, Mass., May 7th.
- Roach, Martin H.** Well-known lawyer and athlete ; officer of the Great War at Beaverton, Ont., Mar. 1st.
- Robb, Major Thomas** General Manager and Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, representative of Canadian Ship-owners before the Joint Maritime Commission at Geneva ; noted authority on pilotage, and rendered much valuable service to the Canadian Government at Montreal, Que., Nov. 8th.
- Robbins, Winnifred C.** Territorial nurse in the Great War at King's College Hospital, London, Eng at Regina, Sask., Feb. 16th.
- Robillard, Hon. Clement** Liberal member of the Quebec Legislative Council for De Lanaudière at Montreal, Que., Mar. 20th.
- Robinson, D.D., Rev. John Cooper** Noted Church of England missionary in Japan at St. Thomas, Ont., July 12th.
- Rouleau, Colonel Charles E.** Journalist, founder and Commander of the Independent Regiment of the Pontifical Zouaves in Canada, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great and a Knight of the Order of Pius IX. , at Quebec, P.Q., Dec. 24, 1926.
- Roy, Most Rev. Paul Eugene** Archbishop of Quebec at Quebec, Feb. 20th
- Ruby, Charles** Formerly General Manager of The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada at Kitchener, Ont., Oct. 20th.
- Russell, B.A., Ernest Howard** Brilliant educationist and musician ; Professor of Mathematics at Victoria College at Victoria, B.C., Aug. 3rd.
- Russel, Jeffrey Cameron** Canada's foremost Rugby player at Montreal, May 3rd.
- Rutherford, Peter** Prominent Winnipeg realtor, lumberman, and sportsman at Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 30th.
- Sadler, Frank D.** New Brunswick lumberman at Rowena, N.B., May 26th.
- Sales, Thomas** Former Progressive member of the House of Commons for Saltcoats, Sask ; Director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and other agricultural organizations of Western Canada at Tantallon, Sask., Nov. 15th.
- Saunders, D.D., Rev. Jabez Beer** Minister of the former Methodist Church in Canada and a Past President of the Montreal Conference at Brockville, Ont., Feb. 18th.
- Schell, Malcolm Smith** Former Liberal member of the House of Commons for South Oxford at Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 25th.
- Scott, K.C., D'Arcy** Secretary-Treasurer and legal adviser to The Canadian National Dairy Council of Canada ; former Mayor of Ottawa, and a former member of the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa, Oct. 1st.
- Sears, Edward** Former Mayor of Saint John, N.B., for three terms at Saint John, N.B., Feb. 14th.
- Secretan, J. H. E.** Former Civil servant and civil engineer at Ottawa, Dec. 22nd.
- Senkler, K.C., J. Harry** Senior partner in the law firm of Senkler, Duell and Vanhorne, and a prominent athlete at Vancouver, B.C., Mar. 28th.
- Shanks, B.A.Sc., D.L.S., Thomas** Official in the Topographical Survey Branch, Department of the Interior at Ottawa, Oct. 13th.
- Shaw, Dr. John Milton** Former Provincial Grand Secretary of Saskatchewan Masonic Order at Victoria, B.C., Mar. 25th.

- Shirreff, Joseph Thompson** Vice-President of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, of Hull, Que. at "Dumara," on the Aylmer Road, Que., May 20th.
- Short, K.C., William** Noted lawyer of Alberta ; former Mayor of Edmonton for four terms; and President of the Edmonton Board of Trade. at Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 27th.
- Silverthorne, M.D., C.M., M.B., Gideon** Noted surgeon of Ontario ; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Toronto ; clinical lecturer and senior surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital. at Toronto, Ont., Dec. 4th.
- Simpson, Capt. James Stewart** Veteran of the Great War—at the age of seventeen, trooper; later of the Air Force. at Victoria, B.C., May 9th.
- Sims, Major Anthony Haig** Capitalist ; former manufacturer and amateur sportsman. at Montreal, Jan. 19th.
- Skinner, Lieut.-Col. John Shaw** Barrister ; an official of The Canadian Pacific Railway ; veteran of the Great War ; former Mayor of Kingston. *en route* to Montreal from Halifax, Oct. 21st.
- Slayter, M.B., C.M., John Howard** Medical practitioner of Halifax, N.S.; with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in the Great War ; decorated with the Order of the British Empire. at Gaspereau, N.S., Jan. 8th.
- Smallfield, W. E.** Proprietor of *The Renfrew Mercury* and a former Mayor of Renfrew. at Guelph, Ont., Apr. 21st.
- Smith, Jacob W.** Former Mayor of Regina, Sask., for five terms ; and prominent in many phases of municipal life. at Regina, Sask., Dec. 15th.
- Smuck, M.D., J. Wallace** Officer in the Canadian Army Medical Corps during the Great War and a prominent member of fraternal societies. at Toronto, Ont., Mar. 6th.
- Somers, Gabriel Thomas** President of The Crown Life Insurance Company of Toronto ; organizer and President of the former Sterling Bank of Canada ; and Vice-President of the Muskoka Lakes Navigation Company, at Toronto, Aug. 21st.
- Spinney, P.C., Edgar Keith** Member of the Meighen Cabinet (1920) as Minister without Portfolio and prominent in the financial and industrial life of Nova Scotia. at Boston, Mass., May 13th.
- Springle, F.R.C.S., Dr. Jeffrey H.** Prominent physician of Montreal. at Montreal, Que., Mar. 20th.
- Stables, James** Former member of the British Columbia Legislature for Atlin. at Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 18th.
- Stayner, M.D., J. H.** Former physician of Halifax, officer in the Imperial Army during the Great War, decorated with the Order of the British Empire, at Gaspereau, N.S., Jan. 8th.
- Steeves, M.D., H. C.** Superintendent of the British Columbia Mental Hospitals. at Victoria, B.C., Dec. 6th.
- Stewart, McLeod** Former Mayor of Ottawa. at Ottawa, Oct. 9th.
- Stewart, T. J.** Former member for Hamilton West of the House of Commons. at Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 9th.
- Stonehouse, E. H.** President of the National Dairy Council of Canada and President of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association. at Toronto, Dec. 31st.
- Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lady, (Margaret Charlotte Smith)** Daughter of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, former High Commissioner for Canada ; and widow of Dr. R. J. Bliss Howard. in London, England, Aug. 18th.
- Strong, Lady, (Elizabeth Charlotte Cane)** Widow of Sir Samuel Henry Strong, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. at Ottawa, June 21st.
- Stuart, Hon. C. A.** Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta. at Calgary, Alta., Mar. 5th.
- Sutherland, Hugh** Pioneer Western lumberman, and Chief Executive officer in the Canadian Northern Railway. at Croydon, England, Aug. 14th.
- Sutor-Hutton, Arthur W.** Canadian representative of the London publication *Canada*. at Montreal, Mar. 30th.

- Sweeny, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Lieut.-Col. Roger Campbell Lewis** Officer of the Imperial Indian Army ; veteran of the Great War (on furlough), at Westmount, Que., Oct. 9th.
- Sydere, Arthur H.** Clerk of the Ontario Legislature ; member of the Civil Service since Confederation at Toronto, Ont., Feb. 22nd.
- Teetzel, LL.D., Hon. James Vernall** Judge of the Court of Common Pleas Division, Osgoode Hall, Ontario, and Chairman of the Prison Parole Board of Ontario at Barbados, B.W.I., Aug. 24th.
- Thibaudeau, Hon. Alfred A. (de la Valliere)** Liberal Senator of Canada ; Director of The Great West Life Assurance Company at Montreal, Aug. 15th.
- Thorburn, Mrs. John (Farrish)** One of the founders of the National Council of Women at Ottawa, Dec. 29th.
- Tremblay, Remin** Veteran journalist and author, formerly of *La Patrie*, Montreal, and connected with United States newspapers ; later appointed to the Ottawa Parliamentary Library at Guadeloupe, French West Indies, Jan. 31st.
- Tremaine, Arthur de Brisay** Superintendent of Agencies, Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, Sept. 1st.
- Trethewey, William Griffith** Discoverer of the Trethewey Mine at Cobalt, and a former resident of Vancouver, B.C. at Sarasota, Florida, Mar. 6th.
- Ugnow, B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.S., Ph.D., W. L.** Professor of Mineralogy at the University of British Columbia, and one of Canada's foremost mining authorities at Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 3rd.
- Turpel, William** Founder of the Turpel Marine Railway at Victoria, B.C., Oct. 1st.
- Verret, Lieut.-Col. Hector B.** Formerly Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General at Hull, Que., Sept. 27th.
- Vogt, Mus. Bac., LL.D., Augustus Stephen** Founder of the Mendelssohn Choir ; Dean of the Faculty of Music at the University of Toronto and Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music at Toronto, Ont., Sept. 17th.
- Warriner, D.D., Rev. William Henry** Moderator of the first Presbytery of Montreal of the United Church ; Professor in the Congregational Theological College and of the staff of the Montreal Theological College at Montreal, Que., Feb. 16th.
- Watson, Albert Durrant** Canadian poet and author of *The Twentieth Plane* at Toronto, May 3rd.
- Weir, D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Hon. R. Stanley** President of the Admiralty Court, author of the English version of "O Canada" as well as of legal works, at Memphremagog, Que., Aug. 20th.
- Williams-Taylor, Capt. Travers** *Aide* to Major-Gen. E. A. H. Alderson, during the Great War, later joining the Imperial Forces, 13th Hussars. After being wounded for the fourth time was taken and held prisoner by the Turks, until the end of the campaign ; adjutant of his regiment since 1923 ; ordered to the Sudan, October, 1925 at Shendi, Northern Africa, May 9th.
- Wilson, M.D., David H.** Physician of Vancouver and a former member of the British Columbia Legislature for Dufferin County ; later Provincial Secretary ; also Minister of Public Works at Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 10th.
- Wilson, James S.** Government Inspector of Public Works and prominent contractor at Ottawa, Jan. 21st.
- Wilson, Lois** Canadian musician of Toronto at St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 23rd.
- Wilson, William Macpherson** Canadian journalist at Resthaven, B.C., May 15th.
- Wishart, M.D., M.R.C.S., John** Ship's surgeon ; one of the founders of the Medical College of The University of Western Ontario at London, Ont., Nov. 4th.
- Wood, J. M.** Outstanding Ontario miner, discoverer of the famous Keeley silver mine, 1907 at St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 9th.
- Workman, Lee** Industrialist, and prominent member of the Masonic Order, at Montreal, Que., June 1st.
- Young, Alexander N.** Librarian of the Dominion Geological Department, at Almonte, Ont., Aug. 1st.

1927: JANUARY 1st to JUNE 30th

- Abbott, James Louis Graham**....Bencher of the Law Society of British Columbia....at Seattle, U.S.A., Feb. 19th.
- Allison, A. E.**....Prominent Western railroad contractor....at Minneapolis, U.S.A., May 10th.
- Anderson, C.M.G., V.D., F.R.G.S., William Patrick**...Former Chief Engineer in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa; one-time Commandant of the Canadian Bisley Team; and a former Chairman of the Geographical Board of Canada....at Ottawa, Feb. 1st.
- Annesley, Captain J. S.**....Bursar of Trinity College, Port Hope, Ont., and former officer of the British Navy....at Stoney Lake, Ont., June 27th.
- Armour, K.C., Douglas**....Prominent lawyer of Vancouver—formerly of Ontario and Quebec....at Vancouver, B.C., June 15th.
- Baldwin, M.D., H. Garwood**....Western pioneer and railroader, and grandson of Hon. Robert Baldwin, one-time Premier of Upper Canada....at Edmonton, Alta., Mar. 28th.
- Baldwin, Rev. J. Macqueen**....Former Church of England missionary in Japan—and grandson of Hon. Robert Baldwin....at Toronto, Apr. 14th.
- Bartlett, Captain John**....Internationally-known Arctic navigator; associated with Peary's Expedition to the North Pole; awarded recognition by the Danish Government for heroic act in saving the crew of a Danish trading ship in the Arctic Ocean....at Fredericton, N.B., Apr. 4th.
- Beauchamp, Very Rev. Felix Philibert Barnard**....Venerable Catholic Canon....at Hull, Que., Feb. 23rd.
- Beech, William**....Western pioneer railroader....at Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 31st.
- Bennett, Capt. G. Arthur**....Civil engineer and Great War veteran.... at Montreal, May 19th.
- Benson, Martin**....Civil Service official at Ottawa for forty years.... at Ottawa, May 10th.
- Black, Henderson**....Former Mayor of St. John's, Que., and prominent manufacturer.... at St. John's, Que., Jan. 31st.
- Black, Rev. James**....Presbyterian Minister and former editor of *The News*, Kingston, Ont.... at Meadowvale, Ont., Apr. 29th.
- Blain, Hon. Richard**....Liberal Senator of Canada; formerly Chairman of the Railway Committee in the House of Commons.... at Brampton, Ont., Nov. 27th.
- Boland, Henry M.**....News editor of *The Montreal Star*.... at St. Lambert, Que., Jan. 26th.
- Boswell, J. St. George**....Consulting engineer of the Quebec Harbour Commission.... at Quebec, Mar. 3rd.
- Bosworth, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Medbury**....Transport officer in the Great War; a Member of the Order of the British Empire.... at London, England, Jan. 17th.
- Bouthillier, Charles Frontenac**....Prominent lawyer and amateur sportsman.... at Ste. Therese, Que., May 13th.
- Bowell, John More**....Son of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, one-time Premier of Canada (1894-1896).... at Vancouver, B.C., in June.
- Brandon, M.D., Edgar**....A former President of the Ontario Medical Association and Medical Health Officer of North Bay, Ont.... at North Bay, Mar. 30th.
- Brock, William Lleyelyn**....A former President of W. R. Brock & Company, Toronto and Montreal.... at Galt, Ont., Feb. 24th.
- Brophy, Arthur A.**....Chief Clerk of the Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State.... at Ottawa, June 17th.
- Broughall, George**....Former journalist, veteran of the North-West Rebellion and keen amateur sportsman.... at Toronto, Feb. 1st.
- Bruce, William**....Astronomer and artist.... at Hamilton Ont., Mar. 7th.

- Cameron, K.C., William Kenneth**....Distinguished barrister, Senior member of the firm of Cameron, Grant and Cameron, of St. Thomas, Ont.; associate-editor of *The Municipal World* and noted amateur lacrosse player of Ontario....at St. Thomas, Ont., June 13th.
- Cameron, Lt.-Col., Hugh A.**....Veteran of the Great War....at Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 24th.
- Campbell, Archibald W.**....Dominion Commissioner of Highways and a former Deputy Minister of Public Works of Ontario....at Ottawa, May 9th.
- Capbert, Emile**.... Member of the original Canadian contingent of the Papal Zouaves....at Ottawa, Feb. 1st.
- Carey, David A.**....Prominent Labour leader,at Toronto, Mar. 26th.
- Carmichael, William John**....Formerly architect for the Bell Telephone Company....at La Mineur, Que., May 24th.
- Chambers, Rev. Dr. A. B.**....Methodist minister; prominent member of the Orange Order and a former Governor of Toronto Gaol....at Montreal in January.
- Chamberlain, Dr. Theodore F.**....Former Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities in the Province of Ontario....at Chaffey's Locks, Ont., Mar. 9th.
- Chirouse, O.M.I., Rev. Eugene Casimir**....Devoted Oblate missionary among the Indians of British Columbia....at Vancouver, Feb. 10th.
- Chochin, O.M.I., Rev. Louis**....Veteran Oblate missionary among the Cree Indians of the North-West....at Battleford, Sask., May 15th.
- Choquet, Hon. François Xavier**....Judge of the Sessions of the Peace; Police Magistrate; First Judge of the Juvenile Court, Montreal..at Montreal, Jan. 1st.
- Coates, Horatio C.**....Prominent business man of New Brunswick....at Saint John, N.B., June 2nd.
- Cockburn, Isaac**....Prominent in the coal, mining and lumber industries of Western Canada....at Winnipeg, Man., May 8th.
- Collins, George**....Veteran Canadian National Railways official....at Toronto, Apr. 2nd.
- Coulter, M.B., M.D., Robert Miller**....A Former Deputy Postmaster-General for Canada....at Ottawa, Feb. 14th.
- Cowley, Robert H.**....Chief Inspector of Public Schools for Toronto....at Toronto, Jan. 2nd.
- Clark, Francis E.**....Founder of the World Christian Endeavour Society,at Newton, U.S.A., May 26th.
- Clark, George H.**....Former Police Magistrate of Orillia, Ont.,....at St. Petersburg, Florida, Apr. 5th.
- Critchley, Oswald F. W.**....Officer of the Royal Canadian Navy....at Kentville, N.S., June 25th.
- Crombie, David Bradshaw**....Banker and veteran of the Fenian Raid....at Toronto, Mar. 10th.
- Crossen, William James**....Prominent manufacturer of Ontario....at Toronto, Jan. 16th.
- Daly, James**....Former member of the Royal North-West Mounted Police and pioneer cattle rancher....at Granum, Alta., Mar. 24th.
- Daniels, K.C., Hon. O. T.**....A former Attorney-General of Nova Scotia....at Bridgetown, N.S., May 21st.
- Davidson, Alexander T.**....Famous Canadian botanist and scientist....at Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 26.
- Davidson, M.D., Alexander**....Well-known physician of Toronto....at Toronto, Feb. 24th.
- Denovan, Joshua**....Toronto barrister and prominent member of the Masonic Order....at Toronto, Feb. 20th.
- Deseauriers, Napoleon**....Prominent Montreal contractor for Public buildings....at Montreal, Mar. 30th.
- Dion, Adolphe Alfred**....Noted engineer and General Manager of the Ottawa Electric Company....at Ottawa, Oct. 8th.
- Dixon, Rev. Canon Hilliard Cameron**....Prominent Church of England clergyman and chaplain in the Great War....at Toronto, May 2nd.
- Donnelly, Frederick Gilmour**....Northern Electric Company official; prominent Mason; welfare worker; and amateur sportsman....at Montreal, May 8th.

- Donovan, Jeremiah M.** A past President of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association at Coldbrook, N.B., Feb. 24th.
- Douglas, Edward** Prominent in the business and financial life of British Columbia at Vancouver, June 17th.
- Dowdall, D.D., Rev. P. S.** Venerable and gifted Catholic priest, and a former Professor at St. Michael's College at Pembroke, Ont. Apr. 17th.
- Drope, M.A., William John** Prominent educationist of Ontario ; founder and headmaster of Lake Lodge School at Grimsby, Ont., June 20th.
- Dunlop, Rev. Thomas** Methodist Minister of Ontario at Toronto, Mar. 27th.
- Ekers, Henry Archer** A former Mayor of Montreal at Montreal, Feb. 1st.
- Emard, D.D., Most Rev. Joseph Medard** Assistant Prelate to the Pontifical Throne ; Archbishop of Ottawa ; Bishop of the Canadian Army during the Great War ; and author of pamphlets on religion, education and temperance at Ottawa, Mar. 28th.
- Ferguson, B.A., M.D., Robert** A past President of the Ontario Medical Association at London, Ont., Apr. 11th.
- Fisher, M.A., K.C., James** Winnipeg barrister and former member of the Manitoba Legislature for Russell at Whitby, Ont., Mar. 10th.
- Fitzgerald, M.A., Rev. William F.** Church of England Canon of the Diocese of Ontario ; Mason and prominent member of the Orange Order at Kingston, Ont., Mar. 21st.
- Flemming, LL.D., Hon. James Kidd** Member of the House of Commons for Carleton-Victoria, N.B. ; former Conservative Premier of New Brunswick at Woodstock, N.B., Feb. 10th.
- Flynn, LL.L., LL.D., Q.C., Hon. Edmund James** *Puisne* Judge, Court of King's Bench, Province of Quebec ; Batonnier of the Quebec Bar ; Dean of the Law Faculty, Laval University ; former Conservative Premier of Quebec ; one time Commissioner of Crown Lands ; Commissioner of Railways and Solicitor General at Quebec, June 7th.
- Fournier, Albert Adolphe** Managing-Director of the Canadian Department Stores, Limited at Ottawa, Apr. 14th.
- France, George P.** Manager of the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce at Sarnia, Ont., Feb. 4th.
- Francis, Allen Stuart** Prominent lumberman, Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Renfrew, Ont., June 5th.
- Gamble, K.C., William** Well-known lawyer of Montreal, Hull and Ottawa at Ottawa, Apr. 26th.
- Garden, Arthur C.** Registrar of the Supreme Court and Clerk of the County and Surrogate Courts of Wentworth, Ont. ; and a former Member of the Ontario Legislature for West Hamilton at Hamilton, May 19th.
- Gardner, Lieut.-Col. Robert** Prominent Montreal manufacturer and veteran of the Fenian Raid at Montreal, Feb. 26th.
- Gendreau, Dr. Joseph G. A.** One of the founders of the Dental Faculty of the University of Montreal at Montreal, May 27th.
- George, Charles F.** Noted hockey and lacrosse player at Montreal, Feb. 12th.
- Gibson, James B.** A former Mayor of Yorkton, Sask., and Vice-President of the Peaker Bros. Grain Company at Yorkton, June 23rd.
- Gordon, D. Sc., George Byron** Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, U.S.A., eminent archaeologist and anthropologist ; and author of "Ancient London" and "Rambles in Old London" at Philadelphia, U.S.A., Jan. 30th.
- Graham, George A.** A former Mayor of Fort William, Ont., President of the Board of Trade and prominent lumberman at Fort William, Ont., June 5th.
- Gray, Robert Maclaurin** Official of the Dominion Bank at Toronto, Feb. 26th.
- Gunn, Peter** Sheriff of Athabasca and Peace River, Alta., and a former Member of the Alberta Legislature for Lac Ste. Anne, at Edmonton, Alta., June 21st.

- Haanel, Ph.D., A.M., Eugene Emil Felix Richard** Brilliant and internationally known scientist ; former superintendent and Director of the Dominion Department of Mines for twenty years at Ottawa ; founder of Faraday Hall, Cobourg, first Science Hall in Canada at Ottawa, June 26th.
- Hadrill, Alfred William** A former Secretary of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association at Montreal, March 11th.
- Hagar, Walter C.** Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Quebec ; insurance broker and one-time noted amateur sportsman at Quebec, June 25th.
- Haggart, Alexander** A former member of the Manitoba Court of Appeal and a former Conservative member of the House of Commons for Winnipeg at Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 19th.
- Hearn, John G.** A former member of the Quebec Legislature for Quebec West at Quebec, Jan. 29th.
- Heffel, Henry Robert** Formerly well-known banker at North Vancouver, April 18th.
- Henshaw, Charles Grant** Member of an United Empire Loyalist family and a former banker at Rome, Italy, Jan. 30th.
- Hewgill, Lieut. William Percival** Veteran of the North-West Rebellion at Kingston, Ont., May 30th.
- Higinbotham, William A.** Superintendent of Agencies for Great Britain and the Far East of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and officer in the Canadian Militia at Montreal, June 24th.
- Hogan, M. J.** Dominion-wide railway and public works contractor at Port Colbourne, Ont., May 9th.
- Holmes, Montague** A former famous international cricket player at Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 29th.
- Hook, Thomas** A former member of the Ontario Legislature for South-east Toronto at Toronto, Jan. 1st.
- Irving, Robert** A pioneer in Western mining and transportation at Vancouver, June 10th.
- Jacques, M.D., William** Ontario physician and a former member of the Ontario Legislature for Haldimand at Hamilton, Ont., June 27th.
- James, Edgar A.** Outstanding civil engineer of Ontario at Toronto, Feb. 12th.
- Jarvis, I.S.O., Lt.-Col. Arthur Leonard Fitzgerald** Prominent Civil Servant ; and veteran of the North-West Rebellion at Ottawa, Mar. 20th.
- Jephson, D.L.S., Richard Jermy** Dominion Government Land Surveyor at Brandon, Man., June 29th.
- Jetté, Rev. Jules** Outstanding member of the Jesuit Order in Canada, and son of Sir Louis Jetté at Kularak, Alaska, Feb. 3rd.
- Johnson, Rev. George F.** Minister in the former Methodist Church for fifty years in the Nova Scotia Conference at Calgary, Alta., Apr. 20th.
- Johnson, K.C., Thomas Herman** A former Attorney-General and Minister of Public Works, for Manitoba at Winnipeg, May 20th.
- Jost, D.D., Rev. A. Cranswick** Venerable minister in the former Methodist Church in Nova Scotia at Bridgetown, N.S., Apr. 12th.
- Kains, M.D., M.R.C.S., Robert** General practitioner and first house surgeon at Victoria Hospital, London, Ont. . . . at St. Thomas, Ont., May 3rd.
- Kelley, K.C., James King** Secretary of Saint John, N.B. ; past President of the Union of Quebec Municipalities ; and a noted welfare worker at Saint John, N.B., Feb. 15th.
- Kennedy, John** Pioneer builder of railroads at Antigonish, N.S., May 6th.
- Ketchum, T. C. L.** Journalist, lawyer, civic official, law reporter, and author at Woodstock, N.B., Feb. 27th.
- King, George Herbert** Prominent lumberman and a former member of the New Brunswick Legislature for Queens at Chipman, N.B., Feb. 7th.
- King, John W.** Member of the House of Commons for North Huron at Bluevale, Ont., Jan. 14th.
- Kinghorn, Richard Scobell** Prominent Montreal business man ; member of the Masonic Order and a noted welfare worker at Montreal, May 11th.
- Labreque, Cyprian** Notary of Quebec at Quebec, Feb. 16th.

- Land, Robert Ernest Augustus** United Empire Loyalist and well-known in historical circles at Santa Monica, U.S.A., Jan. 31st.
- Langlois, J. A.** A former member of the Quebec Legislature for St. Sauveur at Quebec, May 25th.
- Lapointe, Jean Baptiste** General Manager of *Le Canada*, at Outremont, Que., Mar. 30th.
- Lawson, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., Anstruther Abercrombie** World famous botanist ; recipient of the MacDougall Brisbane prize for a series of memoirs on plant life ; art connoisseur at Sydney, Australia, Mar. 26th.
- Leacock, B.A., E. P.** A former Conservative member of the Manitoba Legislature for Russell at Maldon, England, Apr. 18th.
- Leitch, M.D., Archibald** Medical practitioner of Western Ontario, and prominent member of the Masonic Order at St. Thomas, Ont., Mar. 10th.
- Lewis, Dr. Lansing Llewellyn** Active lay member of the Church of England, and prominent in business and educational circles at Montreal, Mar. 23rd.
- Lochhead, B.A., M.Sc., William** *Emeritus* Professor of Entomology and Zoology in Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Mar. 26th.
- Logan, Captain William Henry** Representative of the London Salvage Association on the British Columbia Coast at Vancouver, Mar. 4th.
- Macarthur, James** Formerly Indian Agent at Mistawasis and Duck Lake and author of the Indian "Wa-Sa-Ka-Chak" stories at Prince Albert, Sask., May 16th.
- MacDougall, Major-General James Charles** In command of the Canadian Training Division at Shorncliffe, Eng., during the Great War ; selected as adjutant of the Canadian contingent at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in London, 1897 ; was railway transportation officer, 1899, in the South African War at Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 30th.
- Machar, Agnes Maule** Distinguished writer of prose and verse at Kingston, Ont., Jan. 24.
- MacInnes, Beverley S.** Former Secretary to Lord Mount Stephen at Hyeres, France, Apr. 17th.
- Mack, Hon. Jason M.** President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia at Liverpool, N.S., Jan. 18th.
- MacKenzie, B.C.L., Colin** Prominent lawyer and veteran of the Great War at Campbellton, N.B., Mar. 13th.
- MacKenzie, Hon. Daniel D.** Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and a former Solicitor-General of Canada ; was House Leader of the Liberal Opposition for the Session of 1919 at Halifax, N.S., June 9th.
- MacLachlan, William Paris** Member of the Saskatchewan Legislature for Morse at Moose Jaw, Sask., June 19th.
- Markey, John** Editor-in-chief of *The Woodstock Sentinel-Review* for over twenty years at Woodstock, Ont., June 29th.
- Marois, Rev. Mgr. C. A.** Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Quebec at Quebec, May 5th.
- Marshall, H. Alexander** Manager of the Pacific Shingle Mills, and member of the Royal Air Force at Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, B.C., May 15th.
- Marshall, Kenric Countz** Veteran of the Fenian Raid, and Toronto business man at Toronto, Mar. 4th.
- Martineau, K.C., Victor** A former Secretary of the Quebec Bar at Quebec, Que., Apr. 16th.
- McArthur, J. D.** Noted pioneer railroad builder at Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 10th.
- McCoy, M.A., D.D., Rev. Joseph** Presbyterian Minister in British Columbia and a former Moderator of the Provincial Synod at Victoria, B.C., June 27th.
- McGee, John Joseph** A former Clerk of the Privy Council, and youngest brother of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa, Apr. 10th.
- McGibbon, Douglas Lorne** Prominent financier and promoter at Montreal, Apr. 20th.
- McGregor, Lieut.-Colonel Donald** Pioneer of the Yukon Territory at Martintown, Ont., Apr. 14th.

- McIsaac, K.C., Colin F.** A former member of the House of Commons for Antigonish-Guysboro at Antigonish, N. S., Mar. 14th.
- McIsaac, James** President of the *Herald* Publishing Company, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; former member of the House of Commons for King's, P.E.I. . . . at Ottawa, Apr. 3rd.
- McLean, Russell G.** Distinguished singer at Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 6th.
- McNutt, Thomas** A former member of the House of Commons at Saltcoats, Sask., Feb. 5th.
- Melville, R.N.R., Capt. Rochford Moncrieff** Prominent business man of Toronto at Toronto, June 18th.
- Coulter, M.B., M.D., C.M.G., Robert Miller** Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada at Richmond Hill, Ont., Feb. 14th.
- Mills, Charles H.** Conservative member of the Ontario Legislature for North Waterloo at Kitchener, Ont. Feb. 3rd.
- Misson, Robert C.** Director and Manager of the Sherwin-Williams Co., of Canada, Limited at Montreal, Apr. 17th.
- Mitchell, W. A.** Honorary Consul for Mexico and prominent business man at Toronto, June 11th.
- Montplaisir, Hon. Hippolite** Senator of Canada, appointed by Sir John A. Macdonald; for 25 years Mayor of Cap de la Madeleine at Three Rivers, Que., June 20th.
- Morin, Neree** Member of the Quebec Legislature at Quebec, June 9th.
- Moreault, Rev. Canon J. A.** Principal of Rimouski Seminary at Rimouski, Que., May 5th.
- Mountain, C.E., George A.** Chief engineer of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; formerly connected with the old Canada Atlantic Railway for 23 years; and a former President of the Canadian Society of Engineers at Ottawa, Feb. 26th.
- Munroe, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. William Aird** Member of the Canadian Militia in Western Canada at Winnipeg, Feb. 1st.
- Murray, (Margaret Polson) Mrs. J. Clark** Founder of The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire at Montreal, Jan. 27th.
- Nursey, Walter R.** Traveller, banker, amateur sportsman, writer and member of the Civil Service of Ontario at Toronto, Mar. 14th.
- Orr, William Henry** First shorthand writer in Canada; on the staff of *The New York Tribune*, under Horace Greeley; on *The Globe*, under Hon. George Brown at Gulf Port, U.S.A., Mar. 1st.
- Paget, D.D., Edward Clarence** Outstanding Church of England clergyman, Dean of Calgary Cathedral at Calgary, Alta., Mar. 26th.
- Pardee, Hon. Frederick Forsythe** Senator of Canada, and former member of the Ontario Legislature at St. Petersburg, U.S.A., Feb. 4th.
- Pardee, John Blair** Manager of the Lampton Loan Company at Sarnia, Ont., June 6th.
- Paterson, George E.** Builder of the first electric street car operated in the world at Pasadena, U.S.A., June 12th.
- Peck, John L.** Conservative Member for Albert in the New Brunswick Legislature; private banker of Hillsboro at Moncton, N.B., Jan. 14th.
- Peck, Raymond S.** Director of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau in the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, May 27th.
- Pelletier, Romain Octave** Internationally known organist Montreal, Mar. 4th.
- Perrigard, Dr. Ernest Norman** Well-known Montreal surgeon at Montreal, June 5th.
- Peters, Lieut.-Col. James** Veteran of the Riel Rebellion; and officer in the Canadian Militia for thirty-seven years at Victoria, B.C., May 7th.
- Plante, K.C., Michel Henri Arthur** Conservative member of the Quebec Legislature for Beauharnois at Valleyfield, Que., Jan. 31st.
- Pullen, John** President of the Canadian Express Company at Montreal, Dec. 31st.
- Race, B.A., Cecil Ethelbert** First Registrar of the University of Alberta at Edmonton, Jan. 2nd.
- Rankin, Anthony M.** A former member of the Ontario Legislature for Frontenac at Collins' Bay, Ont., June 20th.

- Rathbone, George** Prominent lumber dealer at Toronto, Feb. 26th.
- Redpath, John Herbert** Stock broker of Montreal at Montreal, Mar. 7th.
- Reid, K.C., Archibald James** General Regional Counsel of The Canadian National Railways at Toronto, Apr. 3rd.
- Renaud, Capt. Alphonse** Officer of the Pontifical forces (Zouaves) during the religious war of 1867 in Italy; veteran of the Fenian Raids; and manufacturer at St. Remi de Napierville, Que., Jan. 18th.
- Rindress, M.D., Horace** General medical practitioner of Eastern Canada at North Sydney, N.S., Apr. 13th.
- Robert, O.F.M., Rev. Robert** Chaplain of the Catholic Women's League, and veteran of the Great War at Vancouver, B.C., May 3rd.
- Robertson, W. Frew** Insurance broker; Director of a number of corporations; Life Governor of the Montreal General Hospital; and an amateur sportsman at Montreal, May 26th.
- Robinson, Rev. William** Archdeacon of the Church of England, and Clerical Secretary of the Diocese of Montreal, at Morin Heights, Que., June 5th.
- Rothwell, M.D., Edwin James** Liberal member of the British Columbia Legislature for New Westminster at Quesnel, B.C., June 29th.
- Rousseau, J. A.** Well-known banker and former Liberal member of the House of Commons for Champlain, Que. . . . at Three Rivers, Que., June 22nd.
- Routhier, Rev. Mgr. Joseph Onesime** Apostolic prothonotary at Ottawa, May 22nd.
- Russell, Ernest Howard** Educationist; a former member of the staff of the University of British Columbia at Victoria, B.C., Aug. 3rd.
- Seere, Louis Alexandre** Dean of the legal profession of the Province of Quebec at Montreal, May 15th.
- Shaw, Charles Thaxter** President of The Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Limited at Montreal, Apr. 18th.
- Sherman, Francis Joseph** Poet; and former official of the Royal Bank of Canada at Atlantic City, U.S.A., June 17th.
- Shiell, M.C., Major Robert** Distinguished officer in the Great War and prominent chartered accountant at Westmount, Que., Feb. 17th.
- Simpson, James Cradock** Realtor and formerly engineer in the Dominion Public Works Department; active welfare worker at Montreal, Feb. 14th.
- Smith, William Burton** Pioneer member of the North-West Mounted Police at Toronto, Apr. 11th.
- St. Denis, Rev. Abbé Joseph** Authority on the ritual of the Catholic Church, and author of several Catholic works at Montreal, Apr. 10th.
- Steeves, Dr. Edward Omar** Medical practitioner and veteran of the South African War at Moncton, N.B., Apr. 18th.
- Stockton, M.D., Frederick Warrington** Brilliant Western physician and member of an eminent United Empire Loyalist family at Calgary, Alta., June 27th.
- Read, Dr. Melbourne Stuart** Professor of Psychology and Education in Colgate University at Hamilton, U.S.A., Apr. 4th.
- Stuart, John Torrance** Prominent industrialist and leader in community work at Pembroke, June 1st.
- Sutherland, Hector** A former Conservative member of the Manitoba Legislature for Kildonan and St. Andrews at Summerland, B.C., Apr. 8th.
- Taché, Louis U.** Montreal Lawyer and company promoter; member of an old French-Canadian family; and one-time secretary to Sir Adolphe Chapleau at Montreal, May 23rd.
- Taschereau, LL.D., R. E.** Member of a distinguished French-Canadian family and formerly connected with the Civil Service of Canada at Ottawa, Feb. 2nd.
- Telfer, J. S.** Sergeant-at-Arms at the Saskatchewan Parliament Buildings at Regina, Sask., Apr. 5th.
- Theresa, Rev. Mother** Mother Provincial for Canada for the Sisters of St. Louis at Levis, Que., Feb. 27th.
- Thomas, William Z.** Vice-President of the Canada Steel Company at Atlantic City, U.S.A., Mar. 14th.

- Thompson, Thomas** Western Grain exporter ; member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at Victoria, May 30th.
- Thomson, William James** Noted engraver ; dean of Canadian etchers ; and former staff artist on *The Globe* at Toronto, Apr. 28th.
- Thomson, William M.** Past Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., Feb. 18th.
- Tupper, K.C.M.G., LL.B., K.C., Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert** Former Federal Cabinet Minister (Conservative) and son of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. . . . at Vancouver, B.C., Mar. 30th.
- Vickers, William Wallbridge** Prominent lawyer and amateur sportsman at Toronto, June 28th.
- Wallace, D.C.L., K.C., William Bedell** Former President of the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick at Saint John, N.B., May 10th.
- Watkis, Prof. Frank T.** Brilliant musician at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Apr. 14th.
- Waugh, James** Pioneer Western contractor at Kamloops, Man., Feb. 12th.
- Wayman, George Samuel** A Vice-President of the Dominion Army and Navy Veterans at Calgary, Alta., Jan. 21st.
- Weagant, M.D., Alexander A.** Medical practitioner of Winnipeg at Saint John, N.B., Mar. 3rd.
- Wells, Paul** Distinguished pianist at Jacksonville, Fla., May 19th.
- Wickham, H. J.** Lawyer and officer of the Royal Navy ; former Honorary Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the Navy League at Toronto, May 17th.
- Wilson, M.D., James A.** Prominent Guelph physician at Guelph, Ont., Feb. 22nd.
- Wilson, Lieut.-Col. James O.** Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian North-West Mounted Police ; in command of contingents at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria and at the Coronation of King George V at Victoria, B.C., Apr. 29th.
- Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Justus D.** Noted Militia officer, a former Federal inspector of Fisheries ; former member of the N.-W. Mounted Police ; veteran of the Riel Rebellion ; veteran of the South African War, during which he won the Queen's medal and four clasps ; and an officer in the Great War at Edmonton, Alta., Mar. 9th.
- Wilkinson, William Carr** A former Secretary of the Board of Education of Toronto at Toronto, May 26th.
- Willison, Kt., LL.D., Sir John Stephen** Eminent journalist, author and Imperialist ; Canadian correspondent of *The Times*, London ; editor of *Willison's Monthly* ; a former editor of *The Globe*, and of *The Evening News*, Toronto at Toronto, May 27th.
- Wishart, George Ernest** Vice-President of the Carswell Construction Company, and former Secretary of the Aviation Branch of the Imperial Munitions Board at Toronto, Mar. 16th.
- Wood, Hon. Josiah** A former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick ; a former Senator of Canada ; a prominent ship-builder ; and Treasurer of Mount Allison University at Sackville, N.B., May 13th.
- Wood, Dr. Hubert** Physician and surgeon, President of the Board of Health at Hawaii ; Government physician at Koolau and for the Waialua district, at Honolulu, Hawaii, May, 1927.
- Woods, Walter** President of Walter Woods, Limited and prominent in welfare work at Hamilton, May 20th.
- Worrell, K.C., D.C.L., John A.** Chancellor of the University of Trinity College ; Chancellor of the Church of England Diocese of Toronto ; and Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada at Toronto, Feb. 27th.
- Wright, Ivan L.** Theatre manager and playwright at New York, U.S.A., Jan. 5th.
- Wright, Richard C.** Chief Architect, Public Works Department at Ottawa, Jan. 18th.
- Yorke, Patrick** Noted Canadian inventor at Washinton, U.S.A. Feb. 12th.
- Young, C. W.** Veteran newspaperman and editor of *The Freeholder*, Cornwall, Ont. . . . at Cornwall, Apr. 6th.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
SUPPLEMENT

Annual Addresses and Reports

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY*
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.
AND
REPORTS OF THE 46TH ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. Beatty's
9th Annual
Address as
President
of The
Canadian
Pacific
Railway

While the Report, which has been in your possession for some time, contains a very full review of the Company's operations during the past year as well as some general observations by your Directors respecting the improved conditions existing in Canada, I desire, in moving its adoption, to direct your attention briefly to one or two phases of the present transportation situation which are of paramount importance to your interests.

The gross earnings for the first four months of the present year show an increase of \$4,150,000 and the net earnings for the first three months a small decrease of \$68,438 under those of the previous year. The decrease in net earnings for the first quarter, which will be wiped out by the prospective increased earnings for the month of April, has been occasioned by increased wage scales, the extraordinarily unfavourable weather conditions under which the operations of your Company were conducted in Western Canada during the months of January and February and by an unusually extensive programme of alterations and improvements to equipment.

Immigration for the first three months of this year has increased, there having been admitted into Canada from Great Britain, Continental countries and the United States approximately 29,956 immigrants, an increase of 8,007 or 36.39% over the immigration in the same period of last year. In addition, Canadians returned to Canada after an absence of six months or longer in the United States numbered 8,356 as against 13,692 during the first three months of 1926. During the same period, it is estimated that 12,529 persons emigrated from Canada to the United States. The increased number of immigrants is highly gratifying, but the figures have not yet approached what I think is the limit of the absorption power of the country now that its development is proceeding more rapidly. Canada can readily absorb 300,000 people per annum.

The shareholders of the Company, will, no doubt, be interested in the present trend of events affecting wages and rates, any change in either of which is reflected immediately in the Company's net earnings.

* NOTE—Annual Meeting, May 4th, 1927. For a History of The C.P.R., see *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1911; for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address, see 1918 *Review*; for Mr. Beatty's first eight Presidential Addresses, see 1919 to 1925-26 *Reviews*.

Applications for increases in wages have been made by all classes of the Company's employees following upon similar demands presented to United States railroads. The officers of the Company have taken up each of these applications as presented and negotiations have proceeded for the last few months in an effort to find a basis which would be mutually acceptable to the Company and the men. While the negotiations so far concluded have resulted—with one exception—in amicable adjustments, all of them involving increases which in the aggregate are very substantial, we have definitely taken the position that rates of wages paid in the United States should not, solely by reason of their application there, be applied on Canadian railways, for the very sufficient reason that the earnings per mile of the principal American railroads are almost two and one-half times greater than those of Canadian railways and that the cost of living in comparison with the pre-war cost has increased to a lesser extent in Canada than in the United States and has decreased to a greater extent in Canada than in the United States from the high point of 1920. We have not been able to convince ourselves that wage scales fixed in a foreign country, either through negotiation or otherwise, and under conditions which do not obtain in Canada, should be accepted as reasonable on Canadian roads. I am glad to say that while pressing their claims with persistence and vigour, the representatives of the men have met the Company's officers in a fair spirit, with the result that adjustments have been made with employees of various classes, including Conductors and Trainmen, Federated Trades, Maintenance of Way employees, Shop Laborers and Signal Maintainers. Other negotiations are proceeding or pending, and I have no reason to expect that any dislocation in the operations of the Company will be occasioned, though, as previously stated, the aggregate increase in operating expenses will be very heavy.

Equalization of Freight Rates. As the shareholders are aware, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—under an Order-in-Council issued in 1925—has been conducting a long and comprehensive inquiry with a view to equalization so far as that is possible of the freight rate structures in Canada. The hearings before the Board involved the consideration of 69 complaints, requiring for presentation and argument a total of 112 days. The inquiry is naturally one of great importance, perhaps more important and far-reaching than any other reference to the Commission. It would, of course, be improper for me to comment upon the representations made to the Board on behalf of the various Provinces and commercial bodies who appeared before it while the questions are still *sub-judice*, but there can be no objection to my pointing out the needs of your Company in particular and of Canadian railways in general and their dependence upon reasonable rates if they are to maintain financial strength, continue to give satisfactory transportation services and make their not unsubstantial contribution to Canadian development.

Notwithstanding the fundamental unsoundness of the contention, it is periodically suggested that a difference in the character of the ownership of the two great Canadian railway systems involves a difference in attitude towards the matter of rates and therefore of revenues. There is only one problem respecting rates and that is their reasonableness and their freedom from what the statute terms "unjust discrimination." These fundamentals do not change with the character of the ownership of the two principal Canadian companies. It has been stated that because of their ownership of the National Railways, the people of Canada have the right to determine what their financial position shall be; in other words, that they may at their option insist on adequate compensation for transportation services or elect that these services shall be performed at unremunerative rates and the resulting deficits made up by increased taxation. It must not be forgotten that the Parliament of Canada has passed the Railway Act and made it applicable to all companies; has by statute provided that rates should be just and reasonable both to the carrier and to the shipper; and has set up an independent rate-regulating body under that statute known as the Railway Commission. Fortunately, however, Canada saw fit to adopt in principle a system of determining, as between the Companies and the public, the reasonableness of the freight and passenger tolls very similar to the systems in Great Britain and the United States, and it is based upon the recognition that investments honestly made in public utilities are entitled to the protection of fair rates. Forty-four per cent. of the railway mileage of this country, representing an approximate investment of \$1,250,000,000, is in the hands of private owners. These companies, as well as the National System, must operate under the provisions of the Railway Act and subject to rate regulation by the Commission. The rates on all Canadian railways must of necessity be on the same basis for the simple reason that the traffic will follow the cheapest route and any railway with a higher scale of rates would speedily lose the only means by which it can be self-sustaining. The companies operating this forty-four per cent. of the total railway mileage of the country do not enjoy the resources of the public purse and have no open sesame to the treasury of the nation to defray their costs, furnish them with money for capital expenditures and pay their debts. They must pay their own way, and the only way they can do so is through revenues secured from rates which are reasonable. I therefore suggest to you that it is wholly inaccurate to say that insofar as the Government System is concerned the people of Canada may ordain, even if they would, that goods can be hauled for nothing and that the resultant burden shall be borne through the medium of taxation. Such a course or any similar—even if less extreme—course involves consequences to other railway properties and to the nation itself of a character no thinking person would care to contemplate. The implication in such a statement that, as the people of this country own one railway, the important question

of freight rates can be considered from the standpoint of the Government System alone is so extraordinary and so erroneous that I scarcely believe it is seriously suggested. The problem is not what the National Railways can stand in the way of deficits or what the people of Canada can stand in the way of increased taxation, important considerations though these are, but what the Canadian railways as a whole are entitled to receive in the way of compensation for the services they perform, and I do not think that any railway executive, certainly no executive of this Company, need apologize for having a definite view on that subject and explaining it and the reasons for it.

As conditions are, there are no sounder or safer principles upon which we can proceed than those laid down in the letter and in the spirit of the Railway Act which provides for reasonable rates, prohibits unjust discrimination and has regard to service and its cost as factors in determining what shippers shall pay.

The Inter-state Commerce Act of the United States, as amended in 1920, declares that:

In the exercise of its power to prescribe just and reasonable rates the Commission shall initiate, modify, establish or adjust such rates so that carriers as a whole—or as a whole in each of such rate groups or territories as the Commission may from time to time designate—will, under honest, efficient and economical management and reasonable expenditures for maintenance of way, structures and equipment earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly as may be, to a "fair return" upon the aggregate value of the railway property of such carriers held for and used in the service of transportation.

Pursuant to this Statute, the Interstate Commerce Commission, after careful investigation, fixed $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ of the value of a railway property as constituting a fair return.

It will be interesting to you to know that the return on the investment—not valuation—of your properties for the year 1926 was 4.66% , leaving a surplus from railway operations after payment of charges and dividends of $77/100$ of 1% . The average return on investment for what is known as "Class One" railways in the United States for the same year was 5.13% . This rate applied to the investment in the Canadian Pacific Railway properties would produce \$49,480,000 in net earnings, and a fair return of $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ would yield \$55,460,000. These figures indicate that the Canadian railways are not yet earning adequate net revenues; that under the existing rate scales their revenues in the aggregate are unduly low rather than unduly high, and that with mounting wage scales they are not able and should not be asked to submit to further reductions in rates and the lessening of their receipts.

Capitalization Extremely Moderate. The question is often asked why is it that your Company under a low scale of rates is able to earn its regular dividends of seven per cent. from rail earnings. The answer to that question is simple. The

capitalization of the Company is extremely moderate notwithstanding the rather substantial borrowings it has been necessary to make since the War. The actual cash invested in its rail properties is \$964,537,000, while the par value of its securities and stocks in the hands of the public is \$678,450,000. In other words, there is invested in the property \$286,084,000 not represented by any security and which does not carry any interest or other charges. A second reason which contributed to the Company's ability to earn reasonable dividends, even when commercial conditions were sub-normal, has been its conservative and efficient administration over a long period of years. Efficiency in operation means, of course, economy in operation. The Company's record has fortunately been consistently good and the scrutiny of its expenditures careful and honest. It is, however, needless for me to assure the shareholders that there is a third factor which enters into the adequacy of the revenue of the Company and that is, as mentioned in the Report, the availability of surplus earnings for re-investment in improvements and betterments. These are as essential to the protection of the integrity of the property as a physical unit and as an earning factor, as are the payments of interest and dividends to the protection of its credit. At no time since the War has the margin of receipts over necessary expenditures and disbursements been adequate, and this is another reason why I view with some concern applications for reductions in freight rates made under the guise of equalization. The contentions of the railways have been presented in the most complete form to the Railway Commission and we are now awaiting their decision on the very important questions before them.

I have dealt very briefly with the principal factors which enter into the operations of the Company at the present time, and I would like to add a word as to the general situation in the country and the present character of the Company's most extensive organization. The figures given for gross earnings for last year and the first period of 1927 plainly indicate a steady expansion in the general trend of the country's trade quite apart from that resulting from agricultural prosperity, and, what is still more gratifying, the attitude of our own people towards their national and economic problems is vastly improved, indicating that well-founded confidence has taken the place of the doubt and discouragement of previous years.

I do not know whether all of our shareholders comprehend the magnitude of the Company's undertaking, the diversity of its activities and the widespread character of its operations in transportation, colonization and development. The Railway was itself a part of the scheme of Confederation, the Sixtieth Anniversary of which is being celebrated in Canada this year, and from its inception has been charged with the great and serious responsibility of providing a facile means of communication—a constant and thoroughly efficient service—to enable the people of this wide Dominion to enjoy the close communication that is

essential to the integrity of Confederation and the continued development of the Nation.

Not only that—in order to live and grow, the Canadian Pacific of the Eighties was charged with the task of attracting people, of seeing them comfortably settled, of encouraging industry, of making arable through irrigation extensive areas of land which otherwise would have remained unavailable for settlement and of developing by divers means the traffic that is the life-blood of the country and of the railway system. It was necessary that Canada be advertised, that the people of the world should know of her wealth of land, forest, mines, water power and other resources, and that thereby they and their capital be woven into the pattern of Canadian industrial history.

How Responsibilities have been discharged. The Diamond Jubilee suggests an accounting of the manner in which the responsibilities undertaken by the Company in the early Eighties have been discharged, and it may be of interest to recount very briefly some of the more outstanding activities of the Company since that time. In addition to Railway Transportation, they may be listed generally under the following headings:

Colonization,
Irrigation and Farm Development,
Encouragement of Industry,
Advertising,
Ocean and Inland Steamships,
Hotels,
Telegraphs,
Express.

The work of colonization and development undertaken by the Company, always important and involving considerable expense, has increased materially in the past few years. The Company maintains Colonization offices and representatives outside of Canada in the British Isles, on the Continent of Europe, and in the United States, totalling 78 agencies, and up to the end of the year 1924, in addition to the multitude of immigrants induced to come to Canada owing largely to its activities, it was directly responsible for the settlement on western farms of some 55,000 families, who occupied and cultivated 30,000,000 acres of land.

In 1926 your Company's Department of Colonization and Development was responsible for the movement of approximately 50,000 immigrants from Europe and placing them on farms or in agricultural employment. In addition, some 825 settlers from the United States were moved through its agency and definitely placed in the Western Provinces.

Since its inception the Company has expended nearly \$75,000,000 for colonization, land settlement, irrigation and similar works—an amount exceeding that spent by the Dominion Government on like work in the same period—and up to March 31st,

1926, the Company has sold 14,705,605 acres of the land grant received from the Dominion Government at the time of its incorporation.

The Company's lands are now sold on terms involving the payment of 7% cash, with no interest accruing or other payment due for the first year, at the end of which the balance of purchase price and interest is amortized in 34 equal annual payments.

I know of no organization in any country which gives such terms to settlers as does your Company, and at no time during the life of the contract is the purchaser called upon to pay more than \$200 a year on each quarter section, except in the case of the higher-priced irrigated land. In the United States and other countries, he would pay more than this amount in annual rental alone.

I need not do more than merely refer to the ready-made farms established by the Company beginning in 1910, under which system 246,919 acres have been developed, containing 823 improved farms and 432 loan and central demonstration farms. Neither need I more than mention the fact that these demonstration farms, under the auspices of experts, have given the most valuable aid to farming operations in the surrounding districts.

Irrigation Work as a National Enterprise. The irrigation work established by the Company has in itself constituted a really exceptional national enterprise, and by this course and the incurring of heavy expenditures the Company has relieved the Government of what would have been a very heavy burden on the taxpayer had the Government itself undertaken it. This irrigation system is the largest private enterprise of its kind ever carried out and has proven that even that portion of Canada apparently doomed by uncertain rainfall to agricultural failure could be successfully transformed into a splendid source of national wealth. Some idea of the magnitude of the system is apparent when it is considered that in the distribution of water in the Western and Eastern Divisions of the Irrigation Block over four thousand miles of main and secondary canals and distribution ditches are utilized. Approximately \$20,000,000 has been expended upon this undertaking.

Your Company operates a development branch known as the Department of Colonization and Development and in connection therewith maintains a bureau of information about Canada with appropriate publications, all designed to disseminate accurate data which is continually reproduced in the press and other publications in Canada and abroad. It has a most efficient Exhibit Department and maintains attractive displays in the United States and Europe, as well as at the principal fairs in Canada, the United States, the Dominions overseas, and elsewhere.

The Company's activities in the development of the Company's natural resources have, as you know, extended to mining, it being the largest holder in the stock of the Consolidated Mining and

Smelting Company, which produced in 1926, 8% of the world's supply of lead and 5% of the world's supply of zinc.

The shareholders are, I think, tolerably familiar with the Company's steamship activities, especially on the Atlantic and Pacific, where its fleets form a very important link in the development of Canadian trade. The tonnage of the fleet in Lake, Coast and Ocean services in operation and under construction aggregates 469,000 tons. The Company maintains one hundred general agencies in forty countries on five continents. It is the only transportation company in the world which conducts cruises—ship and shore—as part of its own operations, and it has been able to do so with profit and at the same time enhance its own reputation.

In addition, the Company owns and operates a chain of fourteen hotels and eleven bungalow camps, involving in capital expenditure to date the large sum of \$34,100,000.

Your Telegraph service was officially opened in September, 1886, with a pole line mileage of 4,525 miles and with a wire mileage of 14,500 miles. The System has grown from year to year until at the present time there is a pole line mileage of 15,431 miles, a wire mileage of 134,000 miles and a cable mileage of 400 miles. The system, connecting as it does with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company of the United States and with the Postal Telegraph System, with the British Imperial Cable Service, the Marconi Beam System, the Commercial Cable System and the British Pacific Cable Service across the Pacific, has access to practically every part of the world.

Your Express subsidiary, until recently known as the Dominion Express Company, has been operating since 1882 and has made an enviable reputation for itself in transportation and financial services which extend to the most distant parts of the globe.

In Taxes, \$80,000,000. In order that you may have some idea of the enormous expenditures which it has made and of the importance of the Company and of all railways to industry, particularly Canadian industry, may I indicate to you that the Company has paid to date in taxes \$80,000,000. It has expended in the last eight years in wages and for supplies and materials an amount in excess of \$2,403,000,000. In the same period of time, it has expended in branch line construction over \$32,000,000; and for rolling stock improvements and replacements over \$71,000,000.

The *personnel* of the Company aggregates 81,000 officers and men in all branches of its service.

Its prestige at home and abroad is very high and I feel sure that the shareholders will not misunderstand this passing reference to it because it is a matter of pride to the Directors and Officers—a pride which I feel confident is shared by all Canadians.

I would be lacking in my duty if I did not refer to the spirit which pertains among the officers and men of the organization, to which and their efficient and loyal efforts must be attributed

in a great measure the past and present success of the Company. I doubt if there is any corporation, Canadian or other, whose employees show more alertness in the Company's interests or whose loyalty in the Company's service is more conspicuous. Those of us whose duties are more executive or administrative are very conscious of the high *morale* which exists among all classes and of its effect on the Company's operations.

In conclusion, may I add that the importance of the services rendered by the transportation companies in Canada, and of your Company in particular, is being increasingly recognized throughout the country, and I am convinced that the majority of Canadians, as well as the Government itself, do not desire to see their efficiency impaired or their interests adversely affected in any way.

46TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C.P.R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1926, show the following results:—

Gross Earnings.....		\$198,025,591.69
Working Expenses (including all taxes).....		153,080,464.81
Net Earnings.....		\$ 44,945,126.88
Deduct Fixed Charges.....		14,676,358.60
Surplus.....		\$ 30,268,768.28
Contribution to Pension Fund.....		600,000.00
		\$ 29,668,768.28
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1st, 1926.....	\$ 2,002,971.76	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent. each, paid June 30th, 1926, October 1st, 1926, and December 31st, 1926.....	13,650,000.00	
		15,652,971.76
		\$ 14,015,796.52
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent. payable April 1st, 1927.....	\$ 2,002,971.76	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent., payable April 1st, 1927.....	4,550,000.00	
		6,552,971.76
Leaving net surplus for the year.....		\$ 7,462,824.76

In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary Stock, three per cent. was paid from Special Income.

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1926.

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C".....	\$ 2,576,410.41
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities.....	2,940,485.20
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines.....	2,053,882.55
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Department, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous.....	3,485,492.43
	\$11,056,270.59
Less: Payments to Shareholders in dividends: June 30th, 1926, October 1st, 1926, and December 31st, 1926.....	5,850,000.00
	\$ 5,206,270.59
From this a dividend has been declared payable April 1st, 1927.....	\$ 1,950,000.00

Earnings and Expenses. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 77.30 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 22.70 per cent., as compared with 78.10 per cent. and 21.90 per cent. respectively in 1925. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 74.41 per cent. and in 1925, 75.77 per cent.

Gross earnings increased \$14,669,586 over those of the previous year, and working expenses \$9,879,235. The net earnings, before deducting fixed charges, were \$44,945,126, an increase over the previous year of \$4,790,351.

The results would have been still better were it not for a rather sharp decline in gross earnings during the month of December, accompanied by an increase in operating expenses due to special charges made during that month and to the extremely severe weather in which the operations of the Company were conducted. Of the increased expenses, \$1,681,946 was in Transportation, largely attributable to the increased volume of business handled; \$2,848,282 was in Maintenance of Way and Structures, and \$3,613,922 in Maintenance of Equipment in consequence of the policy approved by your Directors that the physical properties of the Company shall always be maintained in the highest possible state of efficiency. Your Directors are of the opinion that the results must be regarded as satisfactory, constituting as they do the largest net revenues since 1917, but they would be lacking in their duty if they did not point out that the future strength of the Company will depend upon the availability of surplus earnings for re-investment in improvements and betterments of the property—the necessity of which is continuous—if the Company is to do its full share in fulfilling its two outstanding duties, namely, to supply the most efficient transportation at reasonable rates and to make its own very substantial contribution to Canadian development and industrial expansion.

Special Income. The special income of the Company shows a slight decrease, notwithstanding increased dividends from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, due entirely to a moderate decrease in the net earnings of ocean and coastal steamship lines, to which reference is made in a later part of this Report.

Land Sales. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 365,665 acres for \$4,714,139.16, being an average of \$12.89 per acre. Included in this area were 10,737 acres of irrigated land which brought \$44.99 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$11.92 per acre.

Sale of Securities. During the year your Directors issued \$12,000,000 of Equipment Notes, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum, and \$20,000,000 four and a half per cent. 20-year Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, secured by the deposit of \$25,000,000 four per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, the issuance of which you had previously approved.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited. The year 1926 showed a distinct improvement in traffic over the previous year due to the increased number of passengers carried, particularly in westbound third class traffic, and to economies in operation effected by close scrutiny of fuel and establishment charges throughout the year.

While the net earnings were somewhat less than during the preceding year, this was entirely due to the inclusion in the accounts of 1925 of the refund of Excess Profits Duties by the British Government, which was in the nature of a special and not a recurring payment. The earnings from strictly Steamship operations on both Oceans showed a gratifying improvement. Further improvement is expected during the coming season if our advance estimates of traffic conditions prove correct.

During the year the steamships "Pretorian," "Empress of Japan," "Monteagle," "Borden," "Batsford" and "Marglen" were sold.

Pursuant to the authority granted at the last Annual Meeting, contracts have been let for the construction of two new passenger vessels of the "Montcalm" type, and five freight vessels, and the work of construction is being proceeded with, though delayed in its initial stages by the coal strike in Great Britain. The passenger vessels are, however, expected to be in service by the Summer of 1928 and the freight vessels early in the same year.

British Columbia Coast Service. During the year your Directors approved the purchase for the British Columbia Coast Service of the S.S. "Emperor of Port McNicoll" (re-named the "Nootka") and since the close of the fiscal year a contract has been entered into with John Brown and Company, Limited, of Clydebank, Scotland, for the construction of an additional steamer for use between Vancouver and Nanaimo at an estimated cost of \$583,000.

Hull Electric Company. Your Directors have disposed of the Company's interest in the Hull Electric Company (including the power development at Pagan Falls) through the sale of the capital stock of that Company to the Canadian International Paper Company for the sum of \$4,750,000. The purchase money has been paid in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Hotels. The reconstruction of the burnt portion of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, mentioned in the last Annual Report, was completed on time, and that portion of the hotel was opened for operation on June 1st, 1926. The unique features of the old hotel were retained to the fullest possible extent and the whole building is now completely fire proof. The Chateau Frontenac has been more fully patronized during the year just closed than in any year since the original hotel was constructed in 1892.

The reconstruction of the older portions of the Banff Springs Hotel, mentioned in the last Annual Report, is proceeding satis-

factorily, and the first portion, namely, the North Wing, the expenditure in connection with which you have approved, will be completed by June of this year. Your Directors considered it advisable also to commence during the past Winter the reconstruction of a portion of the South Wing, as it could be prosecuted without adding to the ultimate cost while the North Wing was being completed. The South Wing and the requisite changes in the present building will be completed in the Spring of 1928 at an approximate expense of \$2,992,800, exclusive of furnishings.

Your Directors, after careful consideration, have decided that it is very much in the interests of the Company to erect a hotel in the City of Toronto, where the hotel accommodation is quite inadequate to meet the commercial and tourist traffic which centres in that important city. The Board had considered such a project for some time but had refrained from asking the shareholders for their approval in view of the extensive expenditures to which the Company was committed at the Chateau Frontenac, Lake Louise, Banff and Regina. Now, however, that the major portion of the works in connection with these hotels has been completed or is approaching completion, your Directors feel that the construction of a hotel in Toronto should not be longer delayed. To this end the property of the present Queen's Hotel and adjacent properties have been secured, and the demolition of the present hotel and construction of the new hotel will be proceeded with as soon as the necessary detailed plans have been prepared. It has been intimated in the public press that other hotel enterprises for Toronto are contemplated, but your Directors do not feel that the Company's plans should be in any degree altered because of these reports. Your approval of the prosecution of the undertaking and the expenditure necessary to complete the work at the earliest reasonable date will be asked.

Branch Lines. During the past year branch line construction in the Western Provinces was proceeded with, 135 miles being graded, 192 miles of track laid and 175 miles ballasted on lines the construction of which you had previously authorized.

Under agreement dated the first of August, 1926, between your Company and the Manitoba Great Northern Railway Company, a portion of the latter Company's railway between Carman and Plum Coulee (26.22 miles in length) was taken over and now forms a portion of the Manitoba District.

Your Directors are of the opinion that further extensions should be built as conditions warrant, and your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction and for the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock in aid of the following lines, namely:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Moose Jaw Southwesterly (Saskatchewan), Mileage
96 to 109..... | 13.0 miles |
| 2. Rosetown Northerly (Saskatchewan), Mileage 0 to
21..... | 21.0 miles |

3. Gem Colony Branch (Branch from Rosemary North) (Alberta), Mileage 0 to 8.5.....	8.5 miles
4. Cutknife-Whitford Lake (Alberta), Mileage 115 to 181.....	66.0 miles
5. Asquith to Cloan (Saskatchewan), Mileage 0 to 28.	28.0 miles
6. Cassills Southerly (Alberta), Mileage 0 to 22.....	22.0 miles
Total.....	158.5 miles

It is also proposed to extend the Tuffnell-Prince Albert Branch of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway across the Saskatchewan River at Nipawin, a distance of four miles, and to construct a branch of the same railway south and west from Kandahar or Foam Lake, a distance of 37 miles. The Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company has authority to issue Bonds not exceeding \$40,000 per mile, which will, in the usual course, be acquired by this Company with the proceeds of the sale of Consolidated Debenture Stock to be issued for the purpose.

Capital Expenditures. In anticipation of your confirmation your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting, aggregating for the year 1926, \$3,852,266, and ask your approval to expenditures on capital account during the present year of \$8,448,702. Of this amount, the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form.....	\$ 615,707
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds, and shops, and extensions to existing buildings.....	1,743,576
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments.....	890,978
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section.....	1,381,730
Additional terminal and side track accommodation.....	839,901
Improving coaling and watering facilities.....	156,210
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points.....	183,234
Improvements in connection with Telegraph Service.....	331,230
British Columbia Lake and River Steamers.....	50,000
British Columbia Coast Steamships.....	39,860
Double track.....	995,000

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole system.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. The results of the operations of your subsidiary, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company (including the Wisconsin Central) were not good, the Soo line proper showing a net surplus of \$121,000 as against a net surplus in 1925 of \$1,764,000, and the Wisconsin Central showing a deficit of \$105,000 in 1926, as against an operating surplus in 1925 of \$308,000. The result was largely due to the crop failures in the districts served by the lines of the Soo System, though a loss of \$3,046,427 in revenue from agricultural products was partly made up by an increase in live-stock products and iron ore. The crop failures were chiefly caused by the severe drought in May and June

and the excessive rains in August and September. It is, however, satisfactory to know that diversification of farming operations was given a further impetus, and the excessive rains which had such a detrimental effect on the 1926 crop have provided plenty of sub-soil moisture.

Your Directors feel quite confident that the Soo Line will show better earnings in the future due to the improvement in general business conditions which should produce more stable traffic and less fluctuation in railway earnings.

Increase in Stock. At a special general meeting of the shareholders held on October 7th, 1914, a resolution was adopted authorizing an increase of the Company's Ordinary Capital Stock to the extent of 750,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each; i.e. from \$260,000,000 to \$335,000,000, in order to make it accord with the amount which the Company is empowered by Order of the Governor-General-in-Council to issue. The resolution provided, however, that such increase should not be issued until the sanction of the shareholders thereto had first been obtained at a special meeting duly called for the purpose. As mentioned in the notice to the shareholders, the forthcoming annual general meeting will be made special for the purpose of sanctioning the issue of such increased Stock and the disposal of it in such amounts, on such terms and at such times as the Directors may from time to time decide, the proceeds to be applied in improving the Company's property, adding to its facilities and equipment and constructing such works as in the opinion of the Directors are desirable in connection with the Company's business.

General Conditions. In the report covering the operations of the Company for the year 1925, your Directors expressed the view that Canada's financial position was then sounder than at any time since the War and that only the adoption of definite fiscal policies, a more rigid regard for economy in public expenditures and a proper immigration policy were needed to ensure a marked and speedy return to prosperous conditions. This view has been borne out by the progress made during 1926, and it can be confidently stated that conditions generally throughout Canada were materially better at the close of 1926 than they were at the end of the preceding year. While, in the opinion of your Directors, the country's progress during this and the succeeding years should be substantial, they nevertheless feel impelled to record the conviction which they still hold that public expenditures should be carefully scrutinized and restricted.

Immigration increased materially in 1926, there being admitted to the country 130,569 new settlers, as compared with 80,904 during 1925, and with the co-operation of the Government and the transportation and immigration agencies the prospects for 1927 are even better. There is in Great Britain and in the United States an increased interest in Canada which gives promise of an influx

of additional capital for the development of its natural resources and the expansion of its industries. Mining operations are more extensive and larger mineral areas have been opened up for development. Substantial progress has also been made in the pulp and paper industry and in the development of the country's valuable water powers. Another factor of great importance to the country's progress has been the steady improvement in the *morale* of its people, due largely to better agricultural conditions and to the fundamental soundness of the country asserting itself. Reductions in taxation, so necessary to release for investment the savings of the people, have taken place, and further and equal necessary reductions are expected. All these factors are evidence of the substantial progress which your Directors anticipated would take place when they last reported to you.

Additional Directors. A by-law will be submitted for your approval pursuant to the terms of the amendment to your Company's Charter obtained in 1920 increasing the number of Directors to eighteen and providing for the method of election.

Stock Holdings. The position of the holdings of the Common Stock of the Company at the end of the fiscal year just closed was as follows:—

United Kingdom.....	53.96%
Canada.....	19.43%
United States.....	18.74%
France.....	2.87%
Other countries.....	5.00%

Death of Sir Thomas Skinner. Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., who was elected a Director of the Company in May, 1889, and who in November of the same year was appointed Financial Agent of the Company in London, died on the 11th of May, 1926. He had been connected with the Company for a period of thirty-seven years, during which he rendered most loyal and efficient service, particularly in connection with the Company's financial arrangements in London and the marketing of its securities there.

The Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, of London, was appointed a Director to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Thomas Skinner, Baronet, and Mr. E. R. Peacock, also of London, was appointed a Director to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Augustus Nanton.

The under-mentioned Directors will retire from office at the Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:—

COLONEL HENRY COCKSHUTT,
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT,
COLONEL FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.,
MR. F. W. MOLSON.

For the Directors,

E. W. BEATTY,
President.

Montreal, March 14th, 1927

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1927

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY K.C., LL.D.,	Montreal
HON. FRÉDÉRIC L. BEIQUÉ, K.C., SENATOR.....	Montreal
COLONEL HENRY COCKSHUTT.....	Brantford, Ont.
MR. GRANT HALL.....	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT.....	Montreal
MR. CHARLES R. HOSMER.....	Montreal
MR. ROSS H. McMASTER.....	Montreal
BRIG.-GEN. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.....	Montreal
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.....	Montreal
MR. F. W. MOLSON.....	Montreal
MR. J. K. L. ROSS.....	Montreal
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.....	Montreal
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.....	Toronto
RT. HON. REGINALD McKENNA, P.C.....	London, Eng.
E. R. PEACOCK.....	London, Eng.
W. J. BLAKE WILSON.....	Vancouver
JAMES A. RICHARDSON.....	Winnipeg

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	MR. GRANT HALL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	MR. CHARLES R. HOSMER
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.	
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.	

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31st, 1926

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT :	
Railway, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Lake and River Steamers.....	\$664,107,040.36
OCEAN AND COASTAL STEAMSHIPS, Exhibit "A".....	62,118,329.40
ACQUIRED SECURITIES (Cost) :	
Exhibit "B".....	142,510,386.78
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS.....	
	13,589,890.90
INVESTMENT AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES :	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites.....	\$56,043,062.48
Provincial and Municipal Securities.....	792,721.29
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost.....	24,522,842.60
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D".....	93,805,866.44
	<u>175,164,492.81</u>
WORKING ASSETS :	
Material and Supplies on Hand.....	\$22,892,407.82
Agents' and Conductors' Balances.....	4,985,260.78
Net Traffic Balances.....	1,249,210.09
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments :	
Accounts due for Transportation, etc.....	1,174,844.80
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable.....	7,303,842.08
Cash in Hand.....	42,813,394.86
	<u>80,418,960.43</u>
	<u>\$1,137,909,100.68</u>

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK :	
Ordinary Stock.....	\$260,000,000.00
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock.....	100,148,587.78
	<u>\$360,148,587.78</u>
FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK.....	
	\$304,244,882.08
LESS : Collateral as below*.....	40,000,000.00
	<u>264,244,882.08</u>
TEN YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1934)*..	12,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1946)*.....	20,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND SECURED NOTE CERTIFICATES (1944)..	30,000,000.00
LESS : Purchased by Trustee and cancelled	2,135,400.00
	<u>27,864,600.00</u>
LESS : Amount held by Trustee.....	286,989.87
	<u>27,577,610.13</u>

MORTGAGE BONDS :		
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent.		3,650,000.00
CURRENT :		
Audited Vouchers.....	7,581,800.77	
Pay Rolls.....	3,953,516.56	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable.....	4,693,703.88	
	<hr/>	16,229,021.21
ACCRUED :		
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds		1,029,460.40
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS.....		18,410,000.00
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS :		
Equipment Replacement.....	903,931.88	
Steamship Replacement.....	15,405,048.39	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes.....	20,263,535.56	
	<hr/>	36,572,515.83
PREMIUM ON ORDINARY CAPITAL STOCK SOLD :		
LESS : Discount on Collateral Trust Gold Bonds and Note Certificates.....		40,278,965.22
NET PROCEEDS LANDS AND TOWNSITES.....		74,320,094.81
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION.....		142,466,061.93
SPECIAL RESERVE TO MEET TAXES IMPOSED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT.....		2,492,503.36
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS.....		118,489,397.93
		<hr/>
		\$1,137,909,100.68

J. LESLIE,

Vice-President and Comptroller

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1926, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants (England)

Montreal, March 11, 1927.

PROGRESS OF
THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1926
AS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT
MARKED INCREASE IN GROSS AND NEW EARNINGS

The Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1926, as presented by the President, Sir Henry Thornton, to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, and by him submitted to Parliament, records a marked increase in gross and net revenues over those of the previous year, and shows all fixed charges due the public as earned for the first time. The Report reads in part as follows:

MILEAGE

	Miles Owned by Constituent Companies	Miles Under Lease or Contract	Miles Under Trackage Rights	Total Mileage
Atlantic Region.....	2,571.76	224.78	82.61	2,879.15
Central Region.....	7,145.04	444.87	11.82	7,601.73
Grand Trunk Western Lines.....	841.81	121.12	27.78	990.71
Western Region.....	10,233.22	430.55	54.07	10,717.84
Central Vermont.....	272.68	160.69	59.15	492.52
	21,064.51	1,382.01	235.43	22,681.95
Total Steam Operated Lines making up "System Mileage".....				22,681.95

OPERATING RESULTS

The operating results for the year are shown in the following summary, which compares the principal items of revenue and expenses with the corresponding items for the previous year:—

REVENUE

	1926	1925	Increase or Decrease
Freight.....	\$207,157,028.09	\$187,763,637.13	Inc. \$19,393,390.96
Passenger.....	39,427,264.87	37,963,479.53	Inc. 1,463,785.34
Mail.....	3,688,356.86	3,693,646.75	Dec. 5,289.89
Miscellaneous.....	25,297,660.46	24,288,010.78	Inc. 1,009,649.68
Total.....	\$275,570,310.28	\$253,708,774.19	\$21,861,536.09

EXPENSES

	1926	1925	Increase
Maintenance of W. & S....	\$ 48,536,502.94	\$ 44,753,310.38	\$3,783,192.56
Maintenance of Equipment..	51,211,820.99	49,324,910.70	1,886,910.29
Traffic.....	7,026,004.70	6,902,501.84	123,502.86
Transportation.....	111,393,757.98	110,386,974.93	1,006,783.05
Miscellaneous Operations...	2,336,041.37	2,272,917.98	63,123.39
General.....	7,881,495.87	7,520,303.27	361,192.60
Transportation for Invest- ment Credit.....	1,040,343.21	895,442.95	144,900.26
Total.....	\$227,345,280.64	\$220,265,476.15	\$7,079,804.49
Net Earnings.....	\$48,225,029.64	\$33,443,298.04	\$14,781,731.60
Operating ratio.....	82.50	86.82	

The above figures reflect what may be fairly regarded as a satisfactory position. An increase in the System's gross earnings of

8.6 per cent. indicates a generally satisfactory business situation throughout the Dominion, and it is equally gratifying to note that with an increase of nearly twenty-two million dollars in gross earnings there was an increase of but one million dollars in transportation expenses.

A reduction in the operating ratio from 86.82 to 82.5 shows a further improvement in operating efficiency.

For the first time the net earnings for the year are more than sufficient to pay all fixed charges due the public.

Railway Operating Revenues. This item requires no comment other than to record that an increase of \$21,861,536.09 may be regarded as the result of improved prosperity throughout the Dominion, and the zeal and energy displayed not only by the traffic department but by all of those in the service of the Company in attracting business to the system and securing its fair proportion of increased traffic.

Maintenance of Way and Structures. It was thought wise to increase the total expenditures under this heading for the year in order to effect a higher standard of maintenance. Although the percentage of expenditures for maintenance of way and structures to gross earnings has not increased, the larger expense is to some extent due to the increase in the number of treated ties used, with tie plates for protective purposes, and is also partly due to the greater mileage of new rail employed for renewals. This in turn necessitated increased expenditures for other track materials, including the purchase and application of stone ballast. It is the intention of the administration as rapidly as financial conditions will permit to extend the use of stone ballast on high speed and important passenger routes. A generally improved standard of maintenance, with bridge improvements, permits the use of heavier power, with consequently reduced transportation costs.

Total Operating Expenses and Net Earnings. Total operating expenses increased by \$7,079,804.49 as compared with an increase in gross revenue of \$21,861,536.09, leaving an increase in net earnings of \$14,781,731.60, or 44.2 per cent.

It is but fair to call attention to the fact that during the first years of system consolidation there have been many opportunities for economy. Much of this field has been exhausted and, while efficiency and lower operating costs will be rigorously sought, it is not probable that corresponding percentage improvements can be maintained, especially when it is remembered that certain wage increases have already been granted to employees, and others are in negotiation which will tend to affect operating results.

Finance. For the Dominion fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1927, the sum of not exceeding \$31,000,000 was requested from the Government for Canadian National purposes. \$10,000,000 of this

amount has been received in cash. The remainder can be provided under authority of an Act passed at the present session of Parliament. As gross and net earnings for 1926 were larger than it was expected they would be, the full amount of \$21,000,000 will not be required.

The funded debt retirements during the year were:—

Equipment trust certificates of various issues.....	\$5,663,400
Payments under various sinking funds and other-wise.....	520,658
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$6,184,058

Traffic Movement. Generally speaking, freight car loadings on all lines were better throughout the year than in 1925. Congestion in elevators at the head of the lakes in February necessitated embargoes which were not lifted until April, thus adversely affecting the eastward grain movement in Western Canada during that period. During the same period, however, grain moved in much larger volume to Vancouver than in 1925, and there was also a good grain movement by rail on the lines east of the head of the lakes. Navigation on the Great Lakes did not open until May 3, which was much later than usual. Grain then moved in large volume to the lake head. In September the grain movement in Western Canada was very light, extending into October, and December was a particularly bad month, having little over half the grain movement of 1925 to the lake head.

Movement of grain to Vancouver in the last five months of the year was only about 55 per cent of the 1925 volume. Movement of grain to Prince Rupert commenced in October and averaged 765 cars per month for the last three months of the year.

Apart from the fluctuations in the grain movement, freight traffic continued steady throughout the year. The increase in revenue freight ton-miles moved by train was 6.9 per cent., whereas the train miles in freight service increased only 6.2 per cent.

Passenger traffic was generally good and produced an increase in revenue of 3.9 per cent., whereas passenger train mileage including unit car mileage increased 1 per cent. only.

Rates. The question of freight rates continues to be one of importance and some anxiety. It is not the province of the Board of Directors to argue for or against higher freight rates, but a distinct responsibility rests upon the Board to direct attention to the effect of alterations in the rate structure which would reduce the gross revenues of the system. The Board is of opinion that the welfare of the Dominion would be best served if its railways were allowed rates which would enable them not only to maintain solvency, but to make those improvements and provide those facilities which are from time to time necessary to meet the constantly increasing traffic requirements of a rapidly growing country.

In so far as the Canadian National Railways are concerned, the property is owned by the people of Canada, and, in the last analysis, the financial position is in their hands. However, the Board ventures to express the thought—as it has indeed on previous occasions—that freight rates cannot be constantly decreased and net earnings continue to increase. With fair rates it has been possible to reduce to a minimum the demands of the railways on the public treasury. The Canadian National Railways are emerging from a condition which may be conservatively described as unsatisfactory; they have reached the point where they are paying interest out of net earnings on all the securities held by the public, and, furthermore, they are furnishing a service which the Board feels is satisfactory to the shipping public. Would it not be wise to allow that condition to continue and to improve?

Industrial Development. New industries continue to be established at points on the Canadian National Railways in large numbers. There has been a marked activity in the establishment of pulp and paper plants. Seventeen new plants connected with this industry were brought into operation during the year, mostly in the Province of Quebec. Water power development is being rapidly pushed in that and other provinces. A large number of new industries were located on the Canadian National Railways, involving expenditures running into millions of dollars. There is every reason to believe that these extensive investments were provoked by confidence in the future of Canada.

Construction. During the year 193.53 miles of new line were placed in operation, including the following:—

Turtleford, south-easterly 42.5 miles, Warden-Hanna, 29.18 miles, Bengough-Willowbunch, 28.49 miles, Central Butte, towards Dunblane, 25.98 miles, Acadia Valley Branch, 24.6 miles, Pine Falls extension, 19.5 miles, St. Paul, south-easterly, 19.55 miles.

In addition to this, 117 miles of track were laid and 65 miles were graded.

Rouyn Line. The construction by the National Transcontinental Railway Branch Lines Company of its line from Taschereau to Rouyn, which was commenced in December, 1925, is now practically completed and as was intended is being operated by the Canadian National Railways on behalf of the Government. It is proving a valuable traffic producer.

Wages and Labour. The "Co-operative plan" adopted in conjunction with the shops craft employees some two years ago has worked with much satisfaction, and a study is being made to determine the practicability of extending a similar movement to employees in the maintenance of way department.

Late in the year a situation developed with respect to the wage position which demanded immediate consideration and in certain of

its aspects required joint action by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the National System. After careful and anxious consideration an amicable arrangement was made which was thought to be to the interest of the immediate parties involved and of the Dominion itself. Following upon this adjustment negotiations were undertaken and others are in discussion which will result in further increases. While the burden upon the Company's expenses will be considerable, it is believed by your Board that the zeal, efficiency and loyalty of all of the employees justify financial recognition, and it is confidently believed that a large part of the money so spent will, in the course of time, be saved through improved good feeling and consequent efficiency.

Hotel Department. The gross revenue from hotels showed an increase of \$295,612 as compared with an increase of \$258,016 in expenses, leaving a net operating loss of \$38,769 which was less by \$37,596 than the corresponding loss in the previous year.

An extension of the Chateau Laurier will be made to meet the ever-growing demand for accommodation at the capital city.

Immigration. Immigration continues to be one of the most important activities of the National Railway System. The officers of the two Canadian transcontinental railways specifically charged with immigration have reached an understanding with the Canadian Government to extend the co-operative agreement for a further period of three years from which good results are expected.

During the past year 31,536 European settlers were brought out by the Canadian National Railways, as compared with 9,582 in 1925; the number of British included in these figures being 8,003 and 3,883 respectively. 335 families from the United States were secured for Western Canada, quite a number of whom have taken up Canadian National lands. At the end of the year there were in effect nine different arrangements under which aid in one form or another may be given to intending emigrants. In connection with these arrangements and immigration generally, also with the development of natural resources in territory adjoining the lines of the system and elsewhere, a great deal of educational and preparatory work has been undertaken from which good results may confidently be expected in the future.

Betterments. The programme under this head, providing for many improvements in the railway's transportation plant, was continued during the year, including work on the ocean terminals at Halifax, Toronto grade separation and terminal improvements, also similar work at Chicago, Detroit and Edmonton, and a new train shed for Saint John, N.B.

Other work included the following: new yard and engine facilities at Jonquiere, Que.; new yards and track at Clifton Junction, Niagara Falls; three-track ferry slip at Windsor, Ont.; new connection near Solomon, Alberta; additions to Jasper Park Lodge and reconstruction work at Minaki Lodge; further gauge stand-

ardization on the Prince Edward Island Railways. About 60 miles of rock ballasting has been done on the main line between Montreal and Toronto.

Two new car ferries for service on Lake Michigan were ordered, one of which was put into service in December, the second one being launched January 19th, 1927.

Taxes. The increase of \$816,400 in this account is mainly due to a charge of \$500,000 for taxes agreed to be paid by the National Railways to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the years 1925 and 1926, and to provision in the accounts for income taxes payable to the United States on the improved net income of the lines in the United States.

Insurance. The Insurance Fund which covers the properties of both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited amounted at December 31, 1926, to \$8,666,116 as shown by the accounts. This Fund is invested either in cash or securities, chiefly Dominion of Canada obligations. After providing for losses sustained but not settled, the total surplus of the Fund at December 31, 1926, was \$8,049,552. The increase during the year was \$1,667,567. The losses chargeable to the Fund during the year amounted to \$936,720, as compared with \$1,202,893 for the year 1925. The fire losses show a decrease of \$362,590. The largest fire loss amounted to approximately \$21,000 and only in three other cases did any individual fire loss amount to over \$10,000. Apart from these fires the other railway losses were all of small amounts. The improvement as compared with last year's position is indicative of the response to the fire prevention campaign.

Grand Trunk Pacific 4% Debenture Stock. The scheme of arrangement under which Canadian National Guaranteed Stock will be issued in exchange has been assented to by the holders of about ninety per cent. of the 4% debenture stock. The Dominion Act authorizing the carrying out of the scheme, entitled "The Grand Trunk Pacific Securities Act, 1927," was passed at the present session of Parliament and became effective on February 18, 1927. The scheme was arrived at after friendly discussion between representatives of the railways and the debenture stockholders and an advisory committee composed of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Sir George May, Mr. E. R. Peacock and Mr. D. Berdoe Wilkinson, whose services were given gratuitously and were much appreciated. The Board desires to record its gratitude to the gentlemen above mentioned.

The Directors feel that the remarkably good operating results obtained in 1926 could not have been attained except through the whole-hearted efforts of officers and employecs working in thorough harmony for a common cause, and are very glad to acknowledge the inestimable value of the excellent esprit de corps which obtains throughout the System, and to express their thanks for the loyal service rendered by officers and employees.

CANADIAN BUSINESS AND FINANCE IN 1926

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL*

The 109th Annual Report of The Bank of Montreal

The 109th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Dec. 6, 1926, in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal, with Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1925.....		\$ 596,788.31
Profits for the year ended 30th October, 1926, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts...		4,978,133.38
		<hr/>
		\$5,574,921.69
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1926....	\$ 897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1926.....	897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1926.....	897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1926...	897,501.00	
Bonus, 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1926.....	598,334.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,188,338.00	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government.....	319,167.00	
Reservation for Bank Premises.....	300,000.00	
	<hr/>	
		4,807,505.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....		<hr/>
		\$767,416.69

Since the last Annual Meeting, offices were opened at ten points and closed at twelve points throughout the Dominion. A branch was established at Tampico, Mexico, on 1st March last. In September we acquired the business of the Mexico City Banking Corporation, an American banking institution located in Mexico City, and on 20th September their office became a branch of the Bank of Montreal, our second in Mexico City. The Directors have to record, with deep regret, the death of the late Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., Chairman of the London Advisory Committee since 1893. On 17th September, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., was appointed Chairman of the London Advisory Committee. All the offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

Address by Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President

As the balance sheet indicates, the business of your Bank during the past year has shown a satisfactory and healthy expansion, and, in consequence, the result of our operations has again demonstrated that the Bank's earning power notwithstanding the economic vicissitudes of the past few years is unimpaired. Money, at home and abroad, has been

* NOTE.—For a History of the Bank of Montreal see Supplement of *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; for succeeding Addresses and Reports see Volumes from 1911 to 1925-26.

in better demand, and while the rates have not materially advanced, the larger turnover has resulted in better earnings.

General Business Conditions. A broad survey of trade conditions in the year under review finds much to hearten and little to discourage. In almost every department of commerce, activity is greater and, despite keen competition, profits are larger. Confidence finds practical demonstration in increased capital investment in development of natural resources and to a lesser extent, expansion of manufacturing plants. Outstanding in this respect is the growth of the pulp and paper industry, the exploitation of mineral deposits and the harnessing of water powers, closely allied industries indigenous to Canada and in respect of which she may be said to stand unrivalled. The growth of the pulp and paper industry is remarkable and has produced large profits. In ten years our exports of wood, wood products and paper have increased from \$83,000,000 to \$278,000,000. The United States' consumption of newsprint is over 3,000,000 tons a year, of which Canada supplies rather more than one-half. Within the next twelve months Canadian mills now under construction will be adding about 450,000 tons a year to their present output, and unless the present rate of consumption expands, there is the possibility of a surplus of newsprint coming on the market at no distant date.

The Power development on the Saguenay by the Aluminum Company of America is an undertaking of more than local interest. When completed, the plans provide for a total of about 1,100,000 H.P. (nearly 50% larger than that available at Niagara for Canada). The creation of this new industrial centre, with its model city of Arvida, will add materially to the resources of the Province of Quebec.

Then we have our great mineral resources. In 1913 Canada's mineral production was \$145,000,000; in 1925, \$228,000,000, a gain of 57%. As a producer of gold, the indications are that we may soon rank second among the countries of the world, and there can be no doubt as to the vastness of our potential mineral production in general.

Rapid as has been the development of these sources of national wealth in recent years, no limit can reasonably be put upon their progression. There is, indeed, the frequently discussed question of the extent of our pulpwood and timber resources and the danger of production in excess of current demand, but a growing sense of the vital importance of forest conservation bids fair to act as a deterrent to excess, and I hold the conviction that these mainstays of Canadian commerce will long flourish.

In the leather and footwear trade, branches of industry depressed of late, improvement has set in. The textile industry has enjoyed moderate prosperity. Iron and steel works have been fairly well employed. Building operations throughout the country have been active, but in some cities house construction

would seem to have overtaken demand and a slowing down in this trade would not be surprising.

The lumber business in Eastern Canada has not been prosperous. In British Columbia lumber manufacturers are moving a reasonable volume, but the prices are too low to show a real profit. The greater use of substitutes for lumber, such as cement, steel, patent roofing, etc., cannot but have an injurious effect on the industry.

Labour. Coincident with the improvement in business has come a decrease in unemployment. Not since 1920 have the ranks of out-of-works been so thin as now. I refer to the country at large, as in some trades and in a few cities a slight reduction in the number of hands employed is recorded. There are, of course, seasonal variations in the demand for labour, but the encouraging fact is that unemployment is now less than at any period during the past six years.

Instalment Sales. A phase of modern business worthy of comment is the rapid extension of instalment sales, which in some instances, notably automobiles, now characterizes the bulk of transactions.

Opinions differ as to the permanent advantage of the method, alike to buyer and seller, and admittedly there are two sides to the question. The buyer assumes a debt which may prove an awkward encumbrance and which he may be unable to discharge, but on the other hand he is, if honest, compelled to a course of thrift, and, pending the payment of the purchase price, has the advantage of use of the commodity, and it is a fact that the extension of instalment sales has not halted the accumulation of savings deposits in the aggregate, nor reduced purchases of life insurance. The seller who employs this method undoubtedly incurs risk unless he has taken adequate safeguard and precaution against loss, and this is the crux of the whole question.

Conducted within prudent lines on the part of both buyers and sellers, the method has merit. It unquestionably aids business, bringing to the merchant customers otherwise unavailable.

Nor is the principle new. Most houses are built or bought on the instalment plan, that is to say, upon mortgage, and credit is as old as the hills. The danger lies in excess. Experience in the automobile trade has shown that the percentage of cars returned to the dealer diminishes as the initial payment rises, a lesson not to be lost by those who sell on the instalment plan. The subject is of keen interest to bankers, who deal in credit, and my conclusion is that the method should not be condemned where cautiously conducted, which means when the standing of the buyer is carefully considered, an ample down payment is exacted and the balance spread over a limited period.

Canada's Foreign Trade. The aggregate of Canada's foreign trade still expands, having had a value of \$1,290,500,000 in the seven months ending October 31st, or \$42,000,000 more than

in the corresponding period last year. The character of the trade, however, is changing, imports having increased and exports decreased, as a consequence of which the favourable balance has diminished. Taking the seven months' period, there was last year an excess of \$181,300,000 of exports over imports, while this year the excess is only \$95,800,000, and it is possible that this margin may be further reduced in the near future. On the other hand, while we are not shipping abroad the same volume of dairy products as last year, we still have a dominating trade in cereal exports to counterbalance rising imports, with a steadily enlarging market in the United States for newsprint and pulp, so that the diminishing tendency in our favourable trade balance need not give immediate concern, though its significance cannot be ignored.

Better domestic business accounts for the growth of imports, which had a value in the seven months to October 31st of \$597,331,000, being greater than in 1925 by \$63,785,000, and larger than in any like period since 1920; and of this increase no less than \$23,531,000 consisted of iron and its products. Also, in a considerable measure, the stream of foreign capital coming into Canada for investment is an offset. While it would be preferable to have Canadian capital available for Canadian development, it is impossible for a young country to supply the needed money for this purpose, and infinitely better is it to have this development brought about by foreign capital, to the primary and ultimate advantage of our people, than to have our resources lie dormant. A point of importance not remotely related to the balance of trade is the large holding of Dominion securities by our own people. I know of no more striking example of the reserve wealth of the Canadian people than their investment in Dominion Government bonds. Before the war, of a Federal debt of \$330,000,000, much the larger part was held abroad, but of the present debt of about \$2,500,000,000, no less than \$1,964,000,000, or nearly 80% is held by Canadians, who receive and employ interest on this immense sum. There need be no fear of the financial stability of a people who in twelve years have invested nearly two billion dollars in their own Government bonds.

Business in the United States. As no man, so no country can live unto itself, and to better business the world over must be attributed some of the improved conditions in Canada. The United States has enjoyed a year of abounding prosperity, resulting largely from the ever-multiplying demands for many commodities of a fully-employed population. Possessing, as it does, one-twelfth of the world's consumers and one-half of the world's gold supply, its own territory furnishes an ever-expanding market. The people are consuming less than they produce and savings continue to show a surprisingly substantial increase. Inflationary tendencies are well controlled. The establishment of the Federal Reserve system has so altered the character of the monetary and credit structure of the country that there is no reason to fear the former

extreme fluctuations in general business conditions. Another effect has been the attainment of a sounder and more widespread economic development. Restriction in a few industries stands out in contrast to the general and well-scattered prosperity, but there is faint indication of any over-production of commodities. Keen competition exists in many lines, especially in the motor industry, which, without the assistance of the instalment system, might find difficulty in marketing the enormous full-time output. Prices, while generally stable, are on the whole showing some progress toward lower levels. The railroads have seldom been more prosperous and are rendering service of the highest description. Fundamental conditions underlying the business situation continue sound. There is no evidence of a piling up of raw materials or of finished goods. Merchants, large and small, who learned in 1920 the perils of swollen inventories, have kept out of danger by hand-to-mouth purchases. Commodity prices are not unreasonably high and show a declining tendency, despite increasing prosperity. Throughout the country generally among business men and in the labour ranks there is confidence and a sound financial background, leaving little ground for pessimism, although the record-breaking cotton crop will probably adversely affect the buying power of the South.

Conditions in Europe. Turning to European affairs, there is every reason for satisfaction at the considerable advance made towards more settled conditions in general and in particular in the direction of monetary stability. The re-establishment of gold either as a standard or as a basis for currency in most of the leading countries has been an important factor in this favourable development, assisted, of course, by loans of a very considerable amount issued principally in Great Britain and America. The recent Belgian stabilization loan is a noteworthy example. Indications of co-operation between the central banks augur well for the maintenance of the improved financial situation. The existence of outstanding inter-allied indebtedness retards the return to sound financial conditions. Most encouraging progress has been made towards settlement, but the ratification by France of her debt agreement with Great Britain and America is an urgent necessity. A careful review of European affairs from various angles, however, gives me every reason for a more optimistic outlook than at any time since the Armistice. The Imperial Conference has met in London and not the least important subject of discussion is the plan for the advancement of British trade with the Dominions overseas. A notable development during the year has been the creation in Great Britain of the Empire Marketing Board, having the authority of the British Government to expend £1,000,000 per annum of public money for the purpose of fostering the demand in Great Britain for the produce of Overseas Dominions. British trade has suffered a severe set-back as a result of the long-continued coal stoppage, which has for nearly six months turned Great

Britain from a coal exporter to an importer, to the serious detriment of the foreign trade balance. That the pound sterling should have remained above the gold export point in face of the difficulties encountered is proof of the financial strength of Great Britain.

Crops in Canada. In Canada better harvests than that of this year have been gathered, but as a whole, farmers have been well recompensed for their labours. The wheat crop at 405,000,000 bushels falls a little short of that of 1925, while lowering of grade caused by prolonged wet weather finds compensation in higher prices, so that the net return should not be substantially reduced. Vicissitudes of climatic conditions are in the way of nature, yet it can be said that these are neither more frequent nor more extreme in Canada than elsewhere, and that, taking one year with another, the Canadian farmer the country over has little reason to complain. It may interest you to learn that in eleven months of the crop year 1925-26, more than one-half the wheat shipments from world exporting countries emanated from Canada, which contributed 259,000,000 out of a total of 488,000,000 bushels, a fact stamping Canada as the granary of the world. Better balanced farming, which provides income over the whole year, is steadily on the increase.

The Railways. The railways afford fairly accurate evidence of the volume of business, though not necessarily of the profits arising therefrom, and applying this test, the deduction is very satisfactory. Both transportation lines have during the year reported increasing earnings from month to month, the Canadian Pacific experiencing one of the best years in its long period of successful operation, and the Canadian National making strides towards overcoming the deficit in capital charge, which not long since imposed a serious burden upon Federal finances. It is trite to say that with respect to the railways, to enlarged production, to expansion of trade and to reduction of taxation, immigration is essential and, to my mind, the most important factor in Canada's growth. Almost no limit can be set to the prosperity attendant upon an influx of people commensurate with the absorbing and assimilating power of Canada. Some progress in this direction has this year been made, and it should not be a vain hope that ere long the consociate efforts of Government and private agencies to attract to this country desirable settlers from abroad will bring gratifying results.

In conclusion, Canada has emerged from the shadow of restricted business, unsatisfactory earnings and indifferent balance sheets and the trend of business is now distinctly upward in practically all lines of trade. I cannot see any indication that this period of prosperity is soon coming to an end. I believe the underlying conditions are sound and the future can be viewed with confidence.

The hundred and ninth annual balance sheet of our Bank, now presented, reflects, in the fuller employment by the business interests in Canada of our available funds, and by our comparative freedom from losses, the general improvement that has taken place in the trade and commerce of this country during the past year.

As a natural consequence of these favourable conditions, I have to report not only that our earning power has been greater, but that from every standpoint we are in a more virile condition than ever before, while we adhere to our time-honoured policy of being always in a strong liquid position.

The figures contained in our balance sheet may not show any remarkable change as compared with those of a year ago, but you will, of course, realize there are many factors and many influences at work. On some of these I will touch.

In cash and quick assets we held, at the close of our bank year,

Gold and subsidiary coin.....	\$ 32,500,000
Deposits in Central Gold Reserve.....	17,000,000
Dominion Notes.....	50,800,000
Notes of, and Cheques on, other Banks.....	30,800,000
Balances in other Banks.....	19,800,000
Call Loans.....	160,800,000
Securities.....	112,800,000

The total, \$424,500,000, of such immediate assets represents 60.35% of our total liabilities to the public, and this is approximately the position which we maintain year in and year out.

Apart from better business conditions in Canada, we have naturally benefited by an improved demand for money and firmer interest rates at our outside points, London and New York.

To meet the greater demands of our commercial customers in Canada we have reduced our investments by approximately \$27,000,000. This sum represents, roughly, the increase in our current loans in Canada, which now stand at \$269,000,000 as against \$241,000,000 a year ago. This we regard as proof positive that business throughout the country is better.

Commercial failures in Canada for the year numbered 2,285, with liabilities of \$33,871,000. This compares with 2,313 failures, with liabilities of \$46,656,000 in 1925.

Our deposits are higher by \$23,600,000 than a year ago. They are now \$647,000,000, and it is satisfactory to report that our time deposits, which represent for the most part individual savings, are showing a steady annual growth. This plainly indicates both the thrift of our people, and also their continued confidence in the Bank of Montreal as the custodian of their savings.

Our Bank Premises account has been reduced \$350,000 during the year, and we have, as usual, made full provision for maintenance and alterations.

We have during the year opened 12 new branches and agencies, and closed the same number, leaving the total unchanged at 616.

We do not look for a very rapid return from new branches as a rule, and proceed with due caution in establishing them, yet we maintain our policy that the Bank shall be represented wherever there is settlement and activity in Canada, thus ensuring for the public all reasonable banking facilities.

Banking Service. As illustrating the Bank's settled determination to keep in the van of banking progress, let me mention some comparatively new special services we now render to our clients and the public at large.

At the Head Office of the Bank several special departments are in operation, each of them manned by specialists in their respective lines.

We have for instance, a Foreign Department, which keeps in constant touch with all important foreign countries, facilitates the foreign trade relations of our clients, and endeavours to create or increase, among persons and firms abroad, an interest in this country and its opportunities.

A second department watches the hourly fluctuations in the many foreign exchanges and disseminates this information through the medium of our system of private telegraph wires to central points and thence to our hundreds of offices throughout Canada. We are thus able to give to the public facilities in exchange transactions and the benefit of the closest competitive rates.

We have also a department which specializes in securities, maintaining contact at all times with the markets in this country and abroad. The services of this department are at the disposal of our clients through the medium of any of our offices.

As you are no doubt aware, the Bank for several years has been publishing weekly reports upon the condition of our Canadian crops during the growing season. Further, we are now issuing a monthly Business Summary covering all phases of business activity throughout Canada and in the several countries where we maintain offices. Copies of this Summary are sent free to any one on request and are already distributed to a mailing list extending throughout Canada and to practically every country in the world.

In the past few years our Bank has distributed to the farmers of Canada more than 150,000 copies of excellent handbooks dealing with farming subjects, and the many letters of appreciation received have shown that our efforts to further the interests of this section of our population, and to increase their profits, are widely appreciated. We have also prepared and distributed abroad many thousand copies of our booklets dealing with Canada, our object being to attract the notice of possible immigrants and investors, and to stimulate their interest in this country.

Not all of these services perhaps are directly remunerative, but we believe they have all been of very definite value. They are broadening the facilities available to our clients, creating goodwill,

and demonstrating that the Bank is keenly concerned in the public welfare and in furthering the general interests of this country.

Foreign Offices. Our outside reserve offices, New York and London, have operated satisfactorily in point of earnings and growth.

In the United States banking resources have shown little depletion as a result of the activity in business, and money has remained in plentiful supply at somewhat higher rates. Call money has averaged 4.53%, as against 3.82% in the preceding year.

Our Paris business is well established, and steadily growing in importance. Our office building is commodious, admirably situated, and extremely well patronized.

During the year we acquired the business of the Mexico City Banking Corporation, which gave us desirable premises in the centre of the retail district of Mexico City and relieves the congestion at our main office. Our business continues to expand on safe and conservative lines and is closely supervised by our local Superintendent of Mexico Branches, resident in Mexico City.

In London, new Canadian public issues have again been negligible, and apparently there is no present prospect of an early re-entrance to that market.

Foreign Capital in Canada. American capital, however, continues to flow into Canada like a bountiful stream, and this expression of confidence by our great next-door neighbour is extremely gratifying. The proceeds of Canadian public loans sold in New York in the calendar year 1926 to date were \$250,000,000, while private American capital newly invested here, although unrecorded, must have been not less than \$75,000,000.

From a purely material point of view it makes no difference whether the capital that develops our resources comes from the United States or elsewhere, but I shall not be misunderstood if I say that for Empire reasons, which are more than merely sentimental, Canada as a whole would heartily welcome a greater influx of British capital.

One of the many misfortunes which Britain and the Empire have had to face as a result of the War has been the curtailment in the Motherland of exportable capital. This condition will gradually improve, and although the lower interest rates now current in the United States preclude for the present the floating of Canadian public loans in London, this condition is not altogether applicable to money borrowed for private enterprise.

It may not be out of place, therefore, to mention three outstanding facts regarding Canada, for the benefit of potential British investors and of those at home in Great Britain who have the welfare of the Empire at heart.

First, consider our three Prairie Provinces. Less than fifty years ago they were uninhabited. There was the Indian, the

buffalo, and a small settlement on the Red River around Fort Garry, now Winnipeg. To-day there is on these fertile plains a population of 2,000,000 prosperous people, with millions of rich and idle acres waiting for more settlers to come.

The estimated value of the field crops of these three Provinces in 1900 was \$32,000,000. Now, twenty-six years later, the actual value is close to \$700,000,000, more than \$300,000,000 in excess of the world's annual output of gold. Gold mines become exhausted, but our Prairie Provinces, with the exercise of proper care, are capable of producing in perpetuity. In other words, the great sum mentioned, namely \$700,000,000 to-day with more to come, is in the nature of a sure and rapidly rising dividend.

Second, though Canada is well known as a great agricultural country, it may not be realized abroad that the gross value of our manufactured products at the point of production amounted, in 1924 — the latest figures available — to \$2,695,000,000, or nearly twice the value of our agricultural production for the same year.

Third, our progress in "harnessing" water power, the utilization of which has increased 180% in ten years. Canada is now second per capita in water power development in the world. When developments now under way are completed Canada will have in use 4,500,000 horse power, representing a capital investment in power plants and transmission lines of \$854,000,000. The undeveloped wealth in this field is prodigious. A conservative estimate is 28,000,000 horse power.

These three facts alone, apart from all other considerations, should be enough to attract afresh to this portion of the British Empire the notice of British engineers, promoters, investors, manufacturers, and intending emigrants.

For a decade more or less before the War the view was at times expressed in London that Canada was going ahead too fast on borrowed money, and that there was danger ahead. Those of us who did not altogether agree with that view at the time can now at least admit that there was some ground for such criticism.

On the other hand, in comparison with the total volume of both public and private Canadian borrowing in the London market, the percentage of such money that has been lost is unimportant.

It is, I think, worth noting in conclusion that with a population less than 10,000,000 Canada's exports are now equal in monetary value to the exports of the United States when that country had a population of 70,000,000, a remarkable showing even allowing for the decreased value of the dollar.

Admitting that for a period Canada was going ahead too fast, we believe we have had our lesson, that we are living down our mistakes, and that things have taken a turn for the better. Moreover, we not only believe but know that we have one of the best and richest countries on earth.

The General Manager then delivered an important and elaborate review of the conditions in the Canadian Provinces, dealing with natural resources, commercial development, financial affairs, and the general economic situation. The Report, on motion of Sir Vincent Meredith, seconded by Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was then adopted, the usual votes of thanks tendered, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Thomas Ahearn, D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C., His Honour Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., the Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., C. R. Hosmer, Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., Maj.-Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., F. W. Molson, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., James Stewart. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., was re-elected President, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected Vice-President.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

OF OCTOBER 31st, 1926

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....		29,916,700.00
Rest.....	\$ 29,916,700.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	767,416.69	
	\$ 30,684,116.69	
Unclaimed Dividends.....	10,718.29	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1926....	897,501.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st December, 1926.....	598,334.00	
	32,190,669.98	
	\$ 62,107,369.98	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 47,175,989.50	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	132,034,727.43	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	515,925,640.50	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	2,346,485.14	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	5,952,614.58	
Bills payable.....	1,181,900.54	
	704,617,357.69	
Letters of Credit outstanding.....	13,952,190.87	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	848,226.66	
	\$781,525,145.20	

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current.....	\$ 32,527,124.64
Dominion notes.....	50,884,509.75
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	17,000,000.00
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada.....	\$ 93,749.77
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada...	19,765,561.50

Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	\$ 15,486,054.38	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	145,325,247.99	\$ 180,670,613.64
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		79,157,614.28
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		4,463,251.16
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value		29,230,754.26
Notes of other Banks		3,822,424.00
United States and other foreign currencies		825,684.07
Cheques on other Banks		26,337,108.47
		\$424,919,084.27
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	\$252,338,858.61	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		17,074,131.09
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		53,442,276.77
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for		2,494,423.78
		325,349,690.25
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)		11,800,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		917,533.16
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		1,209,615.65
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)		13,952,190.87
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		1,420,787.67
Shares of and loans to controlled companies		1,415,727.25
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		540,516.08
		\$781,525,145.20

NOTE.—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of \$2,783,000.00 secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

To the Shareholders of The Bank of Montreal :

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that : (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required ; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown iby the Books of the Bank.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A. <i>of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham and Hutchison.</i> GEORGE C. McDONALD, C.A. <i>of the firm of McDonald, Currie & Co.</i>	}	Auditors
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MONTREAL, 23rd Nov., 1926.

BANK OF MONTREAL—EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President.*

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*

F. J. COCKBURN, *Assistant General Manager.*

G. C. CASSELS

Assistant General Manager and Manager London, Eng., Branch.

D. R. CLARKE

W. A. BOG

O. R. SHARPE

Assistant General Managers.

JACKSON DODDS

Assistant General Manager for Western Division.

C. H. CRONYN, *Secretary.*

S. C. NORSWORTHY

District Superintendent, Ontario.

W. H. HOGG

District Superintendent, British Columbia.

H. WELDON

District Superintendent, Mexico.

J. McEACHERN

District Superintendent, Manitoba.

C. W. CHESTERTON

District Superintendent, Alta.

A. E. NASH

District Superintendent, Maritime Provinces.

J. W. SPEARS

District Superintendent, Saskatchewan.

J. T. STEVENS

Montreal Subsidiary Branches.

PAID-UP CAPITAL
OF
\$30,000,000
ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS
OF
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The Fifty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Thursday, Jan. 13th, 1927, at 11 o'clock, a.m., Sir Herbert S. Holt in the chair. The General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill, read the Directors' Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report, for the year ended 30th November, 1926, accompanied by the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1925.....	\$1,249,435.32	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	4,516,239.26	
	\$5,765,674.58	
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 154, 155, 156 and 157 at 12½ per annum.....	\$2,928,000.00	
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders.....	488,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	440,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	1,409,674.58	
	\$5,765,674.58	

The assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, and ample provision made for all bad or doubtful debts. During the year six branches were opened and thirty-six were closed, a large proportion of the latter being small and unprofitable branches formerly operated by the Union Bank of Canada. The Head Office and branches of the Bank have been inspected as usual during the year.

The growth of the Bank's business made it advisable to issue the balance of the authorized capital stock consisting of 56,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. This stock was accordingly issued and allotted to shareholders on December 11, 1926, at \$200 per share.

*NOTE.—For History of the Bank see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; Succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in the 1911, 1925-26 volumes.

The Directors record with deep regret the death in March last of Mr. W. R. Allan, who had been a member of the Board since September 1, 1925, the date of the purchase of the Union Bank of Canada, of which bank he was President.

Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties.

I wish to refer in the first place to the loss which
Address by the Bank has sustained through the death of our
Sir Herbert late Director, Mr. W. R. Allan. He came to us
S. Holt, through amalgamation with the Union Bank, of
President which institution he was President. His services
to our Bank, though brief, were of exceptional
value owing to his wide knowledge and long experience of western
conditions, and with our more extensive interests there we shall
feel his loss very greatly.

The Report and Balance Sheet of the Bank, which it is my duty to present to you to-day, disclose a most satisfactory position. The statement will be dealt with in detail by the General Manager.

In order to take care adequately of our steadily broadening business and to continue our traditional policy of maintaining a conservative ratio of capital and surplus to deposits, your Directors have considered it advisable to increase the paid-up capital of the Bank by the amount of the unissued balance of the authorized capital. This additional Capital Stock had been allotted *pro rata* to shareholders of record on the 17th December last for subscription at the price of \$200 per share. In accordance with custom, the premium realized in respect of this issue will be credited to Reserve Fund. When payments are completed the paid-up capital of the Bank will be \$30,000,000, with a Reserve Fund of equal amount, and substantial undivided profits. A resolution increasing the authorized capital of the Bank to \$40,000,000 will be submitted for your approval to-day.

You will be interested to learn that the erection of our new Head Office Building, which was announced last year, is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible and we expect that it will be ready for occupancy by May 1st, 1928. The foundations have been completed and the steel structure should be finished during the early summer. The building will cover the whole block bounded by St. James, St. Peter, Notre Dame and Dollard Streets, and will rise nearly four hundred feet above the street level, and will have two basements.

The design of the building combines dignity and beauty with utility, as the receding upper storeys ensure the utmost in light and ventilation. The building has been planned to yield the maximum possible revenue from rentals and, at the same time, provide the Bank with offices suited to its present and prospective needs.

Situation in Europe. It is satisfactory to note that there is a steady improvement in European conditions and that the

admission of Germany to the League of Nations marks a further step in her re-habilitation, both financially and politically. The balancing of the French and Italian budgets, and the return of Belgium and Denmark to the gold standard, have been outstanding events which justify confidence in the future re-establishment of Europe on a sound basis.

In Great Britain the recovery has been checked by the paralyzing influence of the protracted coal strike. The economic losses inflicted on the community by industrial disputes, under modern conditions, are tremendous, and since the largest proportion of earnings from industrial output is distributed in wages, the heaviest share of the loss inevitably falls on the workers. This stoppage of coal production seriously affected export trade and dislocated international shipping, with the result of higher ocean freight rates the world over. Notwithstanding the adverse visible trade balance, there is evidence that England is still paying her way out of current income; moreover, the severe lessons of the strike have not been lost and there is hope that more harmonious relations will go far toward enabling the great basic industries to recover their export markets. The amalgamations of coal mines and manufacturing industries that have been started is a step in the right direction and should result in increased efficiency, production and profits. Shipbuilding yards are working to capacity so far as steel production will permit, and the most noteworthy development in this field is the rapidity with which internal combustion engines and oil are replacing coal.

The past two years have been a period of unsurpassed prosperity in the United States and in spite of a few unfavourable factors, such as a slight recession in building, a minor decrease in demand for automobiles, and a reduced income for the farmer as a result of the low prices of cotton and corn, there is no reason to look forward to more than a slight recession in the general level of business activity. The financial structure of the country is exceptionally strong and the practice of hand to mouth buying has kept supply and demand so well balanced that the steady demands on all types of industry will keep production at a high level in spite of sectional difficulties and minor mistakes in the direction of overproduction.

Conditions in Canada. The record of Canadian external trade in the past three years reflects both the increased buying power resulting from increased stability abroad and the recent growth of Canadian production. For the twelve months ending November 30, 1926, the total foreign trade of Canada amounted to \$2,309,201,000 as compared with \$2,094,083,000 in 1925, and \$1,870,363,000 for the same period in 1924. The relatively large increase in imports is a direct reflection of the improvement in our exports, our larger purchasing power, and outside capital investment. The greater volume of manufactured goods coming

into the country, however, indicates another aspect of the situation which may legitimately suggest some misgiving.

This increasing volume of foreign trade has been attended by an expansion in the facilities offered by our principal ports. Since the war the Port of Vancouver has been recognized as the logical shipping point for goods entering and leaving British Columbia and Alberta and rapid strides have been made in improving its facilities. The new bridge to North Vancouver has made available additional waterfront and the Harbour Commission is proceeding with the development of this new area. The Ports of St. John and Halifax, it is expected, will be taken over shortly by a government commission and their further immediate improvement is contemplated. The elevator facilities at Montreal have proved inadequate and additional funds have been applied for to make the necessary extensions. The new Wolfe Cove Harbour at Quebec at present under construction will not only double the facilities at this point, but will provide the very latest of equipment for the efficient despatch of cargo.

The returns of the Chartered Banks reflect the betterment of trade and general business conditions. In the field of credit, current commercial loans are \$76,424,000 higher than a year ago, while public deposits have increased no less than \$17,112,000. If the prosperity of a country can be measured by the aggregate of its bank balances, then the savings accumulated in Canada indicate an extraordinary degree of thrift and well-being. The latest available figures place the total amount of savings on deposit with the Chartered Banks, Trust Companies and Government Institutions at \$165 *per capita*, a figure which should afford excellent encouragement to intending settlers.

Exchange has been steady during the year. Canada's dollar has been at gold parity since the middle of 1924 and the resumption of gold payments, unnecessarily long delayed, was given legislative sanction on the 1st July last when the Act covering their suspension was allowed to expire. As was expected, there has been no depletion of the country's metallic reserves and our ability to maintain a free gold market has been firmly established. War and post-war experience alike have shown that currency stability depends primarily upon sound finance, rather than upon the existence of large gold stocks.

With the improvement in trade there had been a steady betterment in Federal Revenues during the year and some reduction has been effected in our national debt. The last fiscal budget wrought a measure of relief to certain classes of taxpayer through the revision of the basis of assessment and extension of the system of double taxation. It is the natural tendency of governments to follow the lines of least resistance and impose taxation where it can be most easily exacted, whether it results in the punishment of thrift or the discouragement of productive enterprise. What Canada needs is to follow the example set by the United States



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Montreal, erected in 1927—Tallest Office Building in the British Empire

in the reduction of all taxes and in the cost of government, so that by economics due to the efficiency of administration we may secure a substantial reduction in the total burden of taxation rather than a change of incidence. Canada has frequently shown that she is not without courage in facing her economic problems and there are indications that a bold co-operative policy of administrative economy on the part of all governments would meet with strong public approval and support. Entering, as we believe, a period of more rapid development, it is essential that a tight rein should be held upon new borrowing, and capital expenditures severely restricted to purposes which will add to the productive power of the country.

There is a growing recognition of the community of interest which exists between the various sections of the country. In the past, we have heard too much of East and West, of Quebec and Ontario, but not enough of Canada. I regard, therefore, the inauguration of a Dominion Board of Trade as a movement of importance in promoting the growth of national sentiment. It is only by co-operation on the basis of a national economic policy, unimpeded by sectional appeals and prejudices, that we can attain that fuller prosperity to which the character of our people, and our great natural resources, entitle us. Through a systematic policy of Empire development we may secure a better distribution of population and find readier markets. In this direction, assuredly, lies the future of our political and economic life.

We have definitely emerged from the discouraging conditions of the post-war period. The year just closed has been one of steady and substantial improvement in almost every department of Canada's business life and it is gratifying to know that our greater prosperity is well grounded on the solid foundation of expanding production and commerce. All the familiar indices, such as bank debits, railway traffic, electric power production and commercial loans, give testimony to the greatly improved state of business. A record volume of building and construction is being carried on, manufacturing plants are active and the volume of employment is gratifying. Transportation has profited by the general expansion of trade and the net earnings of our two great railway systems show a marked gain.

Without agricultural prosperity, Canada cannot be prosperous, and though neither the grade of the 1926 crop nor the return which it will yield to the farmer is as good as that which was secured in 1925, yet that year saw the end of the agricultural depression, and the buying power which will accrue to the farmer from this year's crop will not only go far toward maintaining good conditions on the farm, but also do much for the internal commerce of the country. Owing to relatively favourable price levels and to an increase in mixed farming in the West, agriculture is on a more sound and profitable basis in Canada than in most other countries.

The pulp and paper industry continued its program of expansion throughout the year, and Canada has now attained a position as the world's leading producer of newsprint. During the first eleven months of 1926, production totalled 1,714,020 tons, or 24% in excess of the previous year, while her exports increased over \$14,000,000. The growth in demand for newsprint is a world-wide development and furnishes an interesting illustration of the economic importance of the newspaper. The increased business activity on the American Continent has largely augmented consumption which, during the past few years, has kept pace with production. Whether this equilibrium can be maintained with the further expansion of our productive capacity now under construction, however, is a matter for serious consideration. Vast as our forest resources are, the steady depletion of the raw materials essential to the well-being of important basic industries is a matter of grave concern, and I regard the question of conservation as an urgent national problem. The value of our forest products is second only to agriculture, and contributes no less than 25% to Canada's total export trade. The rapid exhaustion of the principal forest areas of the United States will be reflected in an increased demand for Canadian lumber, paper and pulpwood, and if this demand is to be met, or even the present output maintained, our forests must be placed on a sound basis of management by a compelling national policy of reforestation. In this connection, the policy of the Quebec government in discouraging further expansion and reserving the crown lands for existing mills and those now under construction, is most commendable, since it makes for the stability of the industry, and apparently will go hand in hand with an intelligent policy of forest conservation.

The Mining Industry. Interest in the growth of Canada's mining enterprises has never been so active as during the past year, and it is gratifying that the reports from the various camps show continued progress in practically every branch of this important basic industry.

Coal production in the Maritime Provinces has been the heaviest on record, and, for the first time in some years, nearly all the coal mines will operate throughout the winter. During the first six months of the year, the output of copper was eighteen million pounds in excess of the corresponding period last year, while zinc production recorded an increase of twelve million pounds, and lead production ten million pounds, in fact, large increases were recorded for nearly all the important metallic and non-metallic minerals. Despite the prevailing lower average metal prices, the output during the first six months of the year had a value of 9% in excess of the previous year.

Owing to transportation difficulties, prospectors in the past have not found it feasible to venture more than 100 miles on either side of the railways and navigable rivers, and as a result,

the great majority of our mining enterprises have sprung up within a few miles of the main railway lines. In the Rouyn and Red Lake areas the first attempt was made by mining men to utilize the aeroplane for the transportation of men, supplies and materials for the development and exploration of prospective properties. The success of this experiment has been attended by the organization of several parties of prospectors who will be sent by aeroplane into new and unexplored regions this next summer. Many of these parties will be equipped with the latest electrical prospecting devices, which will expedite their work and permit them to scientifically cover a large area. This summer a thousand engineers from all parts of the Empire are coming to inspect our mines.

Although the mineral industry is third in importance in Canada, the greater part of our land area is now unprospected, and only sufficiently explored to indicate in a general way its main geological features and prospective mineral wealth. With technical prospecting reaching farther and farther afield and utilizing scientific methods, I feel that the development of the mineral industry will be the outstanding feature of the next decade, and it pleases me to say that in the majority of cases this organized expansion of the industry is being sponsored and financed by Canadians.

The world over, capital is seeking profitable investment and enquiries concerning Canadian conditions are coming from the United States, the United Kingdom, and all parts of Europe. It has been estimated that three billion dollars have been invested in Canada by the people of the United States. Far from deploring this large volume of foreign investment Canadians should welcome every assistance in the task of developing our latent resources, but there is now sufficient capital in Canada so that we shall expect to finance a steadily increasing proportion of the new undertakings within our own borders. The economic strength of the Dominion lies in its vast potential resources of arable lands, its forests and fisheries, its immense mineralization and reserves of water-power. The more rapid flow of capital and labour into the basic industries of the country which has taken place in the last two years is additional evidence of the increased confidence in the country and its progress. However, Canadians should not become so thoroughly immersed in the work of the moment that they fail to appreciate the fact that no other country in the world affords the same opportunities which now surround us, nor that any fully developed country can hold forth the promise of the rapid expansion which lies ahead of Canada.

At our last Annual Meeting, before consideration of the Balance Sheet, I referred to the acquisition of the Union Bank of Canada and of the Bank of Central and South America, and spoke of the benefits we expected to derive therefrom. I am glad to be able to report that our expectations have been fully realized. The Union Bank of Canada had an exceptionally good business in our Canadian agri-

**Address by
The General
Manager,
Mr. C. E.
Neill.**

cultural communities. We have already succeeded in increasing this connection and we expect to develop it still further under prosperous agricultural conditions.

The purchase of the Bank of Central and South America has proved to be particularly satisfactory. The business acquired in Peru and Colombia, where we had not previously been represented, as well as additions to our *clientele* in other South American countries and in New York, have exceeded our expectations, and we see no reason why this valuable connection should not continue to expand on a safe and profitable basis.

The 57th Annual Financial Statement of the Bank, which is presented to you to-day, should I think, be considered highly satisfactory. The assets of the Bank are slightly less than were shown on the previous Balance Sheet, but this is entirely due to the fact that in that Balance Sheet a number of large, special temporary transactions were included. There are no such transactions this year. Our general business has shown satisfactory and substantial growth, particularly in Canada, as indicated by an increase of \$8,309,693.48 in savings deposits. Deposits abroad are not as large as they were a year ago, due to local business conditions in several countries where we have interests, notably in Cuba and Brazil. For the past two years Cuba has been depressed because of the low price of sugar, but I am glad to say that recently there has been a decided improvement in the situation and with sugar selling on a profitable basis, we look for a continuation of the improvement which has already set in. Fluctuations in exchange have had a detrimental effect on Brazilian business, but the early stabilization of the milrei, which is confidently expected, should bring a return to normal prosperity.

Undoubtedly, the outstanding feature of our Balance Sheet is the increase of \$6,904,587.53 in commercial loans in Canada. This increase reflects business activity arising from the country's growing prosperity.

The strong position of the Bank has been fully maintained. Our cash, including bank balances, equals 23.30% of liabilities to the public, while our liquid assets are 54.30% of liabilities to the public.

Increased business activities and our expanding connection have resulted in increased profits. The usual dividends and bonus, amounting in all to 14%, have been paid to the shareholders and we have made the customary appropriations for Bank Premises and Pension Fund. All bad and doubtful debts have been provided for and \$1,409,674.58 is carried forward in Profit & Loss Account.

The Balance Sheets of the Globe Realty Corporation and the Canadian Realty Corporation are before you. Through the operation of Sinking Funds the Bank's equity in these two companies has increased by \$294,587.60 during the year. In addition, the usual appropriation of \$400,000 has been made in connection

with Bank Premises. Therefore in all, there has been, directly and indirectly, written off our properties, \$694,587.60 out of the year's profits.

The shares of the Globe Realty stock, which are all owned by the Bank and which represent an appraised equity of \$8,523,954.31, are carried in our books at \$1.00.

The shares of the Canadian Realty Corporation, representing an equity of \$1,718,579.59 are carried at \$200,000 but we expect that this amount will be fully written off during the current year out of profits.

You will receive as usual with the report of this meeting comprehensive information regarding conditions in Canada and other countries where we are represented, and therefore I need only say that, as already indicated in our President's review of the situation, Canada is going through a period of sound prosperity and I see every reason for the expectation that the present good times will continue.

In other countries where we are represented, with the exceptions already referred to, conditions are satisfactory and our business continues to expand on sound banking lines. This is particularly true as regards the great centres, London, New York, Paris and Barcelona, where our large and growing international connection attracts a valuable *clientele*.

It will interest you to know that in order to provide facilities in the West End of London for the convenience of overseas customers we have arranged to lease an office in the new building of the Sun Life Assurance Company, which is now in course of erection. The building faces both on Pall Mall and on Cockspur Street and directly adjoins the Canada Building. The site is a splendid one and our West End office will fill a long felt want.

Assisting Canada's Foreign Trade. The service rendered by Canadian chartered banks in facilitating the internal and external trade of the country is of outstanding importance to the business community, and I regret to say the value of this service is not always recognized. The gathering together of accurate credit information, the work of making collections, trade enquiries, and various other facilities made available are invaluable, and the basis of competition between the banks should to an increasing degree be the quality and extent of such services. In this connection perhaps the most noteworthy development in Canadian banking efficiency has been the improved facilities offered for assisting our foreign trade.

Since this Bank first commenced to establish branches abroad over twenty-five years ago, we have acquired an intimate knowledge of many foreign markets. We have done our utmost to use this knowledge for the benefit of Canadian trade by placing foreign buyers in touch with our exporters and locating advantageous sources of supply for Canadian importers. The Managers

of our foreign branches are familiar with Canadian products, and it goes without saying that our opportunities to be of service have been numerous, more particularly since the majority of our foreign branches are located in countries which are not competitors of Canada, but rather, buyers of our products and suppliers of our necessities. Seven years ago, we found that the volume of enquiries passing through Head Office rendered the creation of a special department advisable, and our Foreign Trade Department was then established. The period that has marked the greatest expansion of the Bank abroad has also been one of great development of Canadian foreign trade, and I know that during this past quarter of a century we have been able to facilitate the movement of Canadian goods to the extent of many millions of dollars, and at the same time serve the interests of the foreign countries where we are established, by putting their exporters into contact with Canadian firms interested in their products.

With a view to assisting Canada's foreign trade, our Foreign Trade Department has issued various publications dealing with methods of foreign business and business conditions and opportunities in various foreign countries. In 1921, "Financing Foreign Trade" was published by us, and this book received wide recognition as an authoritative treatment of this subject. It is now being used as a text in connection with courses on Foreign Trade in leading universities, both in Canada and in the United States. The demand for this book has been so persistent that a new and revised edition will be issued in the near future. A later development has been the publication of a bi-monthly report dealing with business conditions in Latin America and the West Indies. This report gives to our leading exporters the latest cabled information covering business conditions, prices and markets in each of these countries where we have branches. We have just issued an illustrated book, "Canada and the Twentieth Century," which emphasizes the opportunities for investment in the expanding industries of the country. This type of publicity has attracted interest both in Canada and abroad.

While much may be accomplished by close attention to general organization, it is obvious that as this Bank takes a more and more important place among the international banking institutions of the world, the calibre of our staff must be a great factor in our success, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that men of broad vision, coupled with a sufficient background of practical experience and theoretical information be developed. Banking can provide a remunerative and interesting career for young men of good education who have the capacity and determination to succeed, and this is the class that we desire to attract. Sound principles, coupled with an aggressive and competent staff, must result in the continuance of stability and prosperity. May I add that we hope the shareholders of the Bank will not forget how great a part they may take in the extension of the Bank's business and profits, by giving the Directors and Management

their individual support. We have now no less than 11,656 shareholders. The active support of such a large and influential body is of the greatest value to the Bank, and we do not hesitate to ask for this support, both in their individual interests and in the interest of the Bank as a whole.

Following a review of conditions in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, French West Indies, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Costa Rica, Great Britain, France and Spain, the Directors' Report was unanimously adopted, and the Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, K.B. President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President.

D. K. ELLIOTT	C. C. BLACKADAR	G. MACGREGOR MITCHELL
HUGH PATON	JOHN T. ROSS	HON. R. B. BENNETT, K.C., M.P.
A. J. BROWN, K.C.	W. H. McWILLIAMS	R. T. RILEY
W. J. SHEPPARD	CAPT. WM. ROBINSON	STEPHEN HAAS
C. S. WILCOX	A. McTAVISH CAMPBELL	JOHN H. PRICE
A. E. DYMENT	ROBERT ADAIR	W. H. MALKIN
C. E. NEILL	HON. WILLIAM A. BLACK, M.P.	
G. H. DUGGAN	C. B. McNAUGHT	

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

30th NOVEMBER 1926

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up.....		24,400,000.00
Reserve Fund.....		24,400,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....		1,409,674.58
Dividends Unclaimed.....		13,142.66
Dividend No. 157 (at 12% per annum), payable 1st December, 1926.....		732,000.00
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1926.....		488,000.00
		<hr/>
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$161,170,458.50	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	451,689,830.13	
		<hr/>
Total Deposits.....		\$612,860,288.63
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....		39,171,262.94
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....		1,390,944.68
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....		16,764,934.43
Bills Payable.....		6,103,180.05
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....		40,666.64
		<hr/>
		\$676,331,277.37
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....		38,602,848.65
		<hr/>
		\$766,376,943.26

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand.....	\$	21,604,504.74
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....		8,400,000.00
Dominion Notes on hand.....		33,401,580.50
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....		9,600,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....		26,862,177.19
		<hr/>
	\$	99,868,262.43

Notes of other Canadian Banks.....	\$ 3,705,579.55
Cheques on other Banks.....	27,214,300.90
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	26,779,991.26
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, (not exceeding market value).....	64,733,057.88
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, (not exceeding market value).....	26,880,492.34
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value).....	16,380,953.48
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	29,719,561.79
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	71,997,883.89
	\$367,280,083.52
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	197,759,230.24
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts..	138,384,822.96
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	2,583,639.41
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	14,401,556.21
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	2,141,979.64
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	1,387,555.48
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	38,602,848.65
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies.....	2,047,372.21
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	1,245,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	542,854.94
	\$766,376,943.26

NOTE.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT,
President.

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

To the Shareholders, The Royal Bank of Canada:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1926 with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1926, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. BRODIE, C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co.,	}	Auditors
JAS. G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons.		

Montreal, Canada, 27th December, 1926.

ANNUAL ADDRESSES
OF
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
FOR YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30th, 1926

Address of The Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the Share-
President holders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was
Sir John Aird held in the banking house at Toronto on Tuesday,
 11th January, 1927, at noon.

In his address, the President, Sir John Aird, said: "At home the year 1926 was, for the most part, a year of quiet, general progress and satisfactory business, unmarked by any traces of boom or crisis. Towards its close, an unfavourable harvesting season temporarily dimmed the hopes of the farmers, and certain unfavourable tendencies manifested themselves in our foreign trade. But it has undoubtedly been the most satisfactory year for business since the setback of 1921.

In the financial world of Canada the outstanding event has been the return of this country to the gold basis on July 1st. As this was effected by allowing certain existing legislation to lapse, and proved to be merely the legal recognition of existing fact, it passed almost without notice, even from the newspapers, and it is probable that many Canadians are even now unconscious of the change. This does not argue, however, that the change was one of no importance, for it limits the fluctuations of the foreign gold exchanges with this country, and thus places foreign trade on a more secure basis. Politically, in Ontario, we have passed through two campaigns, one in the Provincial and the other in the Federal field, and in each case the existing government has been returned with a strong Parliamentary majority, which should enable those entrusted with power to devote their full energies to the important tasks before them, without that consciousness of insecurity of tenure which exerts such a paralysing effect on the practical usefulness of a government.

The ingathering of this year's harvest, in spite of untoward weather conditions, is a tribute to the resourcefulness of the Canadian farmer and his ability to cope with an emergency. Working day and night, whenever the weather permitted, threshing and ploughing in some cases by electric light or the light of the moon, the farmers won in a fight against time and weather. Similar qualities were displayed when the lake fleet was halted by ice on St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron, during the spell of unusually cold weather that marked the first week

of last December. It was a fight against the elements in which man eventually won. We need not fear for the future of Canada so long as her people are accustomed to apply such qualities to the solution of her problems.

Improved Showing of Railways. The greatly improved showing which was made by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways in 1926, undoubtedly aided by the definite improvement in general business in Canada, is a matter for congratulation. The gross earnings of the latter for eleven months of 1926 amounted to \$242,854,000 and the working expenses to \$201,403,000, leaving an operating surplus of \$41,451,000. The change from an operating deficit of \$34,532,000 in 1920, having been accomplished during a period of depression in general business, is a truly remarkable showing. Yet, however satisfactory the increase in gross and net earnings may be, the important consideration in my mind in the management of all large concerns is the ability to hold down the cost of operation. This must, of course, not be done at the expense of efficiency, because in this way the whole object of our effort would be defeated. On this score also the management has cause to be pleased with the showing made. It is admitted on all sides that the efficiency of the railway and its management has increased, and at the same time it is reported that the operating ratio for the 11 months ending November, 1926, stands at 82.93 per cent. as against 97.23 per cent. for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Development of Mining Industry. An interesting sidelight on the railway picture is the outlook for the development of the mining industry along the lines of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways east from Winnipeg, and the National Trans-continental line to Quebec. Gold, silver, nickel, iron, copper and zinc are all found here, and all these metals are in great demand at the present time. The mining development in the Rouyn field, and the waterpower and industrial development in the basin of the Saguenay, are most impressive. It requires little imagination to see heavy trains carrying coal and coke from the Maritime Provinces westward to the mines, and others carrying the ores and other products of the mines eastward to tidewater, over the National Transcontinental line; and on the agricultural lands of the northern clay belt in the vicinity of that line, the settlers prospering in the enjoyment of the home market for their products provided by these mines and mills.

It is to be hoped that a revival in immigration is about to take place. As yet the actual figures are not very impressive, the total number of immigrants entering Canada during the first eleven months of 1926 being 130,567, but this represents an increase of 61 per cent. over the corresponding figures of last year. One satisfactory aspect of the situation is the number of plans which have been made not only to train selected immigrants, particu-

larly young men with a good education, but also to take an interest in their welfare until they have successfully established themselves. While these plans are as yet being operated on a small scale, their effectiveness, if properly conducted, is very great, and the men thus trained for agricultural pursuits at the outset of their careers in this country are likely to prove the best of immigration agents.

A party of your directors with a number of friends of the Bank visited Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Porcupine, Sudbury, Abitibi, Kapuskasing and other centres of Northern Ontario last autumn, and were very much impressed by the production of wealth and of electric energy revealed to them. Wonderful development has taken place in these northern regions in recent years, and the results, now evident to all, are leading to a widespread interest in mining and in the manufacture of pulp and paper, so that the natural wealth of this northern country is being prospected as never before.

The Trade of Canada. The foreign trade of Canada showed very remarkable growth during the fiscal year ending in March, 1926. Imports and exports combined reached \$2,255,764,000, figures which have been surpassed in the history of this country only during the period of feverish activity which marked the close of the great World War. Indeed the total value of exports in the fiscal year 1925-6 has been exceeded in only one previous year, 1917-8. The surplus of exports over imports last year was \$400,958,000, to which the largest contribution was that made by the wheat crop of 1925. There are evidences, however, that a change is in progress in this respect. Imports tend to expand more rapid than exports, and during the first half of the current fiscal year—the six months ending last September—the surplus of exports was only sixty million dollars, less than half that shown during the corresponding months of the previous year.

As yet the trade of Canada rests largely upon an agricultural basis—that is, the predominant factor in determining its volume and value is, as a rule, the agricultural production of the year, and particularly the grain harvest, and this seems even more true of the external trade than of the internal. For this reason, in a review of this character, there is an advantage in splitting the fiscal years in two and studying the figures of the twelve months ending September, which reveal perhaps the most complete picture of the results of each individual harvest that is obtainable. Taking these figures for September, 1926, we see at once the great part played by the wheat crop of 1925 in the prosperity of the past year. Exports of wheat during the twelve months ending September, 1926, were valued at 384 millions, or 136 millions more than in the previous year, bearing out my prediction of a year ago. In my last address to you I said, “the outlook is that the farmers of the West will realize about \$125,000,000 more for their wheat than was expected early in October, and this sudden and dramatic change should have a far-reaching effect on business during the current year.” In dairy products we did not do as well; exports of butter and cheese

showed a decrease of 12 millions, and imports of butter an increase of 3 millions. This is accounted for principally by prices at home, particularly for butter, being above an export basis. During the early part of last season a considerable amount of Australian butter was brought to Canada under the new trade arrangements negotiated between the two governments. Exports of bacon and hams have been affected by reduced buying power in Great Britain consequent upon the coal strike, and showed a decrease of \$2,937,000. Exports of gold in the form of bullion and ore showed a decrease of \$19,681,000, but this is due to the improved value of the Canadian dollar, which has had the effect of diverting the produce of our mines to the Mint at Ottawa. For the calendar year 1926 the estimated production of gold in Canada shows a slight decrease, being valued at \$35,749,000 as against \$35,880,000 the previous year, but the total mineral production has been well sustained, amounting to \$242,886,000 as against \$226,583,000 in 1925. Exports of farm implements for the twelve months ending September increased \$6,363,000, while at the same time imports of such articles increased \$6,605,000. So, too, exports of motor cars and parts increased \$6,903,000 while imports increased \$18,977,000. These changes are due to recent alterations in the tariff, and it is interesting to note the extent to which our manufacturers were able to find markets abroad for that part of their product displaced by United States goods. The result of the increased activity in mining in this country is shown in the increases which have taken place in exports of copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc. Exports of newsprint were valued at \$110,425,000, an increase of \$15,724,000, pointing to the extensive scale on which new mills have been established in this country. It is to be hoped that the warnings which have been given by experts as to the danger of an exhaustion of our timber supplies will not go entirely unheeded, and that the wonderful development of this industry which has taken place in recent years will not prove to be another form of soil-mining, as senseless as the exhaustion of the fertile lands of the West by the continuous growing of wheat. The restrictions placed on the export of pulpwood by some of the provinces are bearing fruit in a decrease of exports of that article accompanied by a corresponding increase in exports of pulp manufactured in Canada. An increase in imports of crude rubber, amounting to \$12,551,000, is reflected in an increase in exports of rubber boots and shoes and of rubber tires, amounting to \$9,208,000.

I have already referred to some of the changes in imports which are complementary to changes in exports. In a general way a large part of the increased imports partake of the character of raw materials for Canadian industry. The sudden increase, however, of 100 million dollars in Canadian imports from the United States, offset only to the extent of 19 million dollars by an increase in exports to that country, is somewhat disturbing. Particularly is this the case when we find increased imports of such items as the following: electric apparatus \$2,427,000; rolling mill

products, n.o.p. \$11,226,000; tubes, pipe and fittings \$1,000,000; engines and boilers, \$2,604,000; lumber and timber, \$2,261,000; in addition to the heavy increases in motor cars and farm implements already mentioned. Our growing independence in the matter of coal supplies is shown by a decrease of \$14,125,000 in imports of anthracite coal, though this is offset to some extent by increases in imports of coke \$2,944,000, bituminous coal \$2,326,000, which may be attributed to increased activity in manufacturing, and petroleum, crude and refined, \$10,398,000.

Our branches in Cuba and the West Indies report that the year was not generally a satisfactory one for the sugar producers who harvested a large crop, but were compelled to dispose of it below cost. The seriousness of the situation to Cuba is shown by a comparison of the values of the 1923 and 1925 sugar crops of the island. That of 1923 was valued at \$423,000,000, and that of 1925, though over 5,000,000 tons, was worth only \$294,000,000. The Government has stepped in, and production is now restricted by law, but the full effects of this were not felt during the past season.

Taxation in Canada. In the past frequent reference has been made at these meetings, both by my predecessor and myself, to the handicap placed on this country by the weight and character of the taxation under which it has laboured, and to the need for thorough consideration of the methods and incidence of taxation, if Canada is to meet the competition of other countries more lightly taxed. At the two previous meetings I have specially drawn attention to the bearing of the successive reductions in income tax made by the United States on the problem of retaining Canadian citizens at home. I now wish to mention with approval the steps already taken by the Dominion Government to lighten the burden of the income tax, and the promises it has made to deal with those other taxes so aptly termed "nuisance taxes." It is interesting to note that both the successful political parties in the recent election campaigns appealed to the public on the ground of reductions in taxation. Not only is this a sound political move, but I believe that if the pledges given are carried out honestly and wisely, they will prove to be in the best interests of the country and full of promise for its future. As a recent writer in the London "Bankers' Magazine" puts it: "One pound will not pay two sets of wages, and if a pound is taken from the taxpayer or ratepayer to provide a wage for superfluous state employees, it ceases to be available to pay the wages of a workman engaged in constructive industry." This puts the case in a nutshell; it is the tendency towards multiplying the activities of the State under modern democracy that nullifies the work of constructive industry in increasing production and lowering the costs of living.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I desire to express their appreciation of the ability of our new General Manager and the executive officers at the Head Office. In a very large measure

the results of the past year are due to the excellent work of these officers, to the Managers of the branches at home and abroad and to the staff generally. While the business situation, as has already been stated, improved appreciably during the past year, yet many difficult problems were encountered during its course, and in the face of these it is a satisfaction to us to know that the General Manager and his staff have been able to develop and protect the business of the Bank and the interests of its shareholders to a marked degree.

We have entered upon another year with satisfactory prospects before us. The general volume of internal trade is good, even if all lines are not equally busy. Our external trade is maintaining its volume, although exports are lower. On examination it will be found that this may be largely accounted for in two ways. The market for our produce in Great Britain has fallen off because of the coal strike, and the production of our gold mines is no longer exported to the United States. The first of these causes should gradually cease to operate now that the coal strike is ended; and the second is due to the disappearance of the premium on United States funds, with the result that the gold which comes from our mines is refined at the Ottawa Mint, and is used subsequently chiefly to strengthen the gold reserves of our banks. The volume of employment is good. Bank debits and railway car loadings are showing increases. I see no reason why 1927 should not prove to be as good a year, and perhaps even a better one, than 1926."

Address of
Mr. S. H. Logan,
General
Manager

It is a pleasure to report that the Bank has had a very satisfactory year. Profits have been greater than in any year since 1918, and losses have been noticeably less. For a number of years the banks have experienced a decrease in profits and an increase in taxes, and this condition of affairs, coupled with the small ratio of profit incidental to the banking business, has called for extreme economy on their part. It is gratifying, however, to feel that the country is now enjoying better times and we sincerely trust that we have entered a cycle of prosperity which may last for some years.

As indicated in the Profit and Loss Statement, the net profits were \$3,636,000, an increase of \$150,000 for the year. After paying the usual dividend and bonus to the shareholders, \$540,000 in taxes and subscriptions, and contributing \$200,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, we wrote \$250,000 off Bank Premises, and carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account the sum of \$1,280,000.

Turning to the Balance Sheet, our non-interest-bearing deposits, at present at about their normal level, are down about \$22,000,000 for the year, but this is entirely due to special deposits of a temporary nature which were on our books over the last year-end, to the greater demand for funds from commercial business

and to the unusually late harvest season. On the other hand, interest-bearing deposits now stand at \$303,000,000, showing an increase for the year of over \$5,000,000.

There is no material change in our holdings of gold, silver and Dominion notes. These, added to cheques and cash with bankers amount to \$81,000,000, or about 17 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public, while securities amounting to \$78,000,000 show a decrease for the year of \$19,000,000. As the demand for commercial loans grows, a bank naturally decreases its holdings of securities. Our call loans stand at \$78,000,000, an increase of \$14,000,000 for the year, and our total liquid resources are over \$238,000,000, or slightly more than 50 per cent. of our liabilities to the public.

The feature of greatest interest on the assets side of the statement is the increase in commercial loans of over \$9,000,000. This item is an important indication of the increased activity in business throughout the country, and we are happy to say that not only have we been able to take care of all legitimate calls to date, but are in a strong position to look after the anticipated future requirements of domestic and foreign trade.

It is a source of great gratification that this country plays such an important part in foreign trade, and we feel that this Bank has been a powerful factor in this development during the past few years. I, personally, have visited many of the foreign countries in which our raw materials and finished merchandise are marketed, and the Bank has distributed in the leading trading centres all over the world a list of about 1,000 Canadian firms with whom orders for Canadian goods may be placed. Information is given as to the commodities in which they deal, and the names included are not confined to the customers of this Bank, but comprise all important merchants and traders throughout the country, our object being to promote Canadian trade. We realize that what helps Canada in this respect must naturally mean increased prosperity to the Bank. Our efforts in this connection have resulted in bringing millions of dollars worth of orders to Canadian firms, so that while the compilation of the list involved a great amount of work, we consider that the undertaking has been fully justified. The list has recently been revised and reprinted.

It is of interest to note that this is the sixtieth annual meeting of the Bank and that the Dominion of Canada also celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation this year. Naturally the fortunes of this Bank are bound up with those of the Dominion of Canada, and as it prospers we shall prosper.

As is customary every year, all the assets of the Bank have been revalued, and provision has been made for any losses that may reasonably be anticipated. All departments of the Bank are functioning satisfactorily with a strong desire on the part of the staff to give to the public the best possible banking service.

Our remarkable developments in pulp and paper manufacturing, mining, electrical energy, etc., are attracting the attention of

many capitalists to this country. With our important natural resources, two great transcontinental railway systems and plenty of land for settlers, one cannot but be enthusiastic about the future of this great Dominion. What we need, of course, is a larger population to produce and to consume and to help carry the overhead. The larger our population the more attractive it becomes to establish branch factories in this country, and these, naturally, increase our industrial activity. The more we produce from the land, the more we have to sell both at home and abroad. The prospect of great development in mining at the moment is most hopeful, and any increase in production from our metalliferous mines means increased wealth to Canada. If we encourage and promote immigration along well-considered lines and endeavour, individually, to create for the immigrant a congenial and friendly atmosphere, we shall greatly assist in the upbuilding of the Canadian nation.

We have now safely passed through the post-war depression, and a decidedly better feeling exists throughout the Dominions. Our information indicates that, with certain exceptions, an important improvement in business has taken place during the past year. The general situation is undoubtedly sound, and the outlook for the future is bright. If the coming season proves a favourable one for agriculture, we may look with confidence for a continuance of these satisfactory conditions.

CANADA'S UNEQUALLED TRADE RECORD

ADDRESSES OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE GENERAL MANAGER

OF

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Address
of the
President, Mr.
G. S. Campbell,
at the Annual
Meeting,
Halifax, N.S.,
Jan. 26, 1927

The Annual Statement which we submit to-day will, I feel sure, prove satisfactory to our shareholders. The improvement in business conditions is reflected in the expansion of the Bank's business, gratifying features being the increase in commercial loans in Canada, the increase in Canadian deposits, and the increase in net earnings. After making the customary appropriations and providing for all contingencies, we are able to carry forward a substantial surplus to the credit of Profit and Loss. The General Manager will make comment on other interesting features of the statement and refer in detail to other phases of the Bank's activities. I will confine myself to a brief retrospect of the past year's business.

In scanning the business record of 1926, one can say without hesitation that it has been the most satisfactory year for Canada since we had to begin the trying and costly task of post-war deflation. For this improvement we have primarily to thank our basic industry—agriculture. In spite of a difficult harvesting season, a wheat crop of over four hundred million bushels has been garnered and most of it marketed at profitable prices, and although some other agricultural products have been below the average, our farmers can be congratulated on having enjoyed a satisfactory season.

Another important feature of the year has been the continued development of our water powers, and, as a consequence of that development, the rapid growth of our pulp and paper industry. Canada is now one of the greatest exporters of wood products in the world, and it might be wise to enquire whether our forest reserves are not being too rapidly depleted.

Still another satisfactory factor has been the rising output of our mines. Not only has our coal output substantially increased, but production of the precious metals is rapidly becoming one of the chief sources of our national wealth.

When we come to manufacturing industry, the expansion, while encouraging, has not been so uniform, nor so pronounced. Some lines of industry have not yet recovered their stride, but speaking generally, our manufacturers have expanded their business and materially improved their position as compared with a year ago, and the prospects for the present year are good.

As a result of this industrial and commercial activity, the business barometer has been steadily rising, as is proved by the decline in trade failures, the rise in bank clearings, the record receipts of our railways, and the increase of about 20% in the total trade of the country, as compared with 1925.

In congratulating ourselves on improved trade conditions, I have been speaking of Canada as a whole. I regret to have to qualify my remarks so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, and particularly Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These Eastern Provinces have not been expanding with the rest of the country. Some of the causes are recent, but the most important of them are of long standing origin. Lumbering, one of the chief industries of the Maritimes, has been disappointing and unsatisfactory to the operators for the past year or two, due to causes beyond local control. A number of local industries which were formerly prosperous, are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with the mass production of the central provinces, and some of them have had to succumb. As a result of these and other conditions, many young people have been forced to seek employment elsewhere, and the population has become stationary. Conditions have become so serious that the Dominion Government felt impelled to appoint a Commission to investigate the whole Maritime situation, and the report of that Commission is now before Parliament. The Commissioners make certain recommendations which are of moment, not only to the Maritimes, but to the whole of Canada, and it will not be considered inappropriate if I make brief reference thereto.

Maritime claims are two-fold, financial and economic. Careful perusal of the Report and the evidence on which it is based must, I think, satisfy the impartial reader that certain promises made to the Maritime Provinces at Confederation have not been fulfilled and that they lie under disabilities which restrict their growth and prosperity and for which they are not responsible. If these disabilities are removable without injustice to the rest of Canada—and the Commissioners think they are—then it seems clear that adequate redress should promptly be made, not to placate the importunity of the Maritimes, but simply as an act of justice too long delayed. I have no illusion that the recommendations of the Duncan Report, even if carried out, will prove a cure for all the ills of the Maritimes but, if legitimate grievances are removed, it will go a long way towards dissipating the sense of injustice which now prevails and give them a fair start with the other provinces on the road to prosperity. I feel confident that the other provinces of Canada desire to be quite fair to the Maritimes, and I expect that the recommendations of the Duncan Report will meet with a sympathetic reception from the Government and Parliament of Canada.

Let us glance briefly at our immediate future. One is struck with the spirit of confidence with which Canada enters the New

Year, as reflected in the opinions and statements of our leading financial and business men. That confidence seems to be thoroughly justified. In Canada we seem to have ahead of us some years of stable government. It is also to be hoped that, when some necessary adjustments are made, we may look forward with confidence to a reasonable period of tariff stability, so that our industrialists may, without hesitation, make their plans for future development.

We still have two vital problems ahead of us—namely, taxation and immigration—but these problems can be solved if they are courageously dealt with.

Our whole system of taxation seems to need revision. Formerly, the sources of federal and provincial taxation were fairly well defined. The Dominion Government largely confined itself to indirect taxation, leaving to the provincial authorities the field of direct taxation. The war changed all that, because money had to be raised from every available source; but, now that normal conditions are returning, is it too much to ask that the Dominion and Provincial Governments co-operate in working out a system of taxation which would prevent the over-lapping and duplication that now prevails, and which has such a depressing effect on the business of the country?

Migration still remains the most important question of all, because increased population is the underlying remedy for most of the perplexities we encounter. It includes the double problem of retaining in Canada our own people, who are such an asset to the state, and also attracting to our shores the most desirable class of immigrants. Fortunately, a more enlightened and liberal policy is now being pursued, the results of which are already becoming apparent, and we may look forward with confidence to a growing influx of immigrants during the year on which we have entered.

There is evidence that the business men of the country are waking up to the necessity for vigorous action on these and other urgent questions. The recent formation of a Canadian Board of Trade with strong and representative executive officers, is a move in the right direction. Local boards of trade naturally concentrate their energies on the promotion of local interests, these being their immediate concern, but, when questions of national importance arise, they have not had the necessary organization for effective action, and sometimes the questions have been dealt with from a sectional point of view. The Dominion Board, representing as it does all sections of Canada, will be in a position to take up such questions and discuss them in a broad and national spirit, and it ought to exercise valuable influence in guiding the business destinies of the country.

Canada's Trade Record. If we sometimes get impatient that we are not advancing rapidly enough, a glance at what we have already accomplished may reassure us. Note these facts:

On a *per capita* basis, Canada does a larger foreign trade than any other country except New Zealand.

Since the beginning of the war, Canada has increased her export trade by a larger percentage than any other country in the world.

With a population of nine millions, we do as much foreign trade as the United States did with a population of eighty millions.

Canada has the largest favorable trade balance, *per capita*, in the world.

In *per capita* wealth, Canada stands third among the nations of the world, being exceeded only by the United States and Great Britain.

These facts constitute a trade record probably unequalled by any other country in the world and they give cause, not only for confidence, but for a certain amount of legitimate pride.

We have, therefore, every reason to hold up our heads and move forward with assurance, not underestimating the difficulties that confront us, but confident of our ability to overcome them.

Address of the
General Manager,
Mr. J. A. McLeod

A year ago we stated, in regard to the prospects for 1926, that the outlook had not been so promising since 1920. Our expectations have been realized, for, while trade and commerce flowed in somewhat irregular channels, there has been a steady tendency towards business stabilization, and progress has been made in almost every line of endeavour. There has been nothing in the nature of a boom, but just a steady and gradual expansion in business as a result of good crops during the past two years, the development of our natural resources, and improved conditions in those countries to which Canada exports the bulk of its products. In the growing prosperity the Bank has shared, so that we are able to present to you to-day the Ninety-fifth Annual Statement of the Bank, showing increased profits and our affairs in their customary sound and liquid shape.

Our profits of \$2,243,242.99 are \$105,322.56 greater than last year's. Dividend requirements at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum totalled \$1,600,000. Circulation tax called for \$100,000 and we have increased our contribution to the Pension Fund by \$10,000, making the amount \$85,000, and \$250,000 has been applied in reduction of Bank Premises Account. The substantial sum of \$208,242.99 is added to Undivided Profits, making the total \$658,887.38. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits now total \$20,158,887.38—over twice our Capital of \$10,000,000.

Turning to the liability side of the Balance Sheet, Notes in Circulation at \$14,981,152 show an increase of \$280,842. Deposits totalling \$190,382,242 show an increase of \$935,403. It is gratifying to note that in Canada, where the total of all bank deposits shows a decline of roundly \$50,000,000 from a year ago, both our Demand and Interest-bearing Deposits show gains totalling over

\$5,000,000. On the other hand Deposits outside of Canada have declined \$4,100,000. This reduction has taken place mainly in the West Indies, where there has been little prosperity for the past two years owing to the depressed state of the sugar industry as the result of over-production and prices that were below the average cost of production.

Probably the most outstanding changes in our Balance Sheet are an increase of \$5,142,094.47 in Current Loans in Canada, which now stand at \$75,944,208.49, and a reduction of \$4,678,800.75 in our Investment Accounts. This trend is a very desirable one, and is a good indication of the improvement in business generally during the past year. In short, it means that, in order to take care of the larger volume of business offering, our customers have increased their loans, and we have provided largely for those increased loans by cutting down our investment accounts. Our investments in the past few years have been abnormally high owing to the special conditions prevailing and the present trend is a natural accompaniment to the improvement in business conditions.

Strong Liquid Position of the Bank. Our Cash holdings, consisting of current coin, Dominion notes and foreign currencies, are \$29,758,942.42, which is about 14% of our liabilities, and our Cash, Clearing Items and Bank Balances total \$45,455,351.23, which is 21% of our liabilities; Quick Assets are \$136,393,828.70, almost 63% of our liabilities. These percentages are slightly reduced from those of the previous year, but they show the Bank to be in a very strong liquid position.

We have already mentioned the decline of \$4,678,800.75 in our Investment Accounts, which now stand at \$54,249,368.67. The bulk of our investments, as usual, is largely represented by Dominion and Provincial Government and Canadian municipal securities. Our investments are well distributed both as to risk and maturity and they form a readily realizable secondary cash reserve.

Bank Premises Account shows the substantial reduction of \$325,502, the balance now standing at \$7,175,201.40.

Total assets are now \$246,721,584, which is an increase of \$2,265,749 for the year.

Canada has again been blessed with better than average crops although much difficulty was experienced in saving them owing to the unusually inclement weather which prevailed throughout harvesting time. The production of cereals in the aggregate will fall somewhat short of last year's crop, with the exception of wheat which, for the three Prairie Provinces, is variously estimated at 371,000,000 to 380,000,000 bushels as against an actual production of 382,000,000 bushels for 1925. The quality of the wheat was much reduced in grade as the result of unfavourable weather. On the other hand, there has been a good demand at fair prices that will net the farmer a satisfactory profit on his crop. The market for livestock and dairy products relatively has not been so good,

due mainly to a restricted market in Great Britain as a result of the prolonged coal strike. However, on the whole, field crops are only slightly decreased in value as compared with 1925, the Dominion Department of Agriculture estimating that the total revenue derived from all sources of agriculture will be \$1,677,000,000 against \$1,703,000,000 in 1925. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics, in commenting on the state of agriculture, remarked that it is a rare occurrence for two such bountiful crops to be produced two years in succession and that, aside from the especially profitable crop of 1925, the value of this year's exceeds that of any year since the period of inflated farm prices of 1920. With the gradual increase that is taking place in mixed farming throughout our Prairie Provinces, husbandry is on a much more stable and profitable basis, which should go a long way to ensure more uniform prosperity for the country.

Industrial Conditions in Canada. There has been no improvement in the lumbering business during the year. In fact, if anything, conditions in that industry are more unsatisfactory than a year ago, with no prospect of immediate improvement. Over-production and a further curtailment in the British markets as a result of the coal strike have depressed prices to a point where the bulk of the operators are carrying on at a loss. In certain districts, particularly the Maritimes, the day of "long" lumber would seem to have passed, and the solution is the conversion of the forest into pulp and paper. There has been a notable expansion in the production of the latter during the year, and for the first time our output of newsprint exceeded that of the United States. For the year just closed, Canadian production exceeded that of the United States by 195,042 tons, or about 11½%. The continuous and rapid expansion of the pulp and paper industry is fast depleting our timber supplies and suggests the necessity for greater effort on the part of the Government for conservation by inaugurating a well defined national policy of reforestation.

The development of our mineral resources continues to expand and this year's production is estimated to reach \$242,886,000 in value as against \$228,440,000 last year. All branches of the industry are showing marked progress and, in the Maritime Provinces, the coal mines, since the prolonged strike was settled, are making record production.

Our manufacturing industries have experienced a satisfactory year on the whole. There has been a gradual increase in production to meet the demand of expanding home markets and, while competition is keen in many lines and the margin of profit small, still there has been a steady tendency towards improvement, notably in the textile, boots and shoes, and the iron and steel trades. As evidence of the greater activity in the manufacturing field, there was less unemployment at the close of the year than at any time since 1920.

Our foreign trade continues to expand. For the twelve months ended November 30th last, the total was \$2,309,200,000 as compared with \$2,094,082,000 for the previous twelve months. Exports were \$1,305,715,000 and Imports \$1,003,485,000, leaving a balance of trade in our favour of \$302,230,000. This excess of exports over imports shows a decline of \$43,410,000 as compared with the previous year. While such a decline is not altogether welcome in a debtor nation like Canada, it is, in fact, a natural accompaniment of the improved conditions in the country which increased buying power and enlarged our imports; the British coal strike which cut down our exports to the Mother Country, was another important factor in this regard.

On July 1st Canada returned to the gold standard. This was accomplished without any dislocation to trade and commerce for the reason that, since the end of 1924, we were virtually on a gold basis. The chief factors which made it possible for Canada to revert to the gold standard were: stabilization of the pound sterling; the substantial excess of exports over imports; increasing American and other foreign investments in Canada; a rise in the invisible credits—notably from tourist income; complete funding of the public debt, and a healthy banking and currency situation.

In Britain the year has been a disappointing one, for the protracted coal strike had a most serious effect on the economic life of the nation. Estimates of the actual monetary loss from this cause vary widely, but exact evidence of the disastrous results of the struggle is given in the trade returns. These, for the eleven months ending November, show a reduction in turnover of £189,834,000 as compared with the previous year, and an increase in the adverse balance of £71,000,000. This reduction in trade has affected all industries, and unemployment, which prior to the strike had shown improvement, is again at a high figure. Notwithstanding this serious setback, there is a hopeful feeling in the country. Labour is in a more tractable mood and the cessation from strikes that have been so frequent in the post-war period in Britain should have a most beneficial effect on the country at large. The fact that Britain, notwithstanding the serious dislocation during the greater part of the year of its internal and external trade, has been able to maintain the gold standard and the exchange value of the pound sterling without having recourse to unsound methods, is most creditable and speaks well for the financial strength and leadership of the nation.

On the Continent the developments of the year have been constructive, and considerable progress has been made towards the establishment of sound financial and economic conditions. Germany has fully discharged her second year's obligations under the Dawes Scheme and has been admitted to the League of Nations. Belgium has stabilized her currency on a gold basis and Denmark and Norway are expected to do so shortly. France and Italy are the two larger nations that have still to settle their economic problems, and final stabilization can hardly be expected in their

currencies for some time; but the past year has seen improvement and foreign quotations for the franc and lire are much stronger and steadier than was the case a year ago.

The prosperity enjoyed by the United States has continued without interruption, reaching the highest peak in the history of the nation. Labour is fully employed at remunerative wages, and there is a continuous expansion in the internal trade of the country. The constant progress in industrial organization and improved equipment, together with ample capital, have placed the industries of the country on a sound and profitable basis, thus enabling the nation to compete successfully for business in the foreign markets. The foreign trade continues to expand, but there is a slight decrease in exports and an increase in imports—a condition not unlooked for in a large creditor nation. Imports of gold exceeded exports by \$90,000,000 for the year, notwithstanding the large amount of foreign loans placed in the country. With easy money and substantial reductions in taxation, the outlook for continued prosperity seems almost assured.

The past year in Canada from the standpoint of achievement has been a most successful one. A bountiful crop has been reaped, the country's foreign trade has been of large volume, mining production has shown steady growth, manufacturing has had its best year for some time, construction has been important in amount, car loadings were substantially increased and railroad earnings greatly improved, failures have declined and the employment situation is much better. These indexes show in a tangible way the progress made during the year. As to the future, the most that can be said at this time is that a sound foundation exists for a continuation of good business. It must not be forgotten that the prosperity of a large part of our people and the market for the greater part of the production of our factories depends on the agricultural output of the country, and whether 1927 will prove to be a profitable year for the country as a whole, will be governed largely by the extent of the harvest. However, all indications are that Canada is on the threshold of a great forward movement in its development and one cannot take other than an optimistic view of the immediate future.

In conclusion I would like once more to express my appreciation to the executive officers and staff of the Bank for their assistance and co-operation during the year. One of a bank's best assets is a faithful and loyal staff of officers and, in this respect, I feel that we are fortunate. Our personnel now numbers 2,153, which is an increase of 101 over the previous year, necessitated by the greater activity in business generally and the new branches that we have opened in Western Canada and Cuba.

The Directors' Report

Your Directors beg to submit herewith the Ninety-Fifth Annual Report of the Bank covering its operations during the year ending December 31st, 1926, with a statement showing the Assets and Liabilities as at that date.

After making provision for all expenses and for bad and doubtful debts, making the necessary reservations for unearned discounts, accrued interest on deposits, etc., the profits for the year amounted to \$2,243,242.99. There was brought forward from the preceding year the sum of \$450,644.39 which, added to the 1926 profits above named, showed \$2,693,887.38 to be available for distribution, and from this sum we have made the following appropriations:

Dividends at 16% per annum	\$1,600,000.00
War Tax on Circulation	100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	85,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	250,000.00

aggregating \$2,035,000.00, and leaving a balance of \$658,887.38 to be brought forward into the current year at credit of Profit and Loss Account.

The assets of the Bank have been carefully and conservatively valued, all known and anticipated losses have been fully provided for and the correctness of the statement now submitted is certified to by the auditors appointed by you. Each branch has been inspected in the course of the year and its affairs reported on by experienced officers of the Bank appointed for that purpose.

There were 299 branches at the beginning of the year. Four have since been opened, and none have been closed, so that there are now 303 branches in operation—264 in Canada, 12 in Newfoundland, 23 in the West Indies, 3 in the United States and 1 in London, England. There are also 19 sub-branches.

The Staff have continued to discharge their various duties with zeal and efficiency and we again desire to express our appreciation of their faithful services.

On behalf of the Board,

G. S. CAMPBELL,
President.

Halifax, N.S., January 26th, 1927.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

31st DECEMBER, 1926

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$	10,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund		19,500,000.00	
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account		658,887.38	
Dividends declared and unpaid		402,476.00	
		<hr/>	\$ 30,561,363.38
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$	14,981,152.95	
Deposits not bearing interest. \$ 36,577,191.84			
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	153,805,050.24	190,382,242.08	
		<hr/>	\$205,363,395.03
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,868,971.73	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries		1,104,189.30	
Bills payable		1,269,719.90	
		<hr/>	209,606,275.96
Letters of Credit outstanding			6,328,068.14
Other liabilities not included in the foregoing			225,876.89
			<hr/>
			\$246,721,584.37

ASSETS

Current Coin.....	\$ 9,117,818.14	
Dominion Notes.....	18,890,348.50	
United States and other foreign currencies....	1,750,775.78	
Notes of other Banks.....	990,685.17	
Cheques on other Banks.....	11,223,626.96	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Cor- respondents elsewhere than in Canada...	3,482,096.68	
		\$ 45,455,351.23
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	6,000,000.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government se- curities, not exceeding market value....	31,463,978.32	
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding mar- ket value.....	10,293,500.20	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value.....	12,491,890.15	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a suffi- cient marketable value to cover.....	19,380,733.39	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.	11,308,375.41	
		\$136,393,828.70
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts...	\$ 75,944,208.49	
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	19,732,839.27	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	6,328,068.14	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for.	373,342.46	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	7,175,201.40	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	40,923.78	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund.....	488,026.57	
Other assets not included in the foregoing....	245,145.56	
		110,327,755.67
		\$246,721,584.37

G. S. CAMPBELL, President

J. A. McLEOD, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the above General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1926, and compared it with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. The Bank's investments and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us at the close of business on December 31st, 1926. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We certify that in our opinion the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co.	}	Auditors,
H. T. JAMIESON, F.C.A., of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison.		

Toronto, Canada, 15th January, 1927.

DIRECTORS FOR 1927

G. S. Campbell, Esq., LL.D., Halifax, N.S.	Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge, Que.
J. Walter Allison, Esq., D.C.L., Halifax, N.S.	John B. Fraser, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.
Charles Archibald, Esq., Halifax, N.S.	Russell Blackburn, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.
Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C., Halifax, N.S.	Alexander Maclaren, Esq., Buckingham, Que.
Hon. N. Curry, Montreal, Que.	Hon. George Gordon, North Bay, Ont.
W. W. White, M.D., Saint John, N.B.	F. P. Starr, Esq., Saint John, N.B.
S. J. Moore, Esq., Toronto, Ont.	O. E. Smith, Esq., Halifax, N.S.
His Honour, William D. Ross, Toronto, Ont.	Sidney T. Smith, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.
	Hon. MacCallum Grant, Halifax, N.S.

At a Meeting of the newly elected Directors held subsequently, Mr. G. S. Campbell was re-elected President and Mr. J. Walter Allison, Vice-President.

QUICKENING BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEEETING

OF

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

February 23rd, 1927

Address Turning to the Balance Sheet, we find no
by Mr. changes of importance, yet it reflects another year
Arthur F. White, of steady growth in all departments. The total
President resources are over the \$90,000,000 mark, and, for
the first time in our history, the profits have ex-
ceeded the \$800,000 figure. Realization of these
important objectives prompts us to look forward to greater attain-
ments in the future. So that you may be fully informed, Mr.
McLeod will review the statement in detail.

We have already proceeded sufficiently far into 1927 to realize that the optimism so widespread at the close of 1926 was fully justified. Conditions in Canada are generally sound and while there is over-production here and there, no real inflation is apparent. We are witnessing the curious anomaly of quickening business activities and the continuance of almost unprecedented ease in money. Many factors are contributing to this state of financial ease, not the least important being smaller inventories, quicker turnover and vastly improved transportation services. There is abundant capital at reasonable rates available for the enlargement of our commercial and industrial structure; no more favourable condition has existed for many years. On the other hand, a careful analysis reveals other phases of the situation which are capable of improvement. The real basis of our prosperity has been the healthy state of agriculture during the past two years. It is fair to assume, however, that heavy capital expenditure on the part of hydraulic-power, mining and pulp and paper developments have been an important factor as well. Perhaps this is not generally recognized and may be analogous in some degree to the favourable conditions of two decades ago, which were largely the result of immense capital outlays for railway expansion at that time. It is possible, therefore, that fundamentally we have not progressed to the extent that a superficial view would lead us to assume. It is an accepted principle that the expansion of agriculture depends mainly upon immigration, and unfortunately during 1926 improvement in that direction was disappointing. There are signs, however, that a change for the better is imminent. Our Steel industry—capable of enormous possibilities—with its abundant development of railway tonnage, labour, buying power, etc.—

continues in its deplorable state. It is impossible to discuss this important item, however, without, of necessity involving fiscal matters; therefore, we must content ourselves with having drawn attention to it. Nevertheless, the highly unsatisfactory condition in which we find this great basic industry deserves the thoughtful consideration of the people of Canada.

In the commercial field the rapidly changing developments in business methods are of absorbing interest. Centralization proceeds apace, and under the ever-increasing pressure of over-head, efficiency is the order of the day. The Chain Store flourishes. Instalment buying has assumed tremendous proportions. Regretfully we view the slow but inevitable passing of the small merchant who fails to acquire newer methods. Wholesale and jobbing concerns are also affected by this movement, and are confronted with problems difficult of solution, while the public appears to be reaping some share of the benefit in cheaper commodities.

Based upon the plentitude of money, investment conditions during 1926 were wonderfully satisfactory. Investors in the United States and abroad continue to regard Canadian securities most favourably, and to acquire them at a price commensurate with the high degree of credit they enjoy—a status second only to that of our great neighbour to the South. This has forced the Canadian investor into the unique position of having to compete with the great money markets of the world for his own securities. In this way Canada has become a Creditor nation owning substantial funds with which to take advantage of the very generous terms on which foreign governments and corporations have found it necessary to borrow. The income from such investments forms an important and ever-increasing item in the so-called invisible balance of trade. It is fortunate that Canadian investors have been able to avail themselves of this opportunity, for already there are signs of a decrease in the volume of foreign borrowings. It is discernible even to-day that as foreign countries return to normal their own investors in turn repurchase the external loans issued during a period of stress. A report recently issued by one of the American Investment Services states that the German rediscount rate, which prevailed at 10% during 1924, is now 5%: in March 1924 the rediscount rate in Hungary was 18%—it is now 6%. In Norway the rediscount was 7% throughout 1924 and it is now 4½%. These figures illustrate in a striking manner the improvement which is taking place abroad.

Canadian Government and Provincial loans during 1926 continued in volume but were mainly for refunding purposes and represented no real addition to net indebtedness. Gratifying indeed is the recent pronouncement by the Minister of Finance in connection with the substantial reduction in our country's net debt during the last fiscal year.

Stock Exchange activities have kept pace with the changes in the bond market. Not so long ago it was the popular conception

that pronounced Stock Exchange movements were largely speculative in origin. To-day, notwithstanding the remarkable volume of transactions, brokers' and bankers' advances against stocks have not increased proportionately, the inference being that buying for investment account has been substantial and real. To-day the strong boxes of investors contain a goodly proportion of investment shares. This may presage future financing of our industrial companies by means of stock issues as against the present practice of capital obligations. This tendency is not without its advantages, providing, as it does, much greater flexibility.

From the standpoint of the general development of our country, nothing gives greater promise and encouragement than the recently announced reduction in taxation. With every phase of our economic life taxation has a vital connection. Even a small reduction is accelerated and gives an impetus out of all proportion to its original significance. The present favourable fiscal condition of our country gives us every reason to expect still further lightening of the burden of taxation.

In a very large measure the continued loyalty and efficiency of our staff have made possible this year's excellent results, and the Directors acknowledge with pleasure and appreciation this most satisfactory phase of the Bank's internal economy.

At our last Annual Meeting reference was made to the improvement in general business in evidence towards the close of the year. The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement in your hands to-day, being the 52nd Annual Report of this Bank, are sufficient proof that these favourable conditions have continued throughout 1926. There are many indications that lead us to believe that Canada has definitely passed through the post-war period of depression, and is well embarked on an era of prosperity. The reductions in Dominion taxation which became effective in 1926 have proved a welcome relief to business. The further reductions recently forecast will prove an additional encouragement towards the launching of new enterprises and increasing the present capacity of many old establishments.

The Profit and Loss Account shows that our earning power has been greater. The profits for the year, after deducting expenses, interest on deposits, Provincial and Municipal taxes, and providing for bad debts, amount to \$821,886, an increase of \$48,063 over the previous year, and the highest in the history of the Bank. After disbursing four quarterly dividends at the rate of 12% per annum, making the usual appropriations for Federal Taxes, Officers' Pension Fund, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, \$317,736 is carried forward at credit of the account, as against \$207,892 brought forward last year.

Referring to the General Statement, you will observe an increase of \$3,716,544 in the deposits, being an increase of 5½%.

This increase should be gratifying to you, as according to the Government Returns, total deposits of all Canadian chartered Banks as of December 31st, 1926, show an increase of less than 2% during the year.

The assets now aggregate \$90,439,637.83. These assets have been carefully inspected by the Bank's own officials as well as by our Auditors. They are entered on the statement at a conservative valuation. Of these assets, \$17,936,631 represent cash, cheques and monies due by other Banks, \$25,871,489 represent Canadian and Provincial Government Bonds, railway and other bonds, debentures and other stocks, and call and short loans, making a total of \$43,808,121 of immediately available assets, which is an increase of \$2,359,266 over last year.

Another feature worthy of note is the increase of nearly \$1,250,000 in the current loans—a satisfactory development which we hope will be accentuated during the coming year. There is a further increase of \$1,945,000 in the call and short loans. These latter advances are secured by marketable bonds and stocks with adequate margins. This new business has been taken care of by increased deposits and reducing our holdings of Government and Municipal Securities. We continue to receive our full share of the business of the various municipal corporations of the country. Loans of this class show an increase of \$219,715. It is gratifying to report a reduction of \$125,402 in the non-current loans during the year. Provision has been made for any possible loss under this head. Bank Premises Account, amounting to \$3,712,934, reveals a reduction of \$31,842 during the year. These properties are a valuable asset and are on the books at a conservative valuation.

With reference to matters not directly concerned with ourselves, a very important financial event of the year just ended was the return of Canada to the Gold Standard on 1st July last. This action resulted, not as some feared, in the depletion of the country's stock of gold, but rather in an addition to the substantial amount then held, till the ratio of gold to Dominion Notes in circulation at the close of the year stood at over 60%.

You will, no doubt, be interested in a brief review of two of our major industries, viz., Agriculture and Mining, on which our country's prosperity so largely depends.

While the figures of Canadian basic industries continue to increase substantially, agriculture still leads the list. The value of the field crops for 1926 was \$1,131,241,000, and which is the third successive year Canada has harvested profitable crops. The past year was not up to the average for the Ontario farmer, but the purchasing power of the Prairie farmer, in spite of the inclement harvesting weather, was greater than last year, owing to better prices for products generally. It is interesting to note in this connection the steady progress in diversified farming in these Provinces, illustrating the rapidly diminishing dependence of Western Canada on wheat alone. The value of Dairying, Eggs,

GENERAL STATEMENT

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

31st JANUARY, 1927

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 5,828,130.00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date).....	\$ 57,822,829.01
Deposits not bearing interest.....	14,325,759.12
	72,148,588.13
Deposits made by other Banks in Canada.....	1,017,644.17
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	97,338.20
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	2,433,256.34
Letters of Credit outstanding.....	483,460.63
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	244,404.09
Dividend No. 145, payable 1st February, 1927.....	144,702.00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	977.50
Capital Stock paid in.....	4,823,400.00
Reserve Fund.....	2,900,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	317,736.77
	\$90,439,637.83

ASSETS

Current coin held by the Bank.....	\$ 518,153.81
Dominion Notes held.....	8,530,917.00
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves.....	1,400,000.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	250,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	509,248.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	47,492.67
Cheques on other Banks.....	5,795,556.19
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	885,264.07
	\$17,936,631.74
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	\$ 10,308,466.45
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	2,858,536.61
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	2,875,648.15
	16,042,651.21
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks or other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	9,828,838.16
	\$43,808,121.11
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	1,717,989.57
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	39,493,951.95
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	484,400.74
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	263,870.08
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	315,552.93
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	483,460.63
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	3,712,934.31
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	159,356.51
	\$90,439,637.83

A. F. WHITE,
President.

N. L. McLEOD,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Standard Bank of Canada at its Head Office, for the year ended January 31st, 1927, and have been furnished with certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

The Bank's investments and cash on hand at its chief office and certain of its principal branches, were verified by us as at January 31st, 1927.

We certify that, in our opinion, the above general statement of Liabilities and Assets at January 31st, 1927, discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is in accordance with the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A.,
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

} Auditors

Toronto, February, 16th, 1927

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1926

Directors' Annual Report for the Year 1926

Your Directors present for your approval the Company's fifty-sixth Annual Report.

The operations during the past year have resulted in substantial advances in all departments.

The new policies paid for numbered 69,265 for a net amount of \$265,889,546.26. This is an increase of \$72,412,489.00 over the previous year, and almost double the figures of two years ago.

The assurances in force, after deduction of re-assurances, now stand at \$1,256,490,115.56, an increase of \$235,393,013.62, or over twenty-three per cent.

Policies in force number 483,334. In addition, certificates of assurance are held by 72,746 employees of firms under the group plan, an advance of 29,991. Policies and group certificates now outstanding thus aggregate well in excess of half a million.

The business of the Cleveland Life Insurance Company has been acquired under a re-assurance agreement. We are favoured in that several of the Directors of that Company continue with us as a local Advisory Board, while its officers and representatives form a valuable addition to our ranks. We have also taken over a section of the business of another company. The total amount of assurances assumed under these arrangements was \$55,622,244.00. To all the holders of these policies we extend a cordial welcome.

The total net income increased by \$9,825,493.21 to \$78,972,906.39. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in respect of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., amounted to \$38,576,463.33, bringing the total so paid since organization to \$257,816,174.26. The figures relating to the resources and earning power are equally satisfactory. Assets now total \$345,251,714.66, an increase of \$42,195,568.83.

The high quality and profitable character of our investments have again been demonstrated. As a result of continued reduction in prevailing rates of interest, and of satisfactory industrial conditions, there has been a further rise in the market values of our long term bonds and of our preferred and other stocks. The appraisal of our securities made by the Government Insurance Department shows that the excess of market values over cost has increased during the year by \$6,894,266.26. In addition, the sum of \$1,729,364.52 has been realized as net profit from the redemption or sale of municipal debentures and other securities

which had risen to high premiums. The rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets has also risen to the remarkable figure of 6.69 per cent. as the result of substantial dividend increases, bonuses, and stock privileges received in connection with many of our holdings.

The quality of the investments listed in the assets may be judged from the fact that on 99.55 per cent, of the bonds and on 99.71 per cent. of the preferred stocks, not one dollar of interest or dividend is in arrear for even one day. On our common stocks the dividends now being received are greatly in excess of the dividends payable on the same stocks at time of purchase.

The total surplus earned during the year amounted to \$20,457,077.28. From this the following appropriations have been made:

The sum of \$2,000,000 has been deducted from the official valuation of our securities to provide for possible fluctuations in market values. This raises the amount set aside for this purpose to \$5,000,000. In other words, the value at which our securities are carried in the balance sheet is \$5,000,000 less than the appraisal made by the Government authorities.

The account to provide for unforeseen contingencies has been increased by \$1,000,000, bringing the total under this heading to \$11,000,000.

The book value of our Head Office building has been written down by a further sum of \$250,000, though it certainly could not be replaced at even its original cost.

An additional amount of \$400,000 has been set aside to provide for greater longevity of annuitants. The total held under this heading, in excess of Government requirements, is now \$1,500,000.

The reserves on the newly acquired business of the Cleveland Life, and on other re-assured policies, have been raised to the same high standard as that used for the valuation of liabilities under our own contracts.

To our policyholders, profits have been paid or allotted during the year to the amount of \$9,235,526.80.

After making these deductions and allocations an addition of \$5,371,564.56 has been made to the undivided profits. The surplus over all liabilities, contingency accounts and capital stock, now stands at \$34,011,565.25.

For six years in succession we have increased the profits to participating policyholders. During this period our profit scale has been doubled. While the assurances in force have multiplied two and a half times since 1920 the amount paid or allotted as profits to policyholders has multiplied five and a half times. We are gratified to announce, for the seventh consecutive time, a further increase in the scale of profits to be distributed to our policyholders in the ensuing year.

With the continued growth of the Company's business, additional Head Office accommodation has become necessary, and plans have been prepared for a substantial enlargement of the present building. In Great Britain also the need for larger quarters has become pressing, and a central site has been secured in London, on which building is already in progress.

From the amount standing to the credit of the shareholders' account derived from the non-participating business, a bonus of twenty-five dollars per share has been added to the capital stock, bringing the paid-up capital to \$1,500,000. No part of this bonus came from the profits of the participating branch.

In accordance with the by-law approved at the last Annual Meeting by which the membership of the Board was increased to fifteen, two additional Directors have been appointed, Mr. J. W. McConnell to represent the shareholders and Mr. C. E. Neill to represent the policyholders. These appointments will come before you for ratification. The Directors who retire by rotation are:

Representatives of the Shareholders: Mr. Robert Adair, Mr. Abner Kingman, Mr. Carl Riordon, Hon. Lorne C. Webster.

Representatives of the Policyholders: Mr. W. M. Birks, Mr. Charles R. Hosmer.

H. WARREN K. HALE,
Secretary

T. B. MACAULAY,
President and Managing Director

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1927

T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A., F.A.S., President and Managing Director	
ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A., F.A.S., Vice-President and Actuary	
ROBERT ADAIR	ABNER KINGMAN
W. M. BIRKS	J. W. McCONNELL
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND	C. E. NEILL
J. REDPATH DOUGALL	CARL RIORDON
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	JOHN W. ROSS
CHARLES R. HOSMER	HIS HONOUR JAMES C. TORY
HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER	
E. A. MACNUTT, Treasurer	H. WARREN K. HALE, Secretary
Assistant Actuaries:	Superintendents of Agencies
J. J. COOPER, A.I.A., F.A.S.	W. A. HIGINBOTHAM
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.	JAMES W. SIMPSON
C. D. RUTHERFORD, F.I.A., F.A.S.	F. D. MACORQUODALE
	H. O. LEACH
H. P. THORNHILL, Asst.-Treasurer	C. C. BIRCHARD, M.B., Chief Medical Officer
J. A. EWING, K.C., Legal Adviser	K. GORDON, M.D., Assistant Chief Medical Officer
A. B. COLVILLE, K.C., Counsel	W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., Consulting Medical Referee
	Assistant Secretaries
	C. S. V. BRANCH
	E. E. DUCKWORTH
	D. L. MACAULAY

ANNUAL STATEMENT

FOR

CALENDAR YEAR 1926

ASSETS

Market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department have been used throughout this statement. As shown below, a deduction has been made to provide for possible fluctuations of market values.

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:		
Par Value.....	\$	121,913,976.32
Ledger Value.....		112,065,223.41
Market Value.....		119,124,725.05
Carried out at Market Value.....	\$	119,124,725.05

Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:		
*Par Value.....	\$ 45,279,690.00	
Ledger Value.....	44,929,891.01	
Market Value.....	48,221,347.00	
Carried out at Market Value.....		48,221,347.00
Other Stocks:		
*Par Value.....	\$ 76,958,824.47	
Ledger Value.....	63,553,158.65	
Market Value.....	83,892,993.71	
Carried out at Market Value.....		83,892,993.71
		<u>\$251,239,065.76</u>
Less deduction from Market Values to provide for possible fluctuations.....		5,000,000.00
		<u>\$246,239,065.76</u>
Loans on bonds and stocks.....		849,600.00
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgage.....		30,860,487.37
Real Estate, including Company's buildings.....		6,945,522.65
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserve on same).....		45,657,645.29
Cash in banks and on hand.....		3,140,521.62
Re-assurance Reserves on deposit with Ceding Company.....		894,701.75
Due from other Companies under Re-assurance Contracts.....		114,911.11
Outstanding premiums (net).....	\$5,016,488.26	
Deferred premiums (net).....	2,018,796.57	
		<u>7,035,284.83</u>
Interest due.....		379,976.76
Interest accrued.....		3,125,746.95
Rents due and accrued.....		8,250.57
		<u>\$345,251,714.66</u>

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life policies according to the British Offices OM (5) Table with 3 per cent. interest....	\$244,385,755.65	
Reserve on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest, with additional special reserve of \$1,500,000.00..	34,906,417.87	
	<u>\$279,292,173.52</u>	
Less Reserves on policies re-assured.....	2,422,640.00	
		<u>\$276,869,533.52</u>
Death claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge.....		2,850,930.82
Extra Reserve for unreported death claims.....		750,000.00
Liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be demanded.....		250,000.00
Present value of Death Claims payable by instalments.....		2,492,001.75
Matured Endowments awaiting discharge.....		1,353,950.79
Annuity Claims awaiting discharge.....		220,674.66
Claims on Supplementary Contracts, etc., awaiting discharge.....		44,188.57
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge.....		871,397.22
Profits contingently allotted to Deferred Dividend Policies.....		4,798,986.84
Profits payable during dividend year ending in 1927.....		3,640,268.63
Dividends, etc., on deposit.....		1,203,507.64
Unearned interest paid in advance.....		475,360.40
Premiums paid in advance.....		275,960.78
Sundry Liabilities.....		729,921.97
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due and accrued.....		1,188,457.25
Shareholders' account, including dividends due 1st January, 1927.....		725,008.57
		<u>\$298,740,149.41</u>
Amount set aside to provide for unforeseen contingencies.....		11,000,000.00
		<u>\$309,740,149.41</u>
Surplus to policyholders by the Company's standard as above.....		35,511,565.25
Capital subscribed, \$2,000,000.00; paid-up.....	\$ 1,500,000.00	
Net surplus over all Liabilities and capital stock....	34,011,565.25	
	<u>\$35,511,565.25</u>	
Surplus over all Liabilities, except capital stock.....		<u>\$345,251,714.66</u>

*NOTE.—Shares of No Par Value are included as having a Par Value of \$100.

NOTE.—Annual Meeting Feb. 8, 1927. Preceding Annual Reports may be consulted in the 1911-26 volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review*; a History of the Sun Life will be found in the 1910 Supplement.

A NATIONAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATION
THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION*

PROCEEDINGS OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1927

Address by **Mr. J. M. Taylor,**
President of
Canadian
Manufacturers'
Association†

Men are standing on the watch towers of industry to-day trying to discover and to anticipate impending changes. They must be alert, since manufacturing is a hazardous occupation.

Canadian industry was reconstructed during the War, and again since the War, the second reconstruction being still in progress. Two such far-reaching re-organizations disturbed it to the foundations.

Think for a moment of some of the developments in the fiery stress of War, as well as in the contemplative atmosphere of peace, since the beginning of this century, one-third of a man's lifetime. There were then no motor cars, no aeroplanes, no radios, no wireless, little pulp and paper, little mining, little application of electricity, and comparatively little fabrication of steel. To-day these industries are of over-shadowing size.

The greatest change of the present century has been the growth of mass production and standardization. Food, clothing, amusements, printing, building, transportation, finance, are now dealt with by large scale methods.

We can easily remember when nearly all of the factories of Canada were owned by individuals, families, or partnerships; to-day most of them are owned by limited liability companies, or, in other words, chiefly by the public, and their officers and managers are employees. Units of production are larger, processes are standardized, output has been multiplied and operating capital has been proportionately increased. Improved communications have contracted the world and brought its peoples into closer contact. The habits and wants of millions have changed more in the last quarter century than in several preceding centuries. There has been a tremendous variation in the materials of industry. Not so long ago our industrial system was based largely on wood and wood-working machinery; now it is based on steel; but other materials such as aluminum, copper, cement, paper, rubber and tin, and alloys are being used in steadily increasing proportions. As the supplies of certain raw materials diminish, the ingenuity of man, aided by scientific and industrial research, is discovering and using new materials. The industrial world grows more sensitive, and those who direct the great forces of manufac-

*NOTE.—For Annual Reports and Addresses of 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1922, 1923, 1924-25 and 1925-26 volumes.

†NOTE.—Address delivered at Annual Meeting, Calgary, June 2, 3 and 4, 1927.

turing must watch constantly the numerous factors, at home and abroad, which influence the trend of business.

Similar conditions have developed in other occupations. Agriculture is undergoing a transformation. To a considerable extent, mass production is being applied to farming. Contrast the individual period of agriculture with its scythe and cradle, and hoe and spade, with modern agriculture with its thresher binder, and gasoline tractor. Science is inventing new grains and other agricultural products; even the destruction of pests is by the mass.

The pick and shovel and washing pan are curiosities in Canada to-day, where one mine operates 65 miles of underground railway, and hoists gold from its depths at the rate of 3,000 feet a minute.

Fishing is wholesale, both in withdrawing the fish from the water, and in manufacturing them into package goods for consumption.

Much logging is now done with the aid of special railways, hoisting and drawing machinery, and most lumbering processes by which trees become commercial products are mechanical.

Construction of all kinds is on a prodigious scale. In fact, mass production is everywhere, and has profoundly influenced manufacturing and the problems allied to it.

Since Confederation. While changes have been concentrated into the last quarter century, the elements of these changes were visible, acting progressively, since the Confederation of the provinces into the Dominion of Canada in 1867. For three hundred years in advance of Confederation extended the pioneer period of the northern half of this continent. Indians, explorers, adventurers, vast forests, unbroken prairies, battles, pioneers, fur traders, pathfinders, constituted that three-century panorama, which has rolled into time, leaving only the incidents of history, and a few landmarks to record its passage.

In 1867 there was no Western Canada as we know it to-day; in the vast territory from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, no railways, no cities, no industries or agriculture, only a few trading posts where Indians, hunters and traders disputed possession with the wild creatures of forest and plain.

It is amazing to think that at Confederation there was no Calgary, no Edmonton, no Vancouver, and that Winnipeg consisted of a few log houses.

The Eastern Canada of 1867 would be unrecognizable to-day; four isolated provinces, two or three small cities, scattered towns and villages, a few hundred miles of unconnected railways, pioneer conditions generally, just a backwoods colony—that was Eastern Canada at Confederation.

Regard Canada to-day—a great country, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, traversed by transcontinental railways, with magnificent public buildings in every Province, splendid cities, the wilderness transformed by agriculture and, best of all, a happy

and fairly prosperous population, and with an assured place among the nations of the Empire and the world.

At Confederation the total national wealth, production and income, was under one and a half billion dollars. According to the latest estimate it is over twenty-two billion dollars.

The following summary indicates how Canada has developed since Confederation:

Items	1871	1926
Area of occupied farms.....acres	36,000,000	141,000,000
Wheat.....bu.	17,000,000	410,000,000
Dairy products.....\$	15,000,000	241,000,000
Fisheries.....\$	8,000,000	48,000,000
Gold.....\$	2,000,000	36,000,000
Coal.....\$	2,000,000	60,000,000
External trade total.....\$	142,000,000	2,250,000,000
Steam Railways:		
Miles in operation.....	2,695	*40,352
Freight.....tons	†5,500,000	110,000,000
Shipping:		
Sea-going total.....tons	5,000,000	46,000,000
Dominion Finance:		
Total ordinary revenue.....\$	19,000,000	381,000,000
Chartered Banks:		
Assets.....\$	125,000,000	2,864,000,000
Total deposits.....\$	56,000,000	2,277,000,000
Loan Companies:		
Deposits.....\$	2,400,000	19,000,000
Dominion Fire Insurance:		
Amount at risk, Dec. 31.....\$	228,000,000	8,045,000,000
Dominion Life Insurance:		
Amount at risk, Dec. 31.....\$	46,000,000	4,610,000,000
* 1925.		
† 1875.		

The splendid banking system of Canada has kept pace with the national growth. In 1868 there were only one hundred and twenty-three bank branches in Canada. In 1926 there were three thousand, seven hundred and seventy. It is interesting to note that our banks now have one hundred and ninety-five branches in other countries, or more than were in existence in Canada at Confederation.

It would be difficult to summarize the growth of the West more graphically than by pointing out that, in 1871, less than three per cent. of the population of Canada lived West of the Great Lakes, and that the percentage is now slightly over twenty-eight. What will this percentage be at the end of the next sixty years?

At Confederation about eighteen per cent. of the people lived in cities, towns and villages, eighty-two per cent. lived on farms; now the population is equally divided between town and country.

At Confederation sixty per cent. of the people of Canada were of British origin, thirty-one per cent. French, and nine per cent. of other origin. Now the percentage is fifty-five British, twenty-eight French, and seventeen of other origin.

If the spread of education is one proof of human progress, Canada is going forward. At Confederation one person out of five over twenty years of age was unable to read or write. Now only one person in twenty, over ten years of age, is without these accomplishments.

At Confederation the University, College, and School population was about six hundred and eighty thousand; now it is over two and one-quarter millions.

The teachers at Confederation numbered about thirteen thousand; now they are about seventy-six thousand.

Industry. Our own particular field, industry, shows similar development between 1871 and 1926.

Employees in factories increased from 188,000 to 544,000; capital invested from \$77,000,000 to \$3,800,000,000; salaries and wages from \$40,000,000 to \$596,000,000; and the value of annual production from \$222,000,000 to \$2,950,000,000.

Particularly interesting are the statistics showing the growth of manufacturing in the four provinces west of the Great Lakes. In its historical summary of statistics of manufacturing the Government does not show returns west of the Great Lakes in 1870. The first statistics are those of 1880, and are as follows:

	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
Manitoba	1921	\$755,507	\$3,413,026
Territories, (Sask. and Alta.)	83	35,425	195,938
British Columbia	2871	929,213	2,926,784

Contrast these figures with those of 1925 for the same provinces:

	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
Manitoba	20,027	\$25,286,173	\$124,145,763
Saskatchewan	4,405	5,755,629	40,093,273
Alberta	9,366	11,785,604	75,113,517
British Columbia	43,551	49,112,628	218,775,835

The progress of agriculture in the Prairie Provinces has also been remarkable. In 1881 there were in Alberta and Saskatchewan 38,000 milch cows, 9,000 horned cattle, and 3,000 swine.

In 1924 there were in these provinces 902,000 milch cows, 2,250,000 horned cattle, and 1,923,000 swine.

Increases in other fields of agricultural production might be shown by statistics, but it is sufficient to say that they are similar.

Export Trade. At Confederation about ninety per cent. of Canadian exports went to the United Kingdom and the United States. Now Canada is selling products to over one hundred and thirty countries.

Formerly our exports were chiefly agricultural and raw materials, now about half are manufactured goods. While this is encouraging, an examination of exports shows that millions of dollars worth of products are still going out of Canada in the raw or partly finished state. The greater the proportion of manufactures in exports the greater will be the investment of capital, the number of employees, and the financial returns to the country. The amount of business we are now doing with other parts of the British Empire outside of the United Kingdom is about \$90,000,000 annually, while the United States is doing business to the amount of \$360,000,000 annually, with the same countries.

Here is a market within the British Empire where there is room for great expansion of our exports.

We must always remember that that part of our great export trade which is sea borne, depends on the maintenance of free uninterrupted commerce. Not a bushel of wheat, not one head of livestock, not one article of manufactured goods, not a single passenger, can travel the seas with safety unless protected directly or indirectly by those who command and control the routes of the sea. That is our interest, and no theories will change it.

While consideration of progress achieved since Confederation justifies a degree of pride, we are nevertheless concerned by an ever-present comparison, which is not so gratifying. The United States has a population of one hundred and twenty millions; Canada has less than ten. After allowing for their greater arable and habitable areas, their more temperate climate, and all other advantageous factors, there remains a discrepancy which cannot be explained away. Why has not Canada a population of between twenty and forty millions? Have Canadians made the best of their opportunities and the wealth that Nature has bestowed? Are Canadians like an army, struggling onward and making progress, but suffering unnecessarily high casualties of men and materials, owing to internal strife and lack of team play, and therefore falling short of the objectives, which, with better management, they might have attained?

These are questions which, in this Year of Jubilee we should earnestly consider, in the hope of so adjusting our national affairs that we will achieve greater things in the future.

Present Economic Conditions. Further progress has been made during the past year in the recovery of international trade. Currencies of European countries are becoming stabilized; channels of commerce are being defined; wealth and productive capacity, destroyed during the war, are being replaced; and reservoirs of buying power are filling. The result is an increasing need of goods, and improvement in labour conditions is enabling industry to meet it. Canada is benefiting by the recovery of the world.

Conditions within the country during the past year have been improving. The cumulative effect of three large crops in succession, sold at good prices, is reflected in the increased demand for goods, owing to the greater buying power of those engaged in agriculture. The immense expansion of the pulp and paper industry, with the resulting heavy exports, has contributed largely to the national trade balance. The amazing development of mining which has increased the investment of capital, and the purchases of mining equipment and materials, has released great sums in expenditures.

The production of iron and steel has been sharply upward during the last three months, although the high point reached to date is very little above that of 1925. Building contracts are promising, though it is too early to tell whether the record of 1926 will



W. S. FALLIS
President, The Canadian Manufacturers' Association
1927-28

be equalled or passed. Railway earnings are rising. Exports are growing. Bank deposits are increasing, but it would be better if more money were going out of the banks to develop production.

We must be careful not to over estimate the improvements which are encouraging us during the last few months. While some factories are busier, employing more people, and turning out more goods, a great many, owing to low prices of goods, are not making sufficient profits to finance expansion and maintenance; in fact, some of them are making none. There is always the tendency, a very natural one, to magnify signs of improvement here and there, and to assume that we are launching immediately into an era of prosperity. We have passed through an exceedingly trying period. The great prosperity which the United States enjoyed from 1921 up to the present, passed us by almost entirely. There has been a divergence of opinion as to causes, but the fact remains that they got it, while we missed it.

Research and Methods. All the leading nations are devoting much attention to industrial and scientific research. As a single discovery may revolutionize an entire industry, render it obsolete, or give it the key to prosperity, research is vital. No industry nor individual can disregard it. Governments, while not undertaking the responsibility of maintaining research, are realizing that it is their duty to stimulate, though not to replace, private enterprise in this field. A country such as Canada, of great natural wealth, large area, and relatively small population needs every aid that applied science can give.

When most people talk about research they are thinking in terms of chemistry. It is true that we have a substantial chemical industry, in which five hundred and thirty-three manufacturing plants are engaged. These plants represent invested capital of one hundred and thirty-two million dollars; employ fourteen thousand people, and produce annually things to the value of over one hundred and twenty million dollars. Among the products are: Acids, salts, coal tar and products, caustic soda, chlorine, phosphorus, oxygen, carbon dioxide, acetylene, explosives, fertilizers, paints, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, soaps, dyes and colors, distillates and extracts. The chemical industry is one of the key industries that enter more or less into all other industries, and, in fact, into all other occupations, but research is a broader term than the study of chemistry. We should all be research men to some extent, and every department of our business should be investigating how to eliminate waste, and to make most of what we have, or to secure things for our purposes better than those we are using.

Standardization is progressing, with the inevitable result that costs of manufacturing are being reduced.

Simplification of design is marching with standardization. Industrial art creates beauty as well as utility, and appearance is an important factor. Surely it is an advantage to make or to buy

beautiful things instead of ugly ones. Technical education and industrial training is extending. Research, standardization, simplification of design, industrial art, and technical skill are building quality as well as utility into Canadian products, and quality, at least in those articles where quality is an essential, is the best salesman.

Industrial Relations. The relations between employers and employees in Canada, on the whole, are excellent. It is recognized that the welfare of all engaged in a factory is determined by the prosperity of that factory, and that all must co-operate if it is to maintain its place. The existence of industry depends on management, which must supervise and correlate production, selling and finance. Management is becoming increasingly distinct from ownership, and its selection is the key to success.

With the spread of education there is a better comprehension of the economic laws on which manufacturing is based. People are realizing that there is often a gap between what is desirable and what is practicable. This is illustrated in the field of social legislation. It is desirable that all should have good incomes, brief working hours, sufficient time for leisure and recreation, insurance against accidents, sickness and unemployment, and other benefits. But there is no magic fund to pay for all these things. They must be paid for out of the earning of industry. In the final analysis, we all work for the public—a fickle master. A model factory may be built and equipped with rest-rooms, cafeterias, recreation grounds; the employees may work six hours a day, at high wages, and with the certainty of pensions, compensation, benefits, minimum wages, and similar privileges, but if the public does not like the product or thinks that the prices of goods, made under such admirable conditions, are too high, the factory must close, the capital will be lost, and the staff will lose their employment. There is no law, nor can there be any law to compel the public to buy. Consequently, the degree to which social legislation can be established and maintained is always determined in the end by the public—which decides how much it is willing to pay. But where this fundamental economic law is recognized, study and goodwill are doing a great deal to safeguard employees against the great hazards of life, such as sickness, accident, unemployment, old age and death. It is not an extravagant statement, because it is based on facts, that the standards of living and working conditions are higher to-day in the United States and Canada than in any other countries in the world, with the possible exception of Australia and New Zealand.

Taxation. The burden of taxation, which at times has been almost insupportable since the war, is beginning to diminish. The Dominion Government is to be commended for the reductions in taxation made in the Budgets of 1927 and 1926, but it is regretted that dividends paid by manufacturing companies, already assessed in corporation taxes, must still pay a second time in personal

incomes. It is hoped that the Government will see fit to abolish this double taxation in the next budget.

Most of the Provinces have reduced their expenditures and balanced their budgets, but municipal expenditures on the whole do not appear to have been curtailed to the same extent, although there are some signs of improvement. To get the best results all three, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments should co-operate in keeping down expenditures. At the present time Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments take every year about one-quarter of the value of the net production, and about one-seventh of the value of the gross production of this country.

While we want to see reasonable expansion, we do not want any more booms, and the danger is that with reviving prosperity, governments as well as private individuals and corporations may rush into unnecessary expenditures, which will increase debts and taxes, and ultimately bring depression.

We are constantly tempted to live on the same scale as that of the United States, a country which has many times our population and wealth, but we cannot do this without increasing our debts. We might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of the United States in the matter of debt reduction. She has adjusted her finances so as to liquidate her national debt at the rate of one billion dollars per year, and to pay it off in twenty years. We have not the productive capacity nor financial resources to get free of debt in so brief a space, but we can provide for reasonable expansion, regulate expenditures, keep down taxation, and pay off a fair amount of debt annually. This is the problem that every company and individual has to solve, and governments should be guided by business principles.

The Resources of Canada. We are so accustomed to descriptions of the national resources that sometimes we become indifferent to their magnitude, just as many who live near mountains ignore them. We forget that many countries in the world have practically no resources; no timber, no minerals, little fertile land, no industrial system, and little transportation. Contrast our situation with that condition.

It is officially estimated that four times the present improved area of farm lands, all suitable for agriculture, is waiting settlement. This means that four times the present agricultural population of Canada, or twenty million people, could be settled on our waiting lands; with this *proviso*, namely, that they could find markets at home and abroad for what they produce. The settlement of land can only proceed economically as farmers can sell in excess of what they use, enough to maintain themselves. The estimate of agricultural wealth of Canada is eight billion dollars. When this waiting land is settled therefore, the agricultural wealth of Canada should be over forty billion dollars.

As increased population would in some cases cure and in other cases alleviate difficulties under which manufacturing plants in this country operate, immigration is a subject of great importance. The total number of new arrivals for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, was 143,991, as compared with 96,064 during the previous year. Steps taken by the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Dominion Government have secured for selected British immigrants of classes engaging in farm or household work, an ocean transportation rate of £2 from the British Isles to Canada, with proportionately low rates to inland points. One thousand British families have been settled on farms in Canada in the past year under the special British Families Scheme of the Department. The success which these settlers and those of the previous year are attaining, indicates the possibilities of this class of settlement. In addition to these, many British, American and European families have been absorbed with the help of Government, railway, and other agencies. The general upward trend of employment conditions indicates the possibility of the absorption of a much greater immigration than has already arrived. The Hon. Mr. Forke, accompanied by his Deputy, Mr. Egan, is now in the United Kingdom, and later will visit Continental Europe, investigating conditions with the object of increasing the inflow of desirable settlers.

In forest resources Canada stands second, the United States being first, with a total present reserve of saw timber, pulpwood, cordwood, poles, and other products, totalling two hundred and forty-six billion cubic feet. If we can save this from the fire and replenish what is used annually, our forests need never give out; in fact, they can be increased, just as the forests of Germany and France to-day are more valuable and extensive than they were one hundred years ago.

As the great pre-Cambrian shield, stretching from the Atlantic to Saskatchewan, is explored further, immense wealth is being revealed, to add to that of other parts of the country. It is estimated that Canada has one-sixth of the total coal reserves of the world, and that eighty-five per cent. of our share is in the Province of Alberta. Canada is now producing ninety per cent. of the world's nickel; eighty-five per cent. of the world's asbestos; fifty-five per cent. of the world's cobalt; nine per cent. of the world's gold; eight per cent. of the world's lead; eight per cent. of the world's silver; six per cent. of the world's zinc; four per cent. of the world's copper; and, in the light of recent discoveries she will soon be contributing a much higher percentage of copper.

Canada is particularly fortunate in the distribution and extent of water powers. It is estimated that eighteen million horse power are available at a minimum stream flow, and thirty-two million for at least six months of the year, and that turbine installation of forty-one million horse power is possible. The present installation of horse power is less than eleven per cent. of what can be devel-

oped. Compared with other countries, Canada stands second only to the United States in the total of turbine horse power installation, but, on a *per capita* basis, Canada has nearly five times the installation of the United States. Some idea of the magnitude of the Canadian electrical industry at its present stage of development is gained by the fact that the investment in central electric power stations is seven hundred and twenty-six million dollars, and that this investment doubled in the last ten years.

An asset of growing value is the fishing industry. We have a coast line of five thousand miles on the Atlantic; six thousand miles on Hudson's Bay; seven thousand miles on the Pacific; and in addition half of the world's fresh water area inland.

An intangible but valuable asset is the rapidly increasing tourist traffic. Much of the prosperity of Switzerland depends on the commercialization of her scenery and climate. We have enough scenery here to make fifty Switzerlands. The Dominion Government has wisely set apart eleven immense National Parks, which include the finest scenic areas of the country, and fish and game are being more strictly preserved. In combination with good roads these parks, and also summer and winter resorts, with careful management and advertising, will become the playground of the North American continent.

Managing Our Estate. The material future of Canada largely depends on the extent to which we can develop the resources of our forests, farms, mines, fisheries, and factories; in other words on the manner in which Canada can mobilize her man power, finances, materials, equipment, technical knowledge and skill, and direct these forces intelligently in the international game of business. How this can best be accomplished is a matter of opinion, but it is suggested, as a preliminary, there should be friendly co-operation and sympathetic study by Canadians living in all of the provinces, and engaged in various occupations. I do not mean that we should start interfering with one another's affairs, or instructing each other how personal business should be conducted; but, in addition to making a living, is it unreasonable to suggest that we devote some time to trying to understand the problems of those engaged in other callings? Our national policies will only be completely successful when they stop emigration entirely from Canada. Canadians should not have to leave Canada to seek work. When they do there is something wrong, and we should find it out and correct it. A country with natural resources outlined above should be able to provide a living for every person born within its boundaries. The finest product of this country is its people, particularly its young people, and they should be prized above all other assets.

During the past sixty years, in spite of all difficulties, and in the face of almost insuperable obstacles, Canada has made considerable progress. May we hope that Canadians will evolve and adopt plans for the future, not on the basis of politics, theory,

locality, or occupation, but on the foundation of practical common sense, and in the national interest? With the character and intelligence of the Canadian people, with the resources at their disposal, it is certain that this country is on the road to a high and honourable place in the world, if there is friendly, sincere and intelligent co-operation in the national welfare.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

J. M. Taylor, Chairman

It was the duty of your Committee to provide funds throughout the year, not only for the regular work, but also for the special projects that were endorsed by the division and special committees and approved by the Executive Council. This was done to the limit of the resources which your Committee had at its command. In most cases where funds were not provided it was because they were not available. In an organization which has so many ramifications and covers the whole country, requests for legitimate and advisable expenditures usually exceed the supply which your Committee has on hand and it is, therefore, necessary to conserve the financial resources of the Association and to expend them so as to make them go as far as possible.

Relations in the British Isles. Owing to the great volume of Canadian exports to the British Isles and to other countries in Europe, your Committee endeavours to maintain relations with responsible organizations which will benefit Canadian industry. During the past three years your Committee, with the approval of several annual general meetings, has made a financial contribution to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, an organization which includes the majority of representatives of Canadian interests in the British Isles.

The Association also maintains friendly relations with the Federation of British Industries, the organization of manufacturers in the British Isles which corresponds to our own, and with the British Empire Producers' Organization, which, as the name indicates, consists of representatives of producers in various parts of the British Empire.

Produced-in-Canada Campaign. Your Committee believes that the Produced-in-Canada Campaign, which has been carried on by the Association since its organization, is one of the most important things that the Association does. For a long time it was uphill work, but during the last few years tangible results are increasing in volume. As the object of the campaign is to increase the sale of Canadian products at home and abroad, it is of vital interest to all members of the Association, because the measure of its success affects their sales. In all the divisions local Produced-in-Canada Campaign committees are functioning, and to the activities of these organizations the advance in the campaign is attributed to a great degree, because local people are most effective in retaining contracts in their districts and preventing them from being awarded to the producers of other countries.

Deputy Minister of Fisheries. In accordance with the resolution passed by the Executive Council, representations were made to the Dominion Government asking for the creation of a separate department to administer the fisheries of Canada. Briefs were prepared by committees in the Maritime and British Columbia Divisions in support of the resolution and submitted to the Government. The decision of the Government to appoint a Deputy Minister of Fisheries is gratifying to our members engaged in the fishing industry.

Imperial Mission on Industrial Relations. An Imperial Mission on Industrial Relations, representing the Government, the employers, and the employees of Great Britain, visited Canada during the year for the pur-

pose of studying the relations existing between employers and employees in this country. Your Committee had a number of conferences with the members of the delegation and made arrangements for them to visit industrial plants in several provinces. The report of the Commission recently issued, speaks in complimentary terms of the relations existing between Canadian employers and employees.

Canadian Board of Trade. The Association was invited to send representatives to the first annual meeting of the Canadian Board of Trade, which was held at Saint John, N.B., last October. Our representatives took active part in the proceedings and assured the newly organized body that the Association would co-operate with it whenever possible in promoting measures to the advantage of Canada.

Trips Abroad. The Association has received an invitation to organize a party to visit Australia and New Zealand, and also to organize a party to visit the West Indies. At a later date circulars will be addressed to the members of the Association to ascertain how many would be interested in these proposed trips.

Administration. The Association maintains a Head Office in Toronto, an office in Ottawa, divisional offices in Amherst, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, and branch offices in Quebec, Hamilton, Edmonton and Victoria. There are now 65 on the permanent staff and 4 additional part-time employees. It is one of the duties of your Committee to provide and maintain the necessary staffs and offices for the Association.

Necessity for More Revenue. The last revision of membership fees of the Association was approved by the Annual General Meeting of 1921. Although the Association has been growing steadily since that time and the demands of members for additional services have been increasing, no increases have been made in fees during the past six years. Extra work has been paid for by special appeals. Your Committee believes that instead of making further special appeals to comparatively few members, it would be more fair to make a slight increase in the membership fee, so that all members will contribute a little to assist in financing the healthy growth and wider services of the Association. With the approval of the Executive Council, your Committee has authorized the Treasurer to introduce an amendment to the bylaws which will provide for an increase in some of the fees and for adjustments in a few of the schedules. When fully effective, which will not be for nearly two years, the increase should be approximately about 22 per cent. of the total amount now collected. The members of the Association have always loyally stood behind your Committee, and we trust that when the Treasurer's amendment to the by-law comes before a later session of this meeting, you will vote for it, particularly as the proposed increase is a very reasonable one.

Trade Sections. Trade Sections now function chiefly through the division in which their members are located. Reports intimate that members believe that their trade sections, dealing as they do with the problems of their particular industry, are of great benefit.

Circular Service. Your Committee endeavours to maintain in the highest possible state of efficiency the circular service of the Association. During the year circulars were issued on the following subjects: (1) General freight rate investigation in Canada. (2) Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. (3) Sales Tax—removal from articles and materials, changes in regulations, etc. (4) Income War Tax Act. (5) Patents and unpatented ideas. (6) Recommendations *re* reduction on taxation. (7) Produced-in-Canada Campaign. (8) Suggested trade agreement between Canada and Germany. (9) Parcel Post rates. (10) Parliamentary Legislation. (11) Bills of Lading. (12) Export Trade—New Regulations for ocean shipments. (13) Monthly Sales

Tax Returns. (14) Lists of Exhibitions and Fall Fairs. (15) Regulations of Department of Agriculture *re* importations from Mexico.

The above were issued from Head Office. In addition to those, many circulars were sent out by the Divisions and Branches, dealing with matters relating chiefly to their territories.

Membership Committee

Paul E. Joubert, Chairman

During the past year, 296 new members joined the Association; 306 memberships were cancelled, leaving a net decrease for the year of 10. Total membership was 4,147.

Industrial Relations Committee

L. L. Anthes, Chairman

The report covered a review of the eighth and ninth sessions of the International Labour Conference; the Imperial Mission on Industrial Relations, headed by Sir William Mackenzie; Minimum Wage Legislation in British Columbia and Ontario; Workmen's Compensation Legislation in Quebec and Alberta; the Eight-Hour Day in Canada and Europe, and the Union Label Bill. In connection with the last-mentioned the report read:

"At the past session of Parliament a bill was introduced by the Minister of Labour enabling trade unions to register their union labels under the Trade Mark and Design Act. The object of the bill is to give trade unions protection against unauthorized and fraudulent use of their union labels."

This, your Committee, acting in consultation with the Legislation Committee, decided to oppose, on the following grounds:

1. That there was practically no evidence of unauthorized and fraudulent use being made of union labels.

2. That if such unauthorized use were attempted, the trade union could effectively protect itself under the existing laws, that is under the Trade Mark and Design Act if any one attempted to register a union label as his own trade mark, and under the Criminal Code, if any one attempted to use a union label without registration and without permission of the union.

3. That in any event the registration of union labels did not come properly within the scope of the Trade Mark and Design Act, as the union label was not to be applied to any goods the property of the trade union, but to the goods of various employers, whereas the Trade Mark and Design Act contemplates the use of a trade mark in connection with the trade mark proprietor's own goods.

4. That the purpose of the union label was not so much to distinguish the goods bearing it, which is the purpose of an ordinary trade mark, as to reflect upon the goods which did not bear it, by giving the impression that they had not been produced under "standard union conditions," whereas the fact was that in many cases unlabelled goods were produced under better conditions than labelled goods.

The Bill having passed the House of Commons without a dissenting voice, in spite of efforts made to point out its dangers, your Committee took all possible steps to fight it in the Senate. In spite, however, of the strenuous opposition of some of the leading members of the Senate, the Bill was finally reported by the Banking and Commerce Committee with a few minor amendments and passed third reading. As a last resort an amendment was proposed limiting the application of the Bill to trade unions which become incorporated, but this was defeated by a small majority.

This result, in the opinion of your Committee, is to be regretted. At the very least, your Committee feels, if trade unions are to be given a property right, they ought to assume the full legal responsibilities that, in the case of every one else, go with it.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

This Act, better known as the Lemieux Act, having now been in force for 20 years, your Committee feels that it may be of interest to consider how it has worked. The facts are that in 93.9 per cent. of the 597 disputes which have been dealt with under

the Act since its inception in 1907, strikes have been averted or ended. It is also worthy of note that there has been a striking increase in the number of cases in which the parties voluntarily invoked the Act to settle disputes which did not actually come within its scope, which is, of course, limited to disputes in mines, railways, and public utilities. The figures are that during the period 1907 to 1919, only 23 disputes other than in mines, railways and public utilities were brought under the Act by the consent of the parties,—*i.e.* six per cent. of the total number dealt with; on the other hand, from 1920 to 1923, 42 disputes were referred by consent, *i.e.* 19 per cent. of the total. In addition during the period 1920-23, 21 disputes involving workmen under municipal or provincial control were dealt with under the Act by consent. Of these 86 disputes there were only two in which a strike was not averted or ended.

Your Committee notes with interest that a bill has recently been introduced in England embodying the principles of the Lemieux Act, also that in Australia the employers are looking in the same direction.

In view of the fairly substantial measure of success of the Act within its limited field, the question is raised from time to time whether it might not with advantage be extended to apply to employment in general. On this point your Committee agrees with the British view referred to earlier in this report, that while the Act has proved a success as applied to disputes in great public utilities, the stoppage of which would seriously prejudice the general public, it would not be wise to extend its application to disputes in general industry.

Tariff Committee

F. W. Stewart, Chairman

Tariff Changes in Canada. The Dominion Budget, introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance in February, 1927, contained no tariff changes upwards or downwards. The absence of tariff reductions was a welcome change in the policy under which Canada's tariff safeguards have been lowered by seven tariff reductions in the previous eight years. The fact that there were no reductions this year has contributed very materially to stability in industry and is partly responsible for the revival of trade.

Since the last annual general meeting the international trend toward higher tariffs has continued.

Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, Canada. Since the formation of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, the Association has co-operated with that body in gathering information, consulting members and presenting cases for consideration. This policy was definitely approved by the Annual General Meeting held in Toronto last June.

The following recommendation made by the Tariff Committee was approved by the Executive Council at a meeting held in Toronto on October 12th, 1926 :

"Your Committee recommends that, when an application involving the interests of members of the Association is laid before the Board particulars should be conveyed by the Tariff Department to those interested and conferences held where necessary. In cases where there is a difference of interest between groups your Committee recommends that the Association should try to arrange for conferences of such groups in order that they may co-ordinate their views. Your Committee recommends that in all conferences of members and in all representations to the Board, the guiding principle should be adequate protection for Canadian industry. This is the policy and procedure which your Tariff Committee has followed since the Annual General Meeting, and the approval of Council is now solicited."

Smuggling. As reported at previous annual meetings, the Association has been co-operating actively for several years with the Commercial Protective Association and other business organizations to reduce the smuggling of goods into this country without payment of duty.

Investigating Officers in Europe. Formerly Canada had only one officer stationed in Great Britain for the purpose of investigating values

for duty. Some questions were also referred to this officer which required investigation on the Continent, but it was obviously impossible for this one officer to handle all the cases needing verification in Great Britain and on the Continent. On the recommendation of your Committee the Association frequently urged the Government to provide more investigating officers. Two additional customs investigating officers have been appointed since the last annual general meeting, one in Hamburg and one in Paris. It is difficult for three men to cover so large a field, but these additional appointments we believe will result in real improvement in the appraisal of importations from these overseas countries.

Sales Tax. Your Tariff Committee, being part of the Special Committee on Tariff and Taxation, recommended to the Executive Council that representations should be made to the Government for a general reduction in the sales tax from five per cent. to three per cent. These representations were made. As members have been informed, the Government reduced the tax from five per cent. to four per cent.

Trade Agreement Canada and the British West Indies. The trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies which was negotiated last year went into effect Apr. 30, 1927. Full particulars may be had on application to the Tariff Department.

Trade Agreements With Foreign Countries. There is now a considerable list of countries which can send their products into Canada at lower rates of duty than those existing formerly, as a result of trade agreements made with Canada during recent years. Products of the following countries enter Canada at most-favoured-nation rates :—

France, French Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates, Colombia, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Italian Colonies and Possessions, Argentine Republic, Denmark, Japan, Russia, Sweden, Venezuela, Belgium and Luxembourg, including Belgian Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates, Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao), Finland. Countries whose products enter Canada under Intermediate tariff rates are : Spain, Czecho-Slovakia.

Services of the Department. The Tariff Department has continued to deal during the year as usual with all enquiries regarding customs, tariff interpretations, sales tax rulings, value for duty of imports, customs seizure charges, the return of overpaid duties, and the settlement of drawback claims. Members are reminded that the services of the Department are always available.

Commercial Intelligence Committee

T. F. Monypenny,
Chairman

Since the Commercial Intelligence Committee is vitally interested in many phases of internal and foreign trade, it is not without interest to refer briefly to the general trend of trade. One of the most noticeable developments is the steady growth of Canadian export trade and with this progress, improved shipping and banking facilities, increased interest in overseas exhibitions, a more intensive study of foreign markets, export procedure and export costs. In 1900 our total exports were valued at \$168,927,301. In 1926 they were \$1,274,362,118, an increase of over 670 per cent., and during the same period the export of manufactured goods increased 2,926 per cent. In the twelve months ending February, 1927, the value of Canada's foreign trade amounted to \$2,295,571,193, or to be more than \$250 *per capita* as compared with a foreign trade of less than \$150 *per capita* for the United Kingdom and less than \$100 *per capita* for the United States. World trade has not yet recovered to a point where it has surpassed the volume of 1913, and it may be some years before it catches up with the normal growth which might have been expected in these intervening years, but Canadian external trade has now a value in terms of pre-war prices at least 25 per cent. ahead of 1913. It is also of interest to note that, in a statement recently compiled by the National Foreign Trade Council of New York, Canada led all nations in increased trade since 1913. The Dominion according to their figures headed the

the list with an increase of 85 per cent., Australia followed with an increase of 45 per cent. and the United States with an increase of 31 per cent. As is the case with domestic trade, so, in export there are ups and downs from year to year, but the general trend is still towards recovery and increase.

Work of the Committee. In addition to the general routine work of the Department the following are among the more important subjects receiving the attention of the Committee during the year : publication and circulation of the 1927 edition of the Canadian Trade Index, exhibitions and publicity abroad, co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce *re* Commercial Intelligence Service, Empire Marketing Board, and Sierra Leone Exhibit, executive work in connection with the Export Clubs, assistance to overseas agents and merchants visiting Canada, helping firms to locate new products to manufacture, assistance to Canadian Government Trade Commissioners visiting Canada from the United Kingdom, Mexico, British West Indies, South America and the United States, collecting data for firms considering locating in Canada, investigation in respect to a proposed invoice fee from imports into Canada, representations regarding the transfer of the Exhibits Branch from the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Empire Week in Barbados, and assistance to Canadian export representatives travelling abroad.

The response to Circular No. 535 which was issued to ascertain the interest of members in looking over propositions leading to the manufacture of new patented or unpatented products was so general, your Committee considered it desirable to recommend that a letter be prepared outlining briefly and diplomatically the position and providing some general statistical information respecting the industries of Canada. It is proposed that this letter be sent to Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Manufacturers' Associations and other business organizations in the United States and Great Britain to interest them in sending to the Association for distribution among its members such enquiries as they may receive, or may develop, when they are of such a nature as offer possibilities for production in Canada.

Export Clubs. Interest in the work of the Export Clubs has increased from year to year since their organization in 1920, and many of the results of their activities are just now becoming evident. In many ways organizations of this kind assist the Committee in its work, and their influence is strongly felt in creating a more favorable attitude towards export trade, and in enabling fuller advantage to be taken of the services of the Canadian Trade Commissioners Service, both while the commissioners are in Canada or at their regular posts.

Canadian Trade Index. The 1927 edition of the Index was published the first week in January and the copies for members and allotments for overseas countries have been shipped. Our object has been to place this book where it will be consulted by buyers in Canada, firms located in foreign countries, and representatives of commercial houses travelling abroad. The annual publication of this fundamental Produced-in-Canada feature finds an increasingly useful place in Canada's domestic and overseas trade, and by enabling your Committee to deal systematically with its recurrent problems has also provided the means of preparing much valuable data in early available form which could not previously be attempted. Negotiations with the Department of Trade and Commerce have been completed whereby their allotment of 2,500 copies in 1927 will be increased to 5,000 in 1928 when an even more prompt, effective and comprehensive circulation of the Index and useful export data will be achieved.

Government Commercial Intelligence Service. By arrangement with the General Manager, the Executive Committee of the Export Club, which operates under the supervision of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, had an interview with the Minister of Trade and Commerce in which they stressed the time-honoured policy of the Association in support of the main-

tenance and extension of Canadian Trade Commissioner Service abroad. The Minister is unquestionably deeply concerned in the continued successful operation of this division of his work, and his concern is an earnest of his desire to promote the export trade of the country by the best possible means. He has asked and was assured of steady co-operation and assistance. During the past Session of Parliament an Order-in-Council was passed improving the remunerative and other conditions under which the Trade Commissioner Service operates at home and abroad. Arrangements have also been completed for the addition of several new junior trade commissioners to the staff in training for future posts abroad.

Overseas Agents and Buyers. An increasing number of commission agents, buyers and merchants from overseas countries are visiting our office and every possible assistance has been given them to locate the Canadian products marketable abroad.

Commercial Reports on Overseas Firms. To members engaged in export business the Department has been able to furnish an increasing number of commercial reports on firms outside of Canada and the United States. This service is provided free to members and during the year over 200 reports were secured on firms in twenty-seven countries.

Foreign and Domestic Trade Enquiries. There has been a considerable increase in trade enquiries during the year and approximately 11,000 have been handled.

We give below an analysis of the routine work of the Department :

Domestic enquiries for Canadian products.....	6,000
Statistics of production, imports and exports for Canada and many other countries....	600
Enquiries relating to exhibitions.....	180
Lists of Canadian firms compiled.....	250
Foreign enquiries for Canadian goods and other information received from importing firms, agents, Boards of Trade, banks, steamship companies and Trade Commissioners.....	1,200
Interviews with commission agents, buyers and merchants from the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British West Indies, United States, South America, China and France.....	150
Lists of firms in other countries.....	100
Commercial reports on overseas firms.....	200
Miscellaneous enquiries received over the 'phone, by mail and by personal interview....	500
Number of foreign translations supplied.....	2,440

It is taken as a good sign that the various enquiries received are increasing year by year, and as our facilities extend so does the ability to cope with the various questions increase.

Insurance Committee

G. C. Crean, Chairman

The Committee considered Dominion Legislation introduced at the last session, but Council on its recommendation decided not to take any action. This legislation provided for an increase in the initial deposit by British and foreign companies doing business in Canada to cover policy holders. The new Act increased the former deposit of \$50,000 required to \$100,000 for non-Canadian concerns. The purpose of this legislation was to discourage the further invasion of the Canadian field.

Group Insurance. The report recalled that it was chiefly due to the representations made by the Insurance Committee of the Association that legislation permitting the establishment of group insurance in Canada was provided by Parliament. Group policies now in effect aggregate \$140,000,000.

Forest Protection in Canada. The report deals at length with the extent of losses of timber by fire in Canada, and the progress of preventative steps. It declares that, "Because it is a fundamental necessity in the industrial and recreational life of Canada, our forest heritage must at all costs be conserved and perpetuated. The earnest national observance of "Forest Week," Apr. 24 to 30, indicated very well the general and growing recognition of this fact." The

Committee recommended that the Association continue to co-operate with the Dominion Fire Prevention Association in reducing fire losses.

Transportation Committee **E. A. Mott, Chairman**

In reference to the "Hague Rules," which were approved by the International Conference on Maritime Law held at Brussels in 1922, the Committee reported that it had urged the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa to postpone action pending the passage of legislation in this connection in the United States, inasmuch as shippers in that country were actively seeking certain modifications in the rules for application to exports from the United States. The Department at Ottawa had given assurance that the Committee would be afforded an opportunity of studying any legislation which might be drafted on the subject.

The Transportation Department of the Association had been called upon to give advice and assistance in connection with a number of commodity rate adjustments. The Department had also been called upon to assist members in certain revisions of items in the Express Classification, as a result of which modifications had been secured on a number of articles.

Education Committee **W. H. Miner, Chairman**

Dealing with Research, the Committee stated that "It is gratifying to note that some of the provinces are planning to extend their research work. There is plenty for them to do,—and with some necessary co-operation to prevent duplication with the work of the Dominion Government, the provincial governments can assist greatly in the national problem by encouraging types of research which can be utilized to develop and commercialize provincial raw materials."

Technical Education. As we survey Canada and see the splendid technical schools and colleges which are giving instruction to thousands of pupils, we may be pardoned for entertaining a glow of pride in the part played by the Association in bringing them into existence. In this work, of course, we co-operated with the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and with those in other occupations, and to all of those we are very grateful for their assistance. . . . At the present time the representatives of industry on the Boards of the various technical schools are usually members of this Association, and they are active in supporting and encouraging all branches of technical education throughout Canada.

HONORARY OFFICERS OF C.M.A., 1927-28

Office	Name	Address
President	W. S. Fallis	Montreal
1st Vice-President	L. W. Sims	Saint John, N.B.
2nd Vice-President	R. J. Hutchings	Calgary, Alta.
Treasurer	Thomas Roden	Toronto

Chairmen of Committees.

Tariff, J. O. Thorn, Winnipeg; Transportation, E. A. Mott, Brantford; Insurance, H. M. Jaquays, Montreal; Membership P.E. Joubert; Legislation, W. S. Morden, K.C., Toronto; Industrial Relations, L. L. Anthes, Toronto; Education, W. H. Miner, Montreal; Commercial Intelligence, T. F. Monypenny, Toronto; Publishing, W. C. Coulter, Toronto.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

General Manager J. E. Walsh
 General Secretary J. T. Stirrett

Division Offices

Maritime H. R. Thompson, Box 470, Amherst, N.S.
 Quebec R. W. Gould, 36 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal
 Ontario J. M. McIntosh, 1404 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto
 Prairie C. E. Carpenter, 408 Avenue Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg
 British Columbia H. Dalton, 701 Board of Trade Building, Vancouver

Ottawa Office, 217 Booth Building

Representative E. Blake Robertson

HARBOUR OF MONTREAL

NEW HIGH RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN 1926

9,210,699 tons of Merchandise handled in and out over
the Wharves—Largest number of ocean ships
coming to port

COMMISSIONERS:

Hon. W. L. McDOUGALD, President

EMILIEN DAoust

MILTON L. HERSEY

Loan of \$12,000,000

The outstanding event in Harbour administration in the year 1926 was the adoption by the Commissioners of a programme for further extensions of plant and facilities. This required the sanction by the Government and by Parliament of a loan in the sum of \$12,000,000. The programme, with the requisite data in support of it, was laid before the Minister, the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, and by him before Council. A bill was accordingly introduced into Parliament by the Minister to enable this to be done. Though it encountered some opposition it was, in due course, passed through both Houses, but failed to become an Act in consequence of the political crisis in June and the subsequent dissolution of Parliament early in July.

Coincident with this happening, the office of President of the Board of Harbour Commissioners became vacant when, upon June 25th, Dr. W. L. McDougald tendered his resignation, having been called to the Senate of Canada by Order-in-Council passed that day and sanctioned by his Excellency the Governor-General, the Baron Byng of Vimy.

A successor was not named by the outgoing Government of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; while the incoming Government of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was satisfied to allow the conduct of affairs at the Harbour to remain in charge of Commissioners Dr. Milton Hersey and Mr. Emilien Daoust, the former of whom became automatically acting President in virtue of seniority of appointment to the Board. This arrangement continued during the brief *régime* of the Government of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. It was recognized in shipping and commercial circles and by the press that the acting President carried on with assiduity and devoted attention to detail throughout the remainder of a difficult and disappointing season of navigation and a troublous and anxious period in Harbour annals.

Immediately after the organization of his second administration, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King having expressed to the

Hon. W. L. McDougald his earnest wish that there should be no hiatus in the continuity of the policies adopted at the Harbour at the beginning of his first ministry in 1922 and in pursuance of this that he should return to the service of the Harbour, an Order-in-Council was passed at the instance of the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Oct. 9, 1926, designating the Hon. W. L. McDougald, Senator, a Commissioner and President of the Board of Harbour Commissioners for a second term, but without the emoluments attaching to that office. The Senator, having accepted, was sworn in at the Harbour offices the 12th day of October following.

The Year's Activities. The season of navigation, 1926, was one of the most unsatisfactory periods ever experienced in the Harbour of Montreal, from the point of view of the Commissioners. In recent years trade and shipping conditions have been favourable, and shipowners have been eager to come up the St. Lawrence to Montreal for cargoes, water levels and weather conditions being also advantageous. In those years the Harbour of Montreal leaped from one dizzy peak of achievement to another, year after year, establishing records which were envied by other harbours all over the globe.

In 1926, however, not one of these favourable features of operation existed. The disastrous general strike in England, and the prolonged coal strike there, entirely changed the face of trade and commerce conditions on at least two continents ; and shipping, as the season progressed, was diverted in ever increasing numbers to Atlantic coast ports for coal cargoes to Great Britain and the continent, thus realizing the paradoxical conception of a humorist of other days about "carrying coals to Newcastle." Ocean freight rates mounted rapidly in mid-season, which seriously hit the export grain movement from the Atlantic seaboard ; whilst the west-bound traffic in British hard coals, which in previous years had helped to lower ocean rates on grain from Montreal, dwindled to a negligible quantity. Water levels on the St. Lawrence were lower than usual during 1926, and, as if to bring all these impediments to a head, the season of navigation was the shortest on record, unusually cold weather having been experienced both in the Spring and Fall.

In the Harbour of Montreal, the natural corollary to such untoward operating conditions would have been a disappointing shrinkage in volume of tonnages, with results in every branch of the Commissioners' activities bulking far below those attained in other years. In so far as the grain exports alone were concerned this was partially true, the total exports having dropped some 30,000,000 bushels below the totals for 1925. A redeeming feature of this situation, however, may be found in the fact that the exports of Canadian wheat were greater than in other, and happier, seasons.

But the results of the year's operations in the Harbour, despite the pessimistic expectations of everyone concerned, not only did

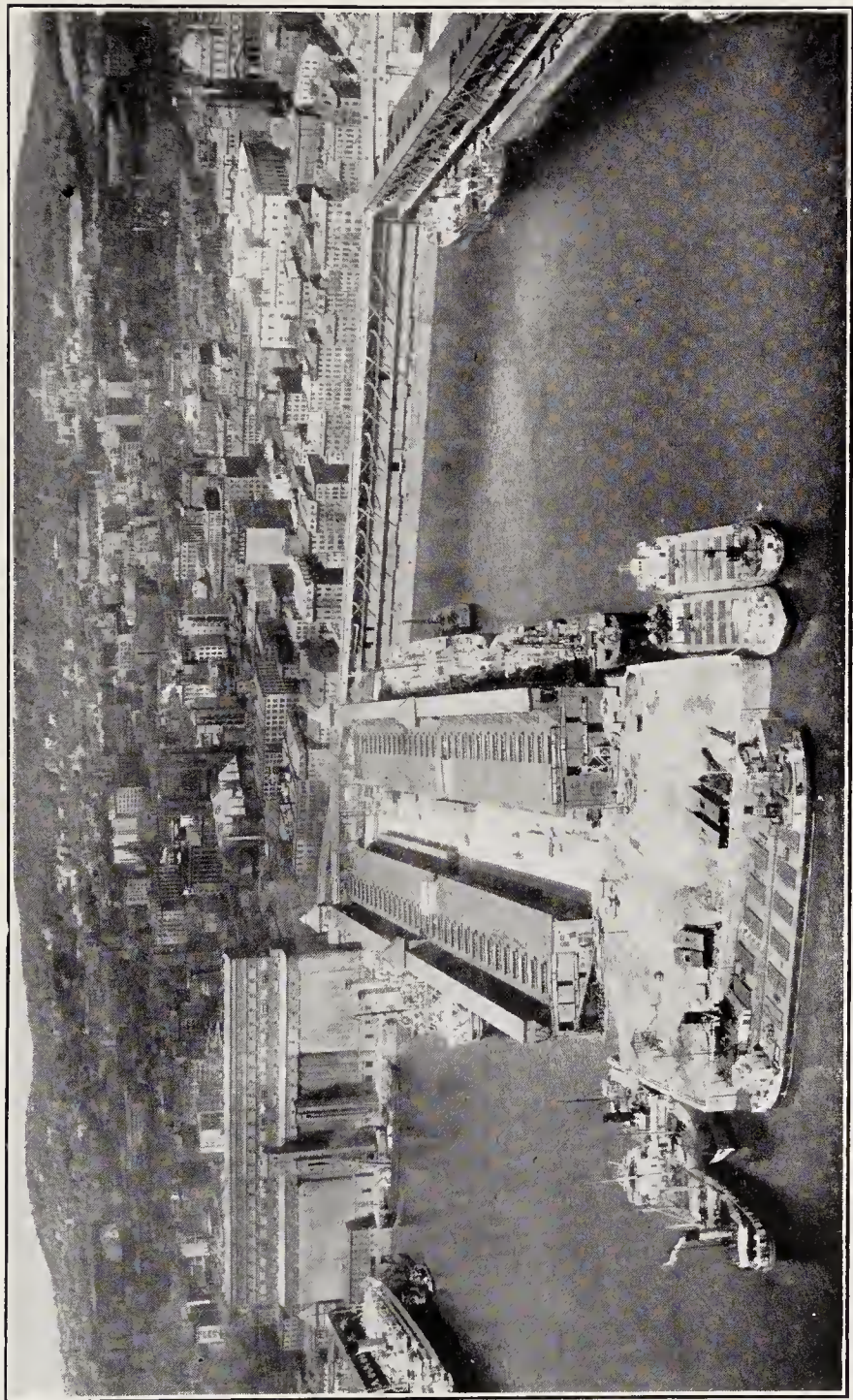
not coincide with what the conditions would have led the Commissioners to anticipate, but established beyond any remaining doubt the solidity of the foundation upon which the claims for the future greatness of this Harbour of Montreal are built. Despite the anomalies of overseas trade conditions ; despite erratic climatic features ; despite the partial suspension of the overseas grain movement until after the close of St. Lawrence navigation, the total tonnage of merchandise handled in and out over the wharves of the port during 1926 established a new high record for all time, *viz.*, 9,210,699 tons.

In addition, the number of ocean ships which came to the port in 1926 also set a new high record, *viz.*, 1,421 ships. And although the Harbour of Montreal has gained its greatest laurels as a grain-shipping port, it must be borne in mind that the two outstanding aspects of the year's business, total tonnage of commodities and number of ocean ships docked and cleared, furnish the gauge by which a harbour's success is measured. There will not be wonder, then, that the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal feel a degree of satisfaction with the showing the port has made in 1926 under stress of peculiarly adverse conditions, and that they have confidently applied to Parliament for authority to provide additional facilities with the least possible delay upon a comprehensive scale.

The Grain Elevator System. For the sixth successive year the Harbour of Montreal in 1926 again led all seaports in the volume of grain handled through its elevators, with receipts of 135,897,882 bushels, and deliveries of 134,591,240 bushels. These figures, while recording a decrease as against the previous year of about 30,000,000 bushels, are nevertheless highly satisfactory, when the unfavourable conditions which prevailed all through the Summer and Fall of 1926 are taken into consideration. The decrease in shipments of grain was not confined to the Port of Montreal, all the other Canadian and United States ports handling this commodity on the Atlantic seaboard having been similarly affected, as the following comparative table shows :—

	1925		1926	
Montreal.....	166,212,335	bus.	135,897,882	bus.
New York.....	120,554,000	"	99,297,722	"
Philadelphia.....	41,669,000	"	21,621,647	"
Baltimore.....	30,389,000	"	25,294,022	"
New Orleans.....	21,402,000	"	13,222,217	"

A reassuring feature of the shrinkage in exports of grain from Montreal, however, is the fact that it did not affect the movement of Canadian or United States wheat, being due solely to the decline in the movement of oats. In 1925, 32,806,004 bushels of Canadian oats, and 13,994,521 bushels of American oats, were shipped from Montreal, a total of 46,800,525 bushels ; in 1926 the exports of



HARBOUR OF MONTREAL—OCEAN LINERS AND LAKE VESSELS AT THE ALEXANDRA AND KING
EDWARD PIERS: GRAIN ELEVATOR No. 1 IN BACKGROUND

oats amounted to only 16,472,743 bushels, made up of 14,737,958 bushels of Canadian and 1,734,785 bushels of American origin. Since oats rates as 34 lbs. to the bushel, and is the lightest of all grains, the shrinkage in exports only represents about one-half of a similar decrease in the heavier grains.

The situation with regard to the movement of wheat, however, shows that in spite of the general depression in trade circles which prevailed during most of the navigation season, caused largely by strikes and other adverse occurrences in the European area, and in spite of statements to the effect that Europe was not buying, and could not afford to buy, wheat from this continent, the exports of wheat from Montreal not only held their own with previous years, but show a considerable increase over the record-breaking year 1925.

Wheat Exports

	1925	1926
Canadian	64,770,611 bus.	67,328,382 bus.
United States	19,130,201 "	24,443,352 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	83,900,812 "	91,771,734 "

The aim of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal in providing at this port adequate facilities for handling export grain has been to enable the transportation agencies in this country (of which the Harbour is a component and integral part) to be in a position to route the movement outward of Canadian grain over Canadian rail and vessel routes through Canadian ports.

The steady increase which is taking place in the percentage of Canadian grain in the total exports from Montreal year by year is splendid proof of the success which has attended this policy. In 1924, 57% of the total exports of grain was Canadian grain; in 1925 the percentage was 68%; while during the season of 1926 it increased to 73% of the total.

There is still, however, room for substantial improvement in the volume of Canadian grain which should leave Canada by Canadian ports, as is evidenced by the figures showing the quantities of Canadian grain which were exported in 1926 *via* several of the leading seaports in the United States. These figures quoted are official and show that 113,597,730 bushels of Canadian grain was exported through the Ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk during 1926. The United States grain exported through these same seaports in the same period amounted to only 38,570,988 bushels, or approximately one-third of the amount of Canadian grain. The Harbour Commissioners are persuaded that a still larger percentage of the Canadian grain leaving this continent by United States ports should be exported through Montreal or one of the other Canadian seaports, and that

the profits of carriage and handling can be secured to Canadian agencies.

The Port of Montreal (and the Ports of Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Vancouver) are equipped to take care of this quantity of grain without the slightest difficulty, and to do so more expeditiously and efficiently than any of the United States harbours already mentioned.

The subjoined table shows to what extent this condition exists :

Export of Grain in 1926

	American Grain bushels	Canadian Grain bushels
New York.....	20,138,626	79,159,096
Boston.....	282,255	4,542,953
Philadelphia.....	6,832,016	14,789,631
Baltimore.....	10,857,472	14,436,550
Norfolk.....	460,619	669,500

The season of navigation, after an inauspicious commencement due to an unprecedentedly late opening of navigation, witnessed intensive activity in the grain elevators of the Harbour during May and June. The indications were that Europe was insistently in need of the large stocks of Canadian grain which had been held in store throughout the winter season. This activity is clearly shown by the shipments of all grains for these two months, *viz.*: May, 22,846,850 bushels; June, 24,161,699 bushels; approximately 47,000,000 bushels in all, or nearly 3,000,000 bushels more than in the like period of the previous, record-breaking year. With July, however, came the British coal strike, with the demand which ensued for vessels to carry coal from this Continent to Europe, as a result of which chartering rates from the Atlantic coast for grain rose rapidly to twice their normal level. Coincident with this circumstance the south central states harvested a bumper crop of hard winter wheat, movement of which to European continental ports upon a record scale commenced early in July mainly through Gulf of Mexico ports. The port of Galveston had a busy season, and shipped in all 39,576,243 bushels of all grains, as compared with 7,327,000 bushels in the previous year. The consequent contraction in shipments from Montreal is strikingly exhibited in the following statement of shipments by months from this port during the Summer and Fall :—

Grain Deliveries

	1925	1926
July.....	20,735,807 bus.	18,152,941 bus.
August.....	21,377,472 “	11,644,957 “
September.....	17,189,672 “	16,860,435 “
October.....	30,790,916 “	18,413,093 “
November.....	25,938,135 “	18,986,210 “

A most interesting statement has been prepared for inclusion in this report, showing the destination of the exports of grain which left the Port of Montreal for overseas during the season of navigation 1926. This statement will be found immediately following the Grain Elevator statistics. It shows that Great Britain holds a commanding lead over all other countries in the consumption of Canadian and United States grains shipped from Montreal, with a total of 32,530,853 bushels of wheat, 4,201,456 bushels of oats, 2,267,227 bushels of barley, and smaller quantities of other grains. While Italy took the second largest quantity of wheat, *viz.*, 12,946,461 bushels, Holland had a greater total of all grains, with 10,433,158 bushels of wheat, 4,038,738 bushels of barley, 2,586,935 bushels of rye, and 3,650,770 bushels of oats. Belgium imported 11,597,796 bushels of wheat, Germany 6,256,200 bushels, France 5,621,615 bushels, Greece 2,496,461 bushels, Portugal 1,447,490 bushels, Ireland 1,177,063 bushels, and Norway, Brazil, South Africa, Algeria, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Malta other smaller quantities.

Shipping. One of the bright features of an otherwise far from satisfactory season of navigation, was the new high total reached in the number of ships which came to the port. In all, 1,421 ships, both trans-Atlantic and coasting, of a net registered tonnage of 4,221,730 tons, came in, as compared with last year's record figure of 1,255 ships. The trans-Atlantic vessels numbered 1,042 as against 1,040 in 1925, but the increase was very noticeable in the coasting vessels, which numbered 379, having a net registered tonnage of 670,241, as compared with 215 ships of a net registered tonnage of 359,520 in the previous year. The reason for this increase was partly accounted for by the fact that the import of Nova Scotia coal during the season set a new high figure for all time, but the steady growth in the tonnage trading down the St. Lawrence to the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland is indicative of the development in trade which every season witnesses in the fruitful territories lying between Montreal and the Atlantic.

Of the total 1,421 ocean-going ships which came to the port, 985 were British, and had a total net registered tonnage of 3,262,116 tons, while the United States was second with 183. Ninety-six Norwegian ships, fifty-eight Dutch, forty-three Italian, seventeen Danish, ten French and ten Greek were included amongst the total, and altogether fifteen nationalities were represented, the whole manned by 78,151 seamen.

During the season 115 passenger liners arrived in port, carrying 28,244 passengers from overseas, and the same number of ships sailed with 37,019 passengers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL
FOR 1926

Total Income on Revenue Account.....	\$4,632,599
RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :	
Dominion Government Advances on Loan.....	\$2,325,000
From Montreal South Shore Bridge.....	1,240,000
Total Receipts Capital Account.....	\$3,565,000
Grand Total Receipts.....	\$8,197,599
Balance of Outstanding, to add.....	161,404
	\$8,359,004
Expenditures on Revenue Account.....	\$4,892,953
Expenditures on Capital Account.....	2,435,700
Grand Total Expenditure for 1926.....	\$7,328,654
Balance at Dec. 31, 1926.....	\$2,054,649
" " " 1925.....	1,024,299
Difference in Balance to add.....	1,030,350
	\$8,359,004

NOTE.—Expenditures included \$659,683 for Railways and Electrification; Wharves, Piers, and Basins, \$410,549, and Grain Elevator System, \$677,171.



HARBOUR OF MONTREAL—AERIAL VIEW OF CENTRAL SECTION, EMBRACING GUARD PIER, KING EDWARD AND JACQUES CARTIER PIERS ; MARINE TOWER JETTY AND VICTORIA PIER ; GRAIN ELEVATORS NOS. 1 AND 2 IN BACKGROUND

MINING IN ONTARIO

One-and-a-Quarter Billion Dollars—Total Mineral Production to End of 1926, Represented by Gold, Silver, and Nickel Produced in Last Twenty Years

ONTARIO'S GOLD PRODUCTION, TO END OF 1926,

33 Times Greater than that of the Yukon Territory

15 Times Greater than that of British Columbia

Maximum gold output of Yukon Territory in 1900, \$22,275,000

13,496 MINING CLAIMS STAKED IN 1926

**Third
Largest
Producer
of Gold
in the
World**

The year 1926 was one of exceptional activity in the mining industry of Ontario, not only in actual production, but also in preparation for more intensive as well as extensive development of the mineral resources of the country. The extent of the activity in preparation for future development may be estimated by the fact that during the past year no less than 13,496 mining claims were staked and recorded with the Department of Mines, the largest since 1907.

Gold, which is the leading metallic product of Ontario, was produced to the extent of 1,497,216 ounces, at a value of almost 31 million dollars. The rapid rise in the production of this precious metal by the mines of the Province within the past fifteen years has placed Ontario in the position of third largest producer of gold in the world, being exceeded in this respect only by the Transvaal and the United States.

While the fall in the price of silver during 1926 affected somewhat the output of silver generally, the mines of Ontario produced in the year over nine million ounces of that metal, bringing the total production in the past 22 years to considerably over 373 million ounces. Ontario is only exceeded in silver production by three other historic camps, one in Bolivia and the other two in Mexico.

Nickel Supply for the Next 175 Years

Ontario is the world's chief source of nickel. The output of that metal by the mines of the Province at the present time is 40 per cent. in advance of that of the pre-war period. Sales of mill products, both of monel metal and rolled nickel, increased substantially in volume during 1926. The large quantities of

scrap nickel-steel thrown on the market as a result of the international program for naval disarmament has now been largely used up, and normal consumption of metallic nickel by steel companies is expected in the near future. As a result of scientific experimentation the forms and uses of nickel have been considerably enlarged, and this valuable metal is now being applied to a greater variety of purposes in the arts of peace than it originally served in warfare. The centre of the nickel mining industry in Ontario is at Sudbury, and the resources in sight at the present time are sufficient to maintain a supply for the next 175 years at the present rate of production.

Platinum and kindred metals are also produced from the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury. The total production of platinum metals in the Province in 1926 was 19,495 ounces, valued at \$1,559,262.

An important development in the way of a by-product from nickel-copper ores is the new process of saving the waste sulphur gasses from the smelters in the Sudbury area. These smelters discharge into the air daily 500 tons of sulphur, or an equivalent of 1,500 tons of sulphuric acid. An important new industry has now been established in this connection, which will ensure to Canadian consumers an ample supply of sulphuric acid at a cost below that of the imported article. Only a small portion of the gas is used at present.

New Discovery Near Sudbury

Considerable interest was displayed during 1926 in the search for new lead and zinc deposits in Ontario, and one of the largest developments in this direction was at a point near Chelmsford, fifteen miles west of Sudbury. A considerable body of ore containing copper, lead, zinc, with some gold and silver, was discovered. Those connected with the enterprise claim that the deposit is a very large one, which should mean the establishment of another new industry in the Sudbury basin.

In non-metallic minerals, there was an increase of a million dollars in production during 1926, the total value of these products for the year being \$8,472,811.

The total production of metallic and non-metallic minerals in Ontario to date is over one billion and a quarter dollars, nearly four-fifths of which is represented by gold, silver and nickel produced in the past twenty years.

The following tabular statement of output by the leading gold-producing countries for 1915 (year of maximum world production) and for the post-War period, has been abstracted chiefly from annual reports of the Director of the United States mint. It will be noted that Canada now holds third place among the gold-producing countries of the world, and for this the Province of Ontario is chiefly responsible.

Output by Leading Gold Producing Countries and States

(Millions of Dollars)

Source	1915	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926†
World	468.7	365.8	337.0	330.2	319.4	367.8	389.2	394.0	388.5
Transvaal	188.0	172.2	168.0	167.7	145.1	189.1	197.9	198.4	205.9
United States	101.0	60.3	51.2	50.1	47.3	50.2	50.6	48.0	45.3
Canada.....	19.0	15.9	15.8	19.1	26.1	25.5	31.5	35.9	35.7
Ontario.....	8.5	10.5	11.7	14.6	20.7	20.1	25.7	30.2	30.9
Russia.....	26.3	11.0	1.4	0.9	3.0	5.2	19.8	21.9	18.0
Mexico.....	6.6	15.2	15.3	14.2	15.5	16.2	16.5	16.3	15.6
Oceania*.....	49.0	26.1	22.6	20.7	18.8	18.1	16.5	13.9	.....
California.....	21.4	17.4	14.8	15.7	14.7	13.4	13.2	13.1	11.6
Rhodesia.....	18.9	12.3	11.4	12.1	13.5	13.4	13.0	12.0	12.3
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	15.6	15.9	14.9	14.2	11.6	.....
West Australia.....	25.0	15.2	12.8	13.7	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	9.0
India.....	11.5	10.5	10.3	9.7	9.0	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.1

Maximum World production.....468.7 million dollars in 1915.

Maximum U.S. production.....101.0 " " "

Maximum Transvaal production.....205.9 " " 1926.

†Preliminary estimates from various sources.

*Includes Australia and New Zealand.

Maximum yearly gold output from Yukon Territory was \$22,275,000 in 1900. The total gold production of Ontario to the end of 1926 exceeded that from the Yukon by over 33 million and British Columbia by 15 million dollars.

Prospectors and mining men are assisted in their operations by **The Department of Mines of Ontario**, which supplies geological maps and exploration reports free. Detailed statistics of the production of the various mines and mineral industries in the Province are also prepared by the Department, and these furnish reliable information for the use of investors and the public generally. Application for this literature and other particulars may be made to :

Hon. Charles McCrea,
Minister of Mines

OR TO

Thos. W. Gibson,
Deputy Minister of Mines

Toronto, Canada

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

Together with Associate Interests—

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY

Bringing Newsprint Industry from United States to Canada

Huge Sums expended by International Paper Company
on Canadian subsidiaries to develop pulpwood limits,
pulp and paper mills, and hydro-electric energy
in Canada. A story of a great enterprise
developed in the past few years

By

Harvey H. Black

The development of the "Canadian International Paper Company," as the newsprint unit for Ontario and Quebec Provinces of the International Paper Company—the world's largest producer of paper—has been one of the romances in the financial and industrial life of Canada during the past two or three years. When to the "Canadian International" is added a closely allied associate, the "Gatineau Power Company," the sum total of Canadian operations of the International Paper Company, although even yet incompletely stated, is at once highly impressive and gratifying.

For in the building of newsprint mills and the installation of hydro-electric energy the activities of International Paper, crowded into so short a space of time, are a unique object lesson in the development of Canada's latent natural resources. It is barely one year now since the Gatineau Power Company of to-day and the "Gatineau" newsprint mill at East Templeton, near Ottawa, consisted in the one case of three undeveloped water powers, and in the other, of huge areas of pulpwood limits, potentially valuable, it is true, but still lying uncut in the virgin forest resting along the banks of the upper reaches of the Gatineau River. Such these had been for many years past; assets that had no earning power, for they were assets—power sites and pulpwood—that required one other natural resource, the presence of tens of millions of dollars, in order to bring about the evolution of those power sites into installed hydro-electric capacity, and a newsprint mill that would spring up to provide a use for the thousands of square miles of pulpwood limits, to be fashioned into groundwood and sulphite pulp, and this combination in turn into hundreds of tons of newsprint paper daily.

Largest Machines in the World

To-day, all of the four machines are operating at East Templeton, and in a few months there will be available an addition to Canada's newsprint capacity of 600 tons a day, produced by the largest machines operating in any country in the world, the only newsprint machines that will produce newsprint paper at the rate of 150 tons daily for each machine. Machines, moreover, that have been turned out in a Canadian plant, that of Dominion Engineering Works, a subsidiary of The Dominion Bridge Company, that a few years ago produced one of the world's greatest bridges, that spanning the St. Lawrence river a few miles above the city of Quebec.

This incoming mill of 600 tons daily capacity, large as it will be, must take second place to what is the largest single newsprint unit, not only in Canada, but in the world, the mill of the Canadian International Paper Company operating at Three Rivers, Quebec. At this mill there can be produced—and nearly are to-day in spite of an over-capacity the world over—700 tons of newsprint every day, or over 200,000 tons per annum. The total for the two Canadian mills, 1,300 tons daily, will represent a capacity of close to 400,000 tons per annum, a larger quantity than used to be turned out by the newsprint mills of "International" in the United States when they were running full and its Canadian developments were but in their infancy.

It is noteworthy as illustrating the growingly important "stake" of International Paper Company in Canada, that the 1,300 tons will not represent a net increase of that amount in its aggregate output for the two countries. For, recognizing that conditions under which newsprint could be produced in Canada were much more favourable and less expensive than in the United States, from several standpoints. A. R. Graustein, the dynamic President of "International," determined gradually to shut down the major portion of his Company's newsprint operations in the United States and to transfer these operations to Canada, expanding towards other grades of paper or hydro-electric activities in the northern States, and developing the manufacture of wrapping paper in the southern States, where the Company in the past year or so has acquired three plants that are utilizing southern pine under favourable conditions.

Various Fields of Operations

A brief survey of the field of operations of International Paper Company will serve to provide a more definite setting for the "Canadian International Paper Company," and "Gatineau Power Company." International Paper as it stands to-day is the largest manufacturer of paper in the world, and one of the largest holders of water powers in North America. The capacity of its pulp and paper mills, indeed, is more than twice as great as that of any other

company on this continent. And, speaking of a "world" position, it is a curious but significant coincidence, that the year in which the Three Rivers mill was doubled in capacity and the Gatineau newsprint mill started (1926), was the year in which the world's newsprint sceptre passed from the United States into the hands of Canadian mills!

1. Canadian International Paper Company:—This subsidiary covers the newsprint operations at Three Rivers and East Templeton, and bleached sulphite pulp mills at Kipawa and Hawkesbury, Ont.

2. Gatineau Power Company:—This unit is developing three plants on the Gatineau River,—at Chelsea, Farmers Rapids and Paugan Falls. Three units are already installed at each of the first two plants with a capacity of over 100,000 horse power. Ultimate developments will run close to a total of 700,000 horse power.

3. Saint John River Power Company:—This is a development on the St. John River, at Grand Falls, New Brunswick, (of 80,000 H.P. ultimately) which will be operating next year, and will, in time, supply power to a newsprint mill in that province, as well as to Fraser Companies Limited, and the New Brunswick Government. The newsprint will be established under a new organization to be known as—

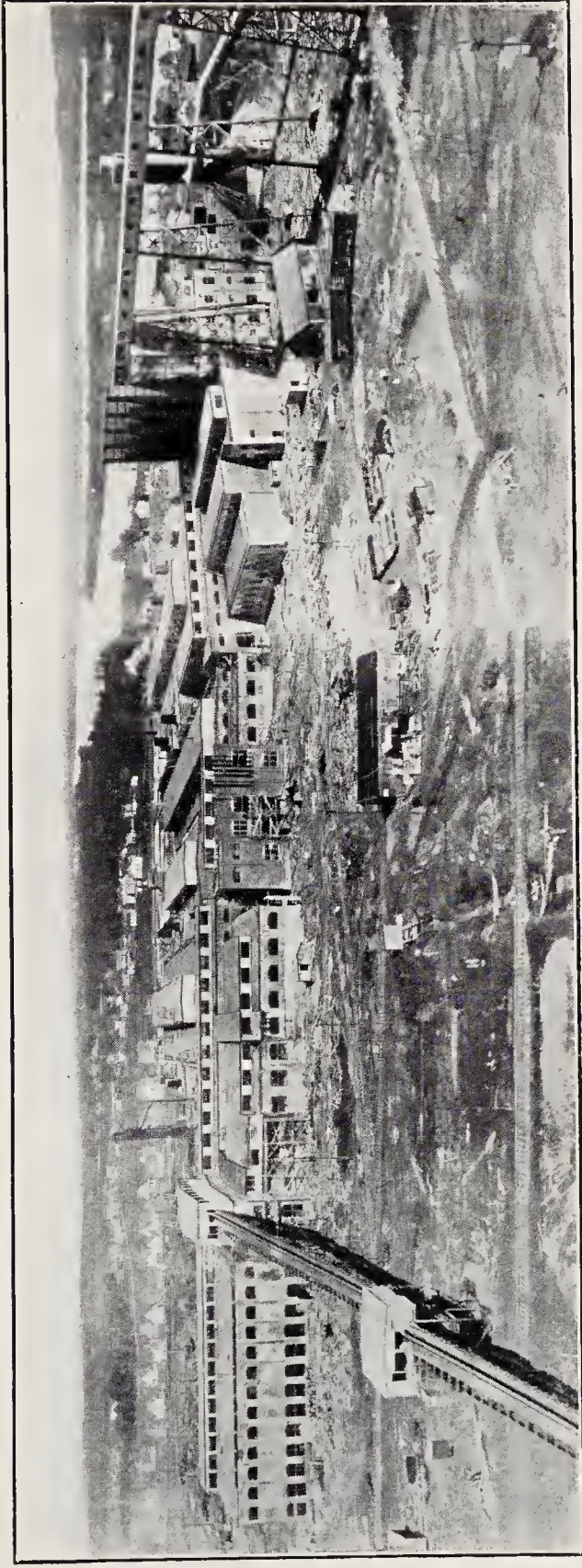
4. New Brunswick International Paper Company:—To take care of newsprint production in the eastern provinces.

All these four groups in Canada will be controlled by stock ownership by International Paper Company.

5. Southern International Paper Company:—A newly formed unit in 1927, to develop the production of kraft and wrapping paper in the southern states from pine that grows in abundance there. Two mills in Louisiana are now owned and operated by Southern International and a third kraft mill is now under construction at Camden, Arkansas. The three mills combined will have a capacity of some 450 tons daily of kraft paper and board.

The International Paper Company

Under the parent company are operated the pulp and paper mills in the northern States. In addition it has acquired a substantial interest in New England Power Association, the largest distributor of electricity in New England. It is estimated, moreover, that power sites owned by International Paper Company on the Hudson River can be economically developed to a capacity of some 300,000 H.P.—power within practical transmission distance of the large industrial centres of New York, New Jersey and New England, and hence of exceptional potential value.



CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY, VIEW OF GATINEAU MILL

LOCATION—ON OTTAWA RIVER FIVE MILES BELOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

CAPACITY—600 TONS OF NEWSPRINT PAPER A DAY.

The machines in this Mill are the largest single producers thus far installed in the world. They are designed to make a sheet of paper over 21 feet wide at the rate of 20 feet a second.

They are designed to make a sheet of paper

Sudden Change in the Picture

Reference has been made to the sudden change in the picture of undeveloped resources that was brought about when the International secured control of the Riordon interests a little over four years ago. There were at that time in operation under the former control, two bleached sulphite mills at Kipawa and at Hawkesbury. There were owned also by the old company timber limits tributary to the two mills; undeveloped water power sites on the Rouge and Gatineau Rivers, and some 10,000 square miles of pulpwood limits along the Gatineau, with lumber mills. The pulpwood, however, was inaccessible for use by existing pulp and paper mills; it required a mill to be brought to its door at an expenditure that under the circumstances was out of the question. When International secured control of these properties, its operations in Canada were limited mainly to a newsprint mill at Three Rivers of about 340 tons daily capacity.

Huge Resources and Credit for Canada

At once the huge resources and credit of the International Paper Company—coupled with the outstanding constructive and imaginative qualities of Mr. Graustein and his associates—were thrown behind the Canadian situation, and the whole scene changed almost overnight. Dormant and non-earning properties—eating their heads off with interest and capital payment obligations—were to be transformed to great industries that were to earn a return on the investment, interest for bondholders and dividends for shareholders. The wasting water powers were to be harnessed; the newsprint mill was to be brought to those pulpwood limits that otherwise were of little worth; and beside these were hydro-electric plants to be developed. Within a period of the past two years by far the largest part of the credit provided by the Company for all purposes, through bonds and debentures, and preferred and common stock issues,—an amount in the neighbourhood of \$80,000,000 of “new” money—was earmarked for expenditures in connection with the Canadian programme.

What has this included? First of all, an increase in the efficiency of existing operations. By painstaking research the bleached sulphite pulp of the Kipawa mill at Temiskaming was brought up to a quality adaptable for the manufacture of Rayon. This met with an immediate response,—for a newly erected mill in Canada, Courtaulds; for rayon mills in England, France, Italy and other countries. The capacity of the Kipawa mill was increased by nearly 50 per cent. to 250 tons daily, and to-day pulp for rayon manufacture produced at the Kipawa mill constitutes almost one-half the total bleached sulphite mill output of the whole world for this purpose.

Power was needed for that newsprint mill that itself was needed to give a utility and value to the Gatineau pulpwood. The

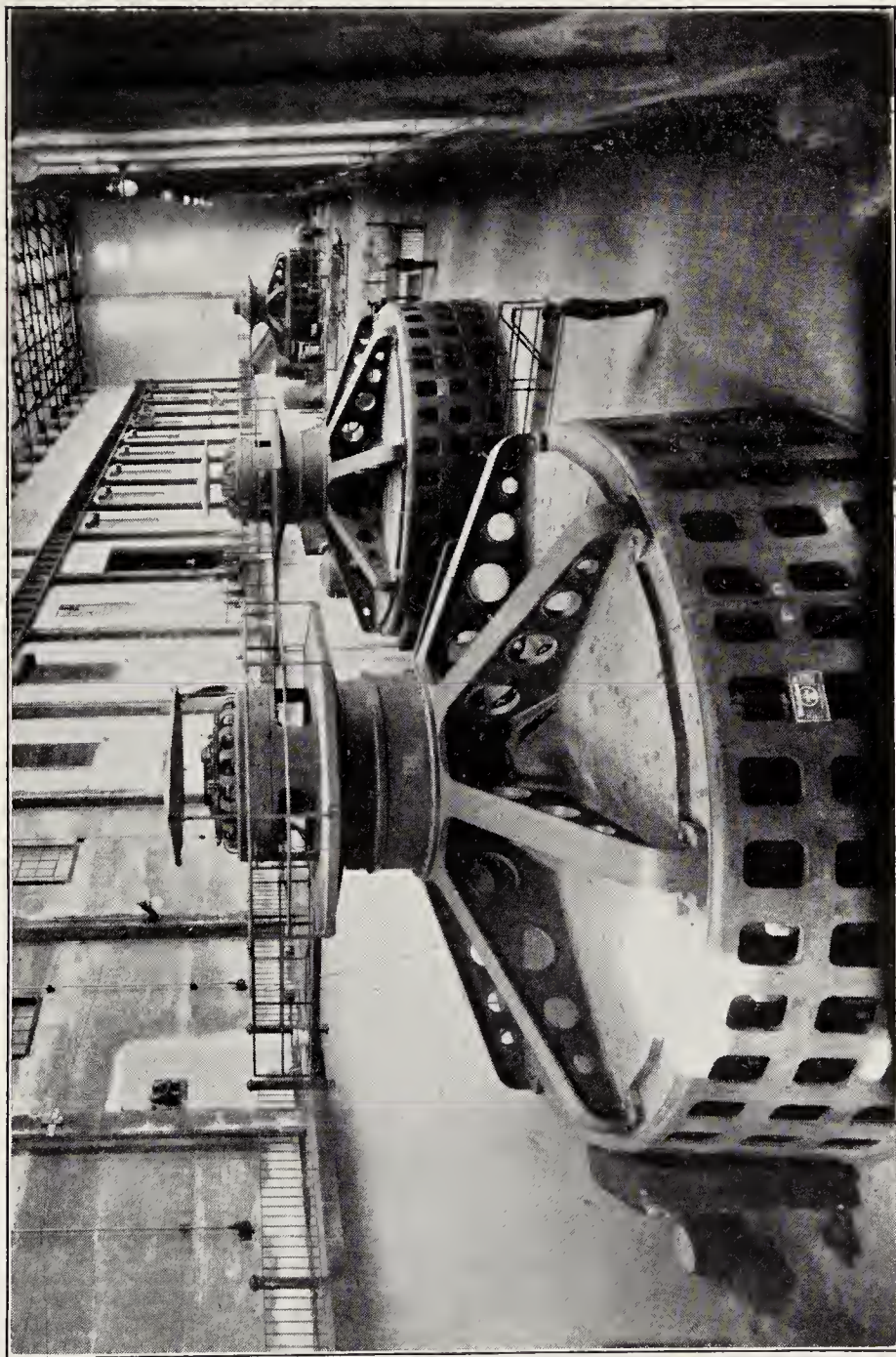
Gatineau Power Company was formed and with the support of the credit of "International" some \$37,500,000 was provided from Gatineau bonds and debentures. Work was begun on two power sites: Chelsea and Farmers Rapids, within a mile of each other, and a short distance north of Ottawa. Huge storage facilities were provided far up the Gatineau.

But the first with a designed capacity of 170,000 H.P. and the second with 120,000 H.P.—a total of 290,000 H.P. was not enough. There existed a third power farther up, at present undeveloped, Paugan Falls, the property of the Hull Electric Company, which itself was controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Negotiations for the purchase of Hull Electric were undertaken, and after some keen competitive bidding "International" carried off the prize at a cost of \$4,750,000. In the background for the fortunate possessor lay a long-term contract with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Soon this was a reality and development started at Paugan Falls which will have an installed capacity of over 270,000 H.P., to meet a contract with the Ontario "Hydro" for an ultimate amount of 260,000 H.P.—on a basis that guarantees bond interest by a considerable margin, and gives the Gatineau Power Company (after purchase of a small concern) the entire control of the power sites on the Gatineau, with a designed generating capacity of 560,000 H.P., and undeveloped sites of over 100,000 more, and a definite earning power that will look after the chief financing, in the "Hydro" contract and the furnishing of power to the Gatineau newsprint mill, the Canada Cement Company's Hull plant, and other industries contained in the area covered by the Gatineau Power Company's operations. To round out the Company's system, it recently acquired by purchase the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company and the Quebec Southern Power Company, which provide it with a wholesale and retail field that stretches along the north shore of the Ottawa River, and portions of the south, from Ottawa and Hull to Vaudreuil and Ste Anne de Bellevue, north to St. Jerome, and to many other centres. These transactions illustrate the comprehensive and far-reaching plans that have been drawn up for operations in Canada.

Canadian Resources not Mortgaged

The newsprint operations of the Company carried on in Canada are rapidly becoming not only an important factor in the pulp and paper industry of Canada, but its industrial life in general. As the management has stated, "The policy of concentrating newsprint activities in Canada is in accord with the trend of economic developments." American newsprint mills which cannot compete with the cheap wood supply and continuous water power of Canadian mills are being diverted from newsprint to higher grade papers. The developments in Canada in pulp and paper have been financed without placing a mortgage on any but an infinitesimal portion of the Canadian properties concerned.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY



Interior of powerhouse of Chelsea Hydro-Electric development of Gatineau Power Company, showing three units operating. The powerhouse is designed for five units of 34,000 h.p. each. Chelsea is on the Gatineau River, six miles above the City of Ottawa, and is one of three developments of the Company on the Gatineau River, the others being at Farmers, 7,000 feet below, and at Paugan, 26 miles above Chelsea.

Apart from a small amount outstanding (less than \$1,300,000) of an original bond mortgage of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company and purchase money obligations of about \$450,000, the Kipawa and Hawkesbury mills and the Rouge and O'Brien limits contiguous thereto, are unencumbered ; so with the thousands of square miles of Gatineau pulpwood, and even the Gatineau newsprint mill itself. There is not one cent of mortgage on the Three Rivers mill, valued at tens of millions of dollars, the largest single unit in the world. These great properties stand free, as additional equities behind the capital stock or available for future financing where further developments with adequate earning power are considered advisable in Canada.

The timber limit holdings of the organization, chiefly in Canada, are among the most extensive of any pulp and paper company. Timber land freeholds and Canadian Crown timber leases cover over 13,587,000 acres, and it is estimated, contain over 51,700,000 cords of pulpwood. Yet so conservatively are these assets,—of inestimable value looking to the future—treated, that they appear on the Balance Sheet of the consolidated statement at an average valuation of only \$1.78 an acre.

There were offered to shareholders this spring at a price of \$30 a share—and readily subscribed—an additional amount of common stock of International of 500,000 shares, doubling the total then outstanding. After giving effect to this issue the capitalization of the parent company, including funded debt obligations, as of April 30, 1927, was as follows:

Consolidated Funded Debt.....	\$122,154,247
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.....	47,640,300
6% Cumulative “ “	2,652,000
Common Stock, no par value.....	1,000,000 shares.

Some conception of the tremendous developments that have been undertaken by the company during the past two years—as well as of its high credit standing in financial circles—may be gathered from the fact that since October 1925, a total of \$110,000,000 in new capital has been brought into the Company, and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Within the past three years a total of \$27,500,000 has been paid into the Company's treasury in cash for new issues of common stock alone. At least an equal sum, realized from earnings, depreciation and depletion and other reserves, and from the proceeds of sales of capital assets no longer required by the Company, has been re-invested in the properties,—making a grand total of \$55,000,000, or equal to \$55 a share of the amount now outstanding.

The Balance Sheet under date of April 30, 1927, shows a strong working capital position, with current assets of \$42,948,936, having an offset in current liabilities of only \$6,464,950, leaving a balance of almost \$36,500,000 of net working capital. The valuation of “power properties and utilities” is set down on Dec. 31, 1926, as \$35,377,745, but this figure, large as it is, does not include a number not yet comprised in the inventory. The “woodlands” item of \$24,185,637 is recognized as being a remarkably modest valuation

of this all-important asset. During the ten years ended December 31, 1926, charges to depreciation amounted to \$26,805,216, and repairs were allowed \$31,388,006, a total of \$58,193,222,—against a total valuation for all plants, except the new Gatineau Power properties, of \$104,675,261 on April 30th.

Steady Growth in Earnings

The earnings of the Company show a steady increase, and the impression grows stronger, with every additional study of the Company's position and the actual records, that definite estimates have been worked out for each year or smaller period in advance of operations, and that these estimates are proving quite conservative. In other words, it is becoming more and more evident, that large as have been the increases in capitalization in the past three years or so, and heavy as have been the liabilities assumed, the earning power of the new operations will prove more than equal to the increasing obligations that have been assumed. In other words, that the great plans for expansion that have been conceived and carried into effect, have been sound industrially and financially, and that an adequate earning power has been developed hand in hand; that expenditures have more than justified themselves.

For instance, the overall net earnings of "International" and its wholly owned subsidiaries for the ten years ending December 31, 1926, available for dividends, have been \$3,250,000 or over twice the dividends accrued on the average amount of preferred stock outstanding during that period. Such earnings for 1926 were \$3,275,000, and these had increased for the twelve-month period ended April 30, 1927, to \$4,094,000. It is anticipated that earnings for the twelve months ending April 30, 1927, will be double requirements on the present preferred, and more than equal to the increased dividend of \$2.40 a share (raised from \$2.00 in 1927) on the one million shares of common stock. It is expected that for the current year of 1927 earnings on the present common stock will run about \$2.50 per share; increasing to \$4.00 a share in 1928 and to \$5.00 a share in 1929.

Board of Canadian International Paper Company

Early in the present year announcement was made of the election of the following Board of Directors of Canadian International Paper Company:—Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Calgary; Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C., P.C., LL.D., Montreal; V. M. Drury, Montreal; Gordon C. Edwards, M.P., Ottawa; J. H. Fortier, Quebec; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Montreal; A. R. Graustein, New York; Neil C. Head, New York; John R. Macomber, Boston; George H. Montgomery, K.C., Montreal; J. M. McCarthy, Quebec; J. W. McConnell, Montreal; J. S. Phipps, New York; Hon. Donat Raymond, Montreal; T. A. Russell, Toronto; F. N. Southam, Montreal; Hon. Smeaton White, Montreal; Brig.-General J. B. White, D.S.O., Montreal; A. H. Wiggin, New York, and E. R. Wood, Toronto.

This announcement of the addition of a long list of Canadians to the Board of Canadian International Paper Company, making a total of 20 directors with five direct representatives of the parent organization, the International Paper Company, was received with a good deal of interest in industrial and financial circles in Canada. The men chosen hold outstanding positions and the majority are already closely associated with the pulp and paper industry in this country through holding positions on the directorates of other corporations, particularly those engaged in the production of newsprint. The bringing together of these varied interests on the Board of the Canadian International Paper Company should serve still further to strengthen the spirit of co-operation in the Canadian industry that is manifested so admirably in the activities of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.

A study of the *personnel* of the new Board suggests the E. B. Eddy Company interests in the choice of Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., and Victor M. Drury; Laurentide, in Sir Lomer Gouin, George H. Montgomery, K.C., and J. W. McConnell; Price Bros. & Company, in one of its vice-presidents, J. M. McCarthy; the Quebec Pulp & Paper Company, in a director, Senator Donat Raymond; Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, through E. R. Wood, of Dominion Securities Corporation, the company's fiscal agents; and the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, through their counsel, Mr. Montgomery, referred to above.

Publishing interests are prominently represented in J. H. Fortier, of Quebec, who is closely connected with *La Patrie*, Montreal; F. N. Southam, of Montreal, associated with the Southam Press and what is known as the chain of Southam newspapers in Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other centres; and in Senator Smeaton White, of the *Gazette*, Montreal. Brig.-General J. B. White was long connected with the Riordon interests, while Gordon C. Edwards, M.P., of Ottawa, bears a name that is synonymous with the lumbering industry of Canada. Senator Dandurand, of Montreal, and T. A. Russell, of Toronto, are well-known names in financial and industrial circles.

The new Board has as its remaining members five direct representatives of the International Paper Company. These consist of A. R. Graustein, President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Paper Company; John R. Macomber, of Boston, and Albert H. Wiggin, of New York, members of the Finance Committee of the International; J. S. Phipps, of New York, representing important interests in the International, and Neil C. Head, of New York, who is Assistant to the President, Mr. Graustein, and who has taken a large part in the huge developments of the organization in Canada.

Canadian International Paper Company and the Gatineau Power Company promise to play a growingly important part in two of Canada's most outstanding basic industries, pulp and paper and hydro-electric power.

SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

Fourth Largest Distributor of Electrical Energy in the World

Most Influential Factor in Development of Industry in the Province of Quebec—Its Relation to Carillon

During the period of 25 years since the Shawinigan Water and Power Company first generated hydro-electric energy at Shawinigan Falls, it has proved itself the most influential individual factor in the development of industry in the Province of Quebec. It has been responsible for the establishment at Shawinigan Falls of extensive aluminum, pulp and paper, calcium carbide, and electro-chemical plants; the abundance of hydro-electric power at economic prices it has rendered available, has made of the city of Three Rivers the largest pulp and paper centre in the world, as well as an important producer of textile goods; it has been the chief support, from the standpoint of power, of the great asbestos industry at Thetford Mines and adjoining districts; it has provided power for the busy industries of Quebec City, and has proved a magnet for the establishment of new pulp and paper plants in the vicinity of that city. It has provided close to 100,000 horse power to the industrial life of the city of Montreal. It numbers among its customers the Donnacona Paper Co., at Donnacona; the Canada Paper Co., at Windsor Mills; the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., at East Angus; the Ste. Anne Paper Co., and the new "Anglo-Canadian" newsprint mill nearing completion, close to the city of Quebec.

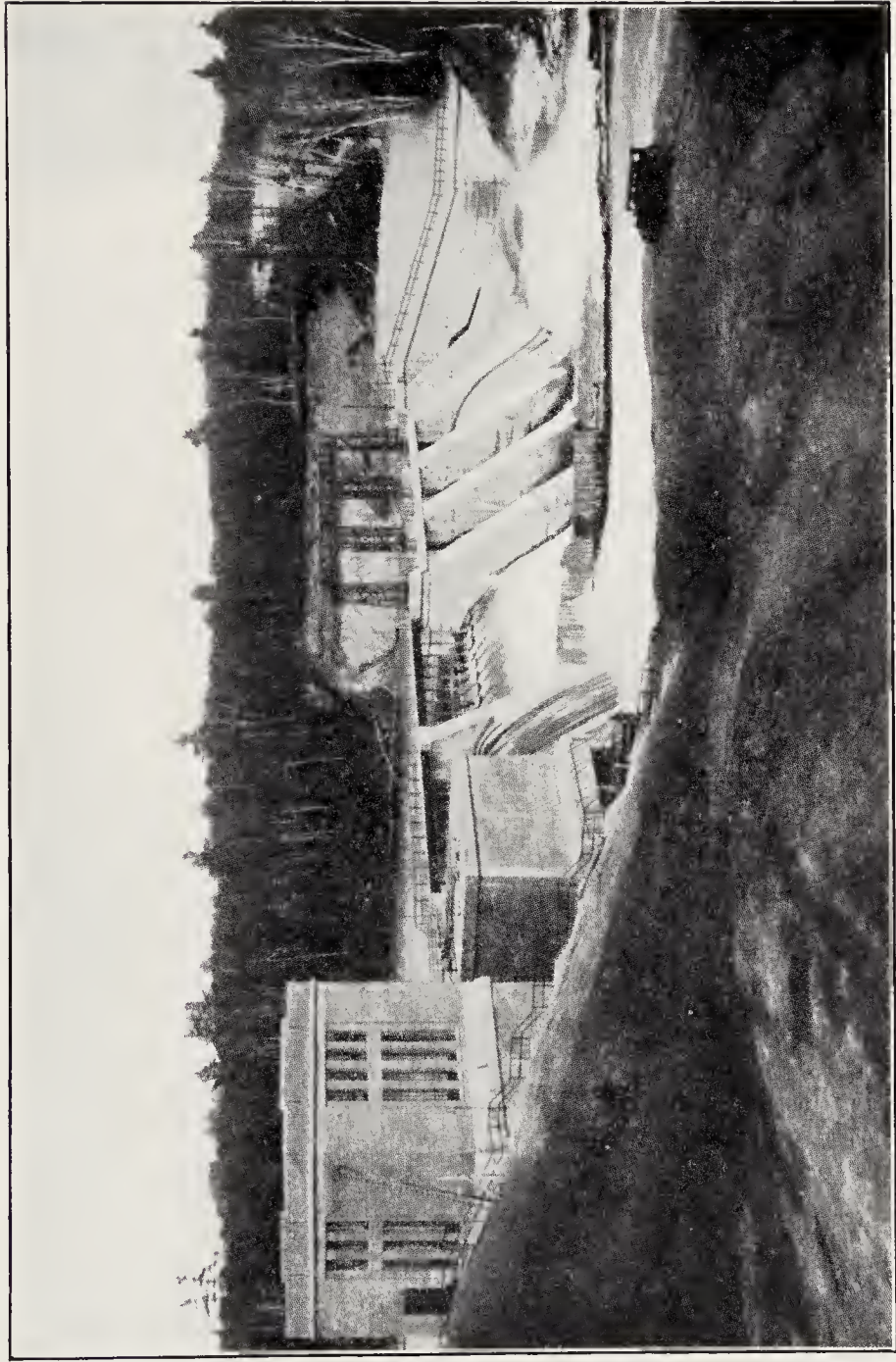
The Shawinigan Company, either directly or through its subsidiaries, is providing electrical service to 224 towns and municipalities, an increase of 44 during the past year.

The power owned, controlled or purchased by the Company exceeds 600,000 H.P. per annum. Shawinigan is the fourth largest distributor of hydro-electric energy in the world to-day, and a new transmission line from Ile Maligne to Quebec City is nearing completion, to convey 100,000 additional horse power for industrial purposes from the Duke-Price Power Company, in which great development it holds a substantial interest.

During the past year, through itself and its subsidiaries, an income of \$16,700,000 was received; some 3,510 men were employed, and wages and salaries exceeded \$3,000,000.

The diversity of the industries and municipalities it serves in a distance east and west of 250 miles, and an area of over 15,000 square miles, may be conceived by a recent statement issued by the Company, showing sources of power earnings, as follows:

THE LATEST SHAWINIGAN DEVELOPMENT



DAM AND CONTROL GATES, ST. NARCISSE PLANT, NORTH SHORE POWER COMPANY

Pulp and paper, 32.4 per cent.; Asbestos, 9 per cent.; Carbide 5.0 per cent.; Aluminum Company 9.4 per cent.; miscellaneous manufactures, 5.65 per cent.; Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, 20.6 per cent., and retail distribution companies, 17.3, per cent.

The following review of the Company's development and accomplishments will serve to make clear its growing importance to the industrial and social life of Quebec Province:

Early History and Policy. Since its incorporation by Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, Jan. 15, 1898, the Company has grown to be the fourth largest distributor of electricity in the world. The Company controls, in the form of electricity or hydraulic power, nearly six hundred thousand horse power.

From its inception the Company has been a pioneer. The early years, when knowledge of electricity was in its infancy, saw many difficulties overcome. The Company established research, adapted the best that engineering practice could produce, introduced the largest generating units of their day, and built in 1903 the then longest and highest voltage transmission line in America.

Contributory to the present position of The Shawinigan Water & Power Company have been the policies which have kept the Company in the forefront of the technical, financial and industrial developments within the territory which it serves. In enlarging its field of usefulness, the Company's effort has been to work harmoniously with the governmental authorities, both provincial and municipal, and to develop a spirit of good will as an asset for its present and future activities.

Nature has provided an important factor in the St. Maurice River, whose waters fall more than two hundred and fifty feet in a dozen miles and drain nearly twenty thousand square miles of watershed, the foundation source of which lies in the great lake area in the Laurentians, on the height of land between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. A constant supply of water is assured because of the extent of territory drained and the regulatory policy of the Provincial Government.

A broad policy of superior service at reasonable rates, and an extension of that service as rapidly as the resources of the Company would permit, has enabled the Company to take advantage to the greatest extent of the increased demand for electricity. A further policy is to encourage its customers to become shareholders and partners of the organization, it being the first Company in Canada to adopt this principle.

A Few Statistics. Commencing with modest resources, the Company's assets have grown during the years under review to a total of over fifty-five million dollars.

The stock of the Company is largely held in the Province of Quebec. Over 75 per cent. of its shareholders, who number nearly 8,000, are residents of this Province. The shareholders' list con-

tains names from every municipality in the territory served by the company, and thus in a very real sense the Company is owned by the people it serves, which represents the highest type of public ownership.

The Company distributes in wages and salaries, which are spent in the Province, more than \$3,000,000 annually.

Municipal, provincial and federal taxes paid by the Company amount to more than \$250,000 per year. This is in addition to an amount of over \$150,000 paid annually to the Government of the Province of Quebec for water storage on the St. Maurice River.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company is essentially a Quebec organization, having its power plants, its transmission and distributing systems, and all of its interests located within the bounds of the Province. Thus located and its management in the hands of citizens of the Province, the Company's efforts for more than 25 years have been devoted to the industrial development of the Province of Quebec.

Due to the general use of electricity and its outstanding effect in stimulating industry, the Company has had a great and beneficial influence on the social and industrial conditions of this Province.

Territory Served. From Oka on the Ottawa River, where is situated the monastery of the Trappist Fathers, to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, home of the world-famed shrine, the Company's service extends a length of 250 miles, with an average width of 25 miles north of the St. Lawrence River. Crossing the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, the Company's lines connect with Sorel and district; go south to Sherbrooke; extend easterly through the Asbestos district of Thetford Mines and adjacent municipalities where most of the world's asbestos is produced, and on into the beautiful Beauce valley, directly south of Quebec City. The area covered is over 15,000 square miles. In these territories Shawinigan light and power is distributed through its subsidiary Companies or sold wholesale to over 160 different municipalities and many of the great industrial plants of the Province.

Water Powers. The St. Maurice River provides the main supply of electricity for the Company from plants at Shawinigan Falls, Grand'mère and La Gabelle. In addition the transmission system receives power from generating stations owned either by the Company or its subsidiaries on the Shawinigan, Batiscan, Montmorency, Jacques Cartier, Chaudière, Ste. Anne and St. Francis rivers.

The St. Maurice River is one of the largest rivers in the Dominion of Canada. This river has its source at the divide between the valley of the St. Lawrence and the watershed of Hudson Bay at a point about 300 miles north of the river's junction with the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers. Three Rivers is 90 miles east of Montreal and midway between Montreal and Quebec City. Practically all of the drainage area of the St. Maurice River is forest.

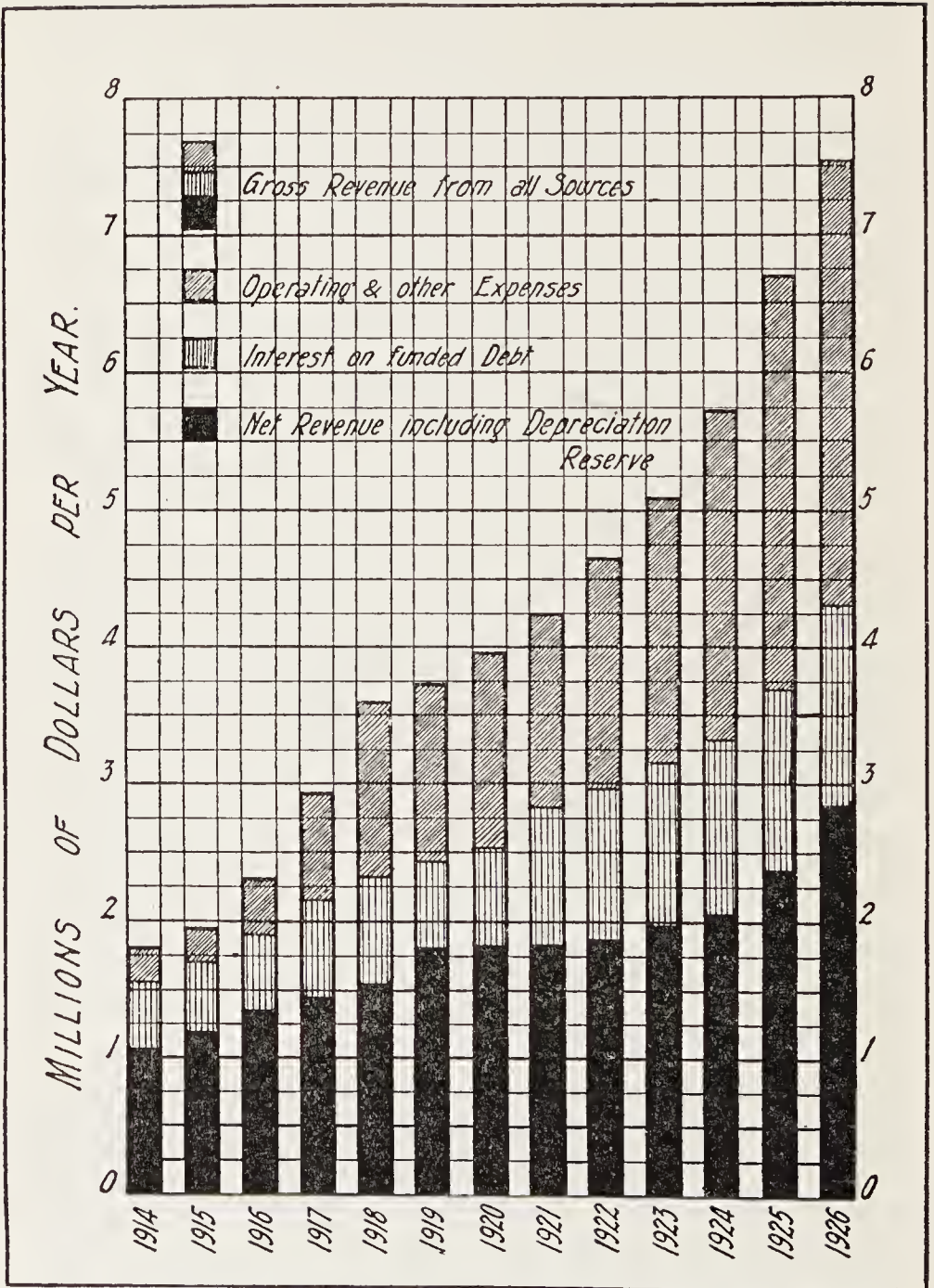
and most of the country, not being suitable for agriculture, is likely to remain timbered for many years, thus preserving the constant flow of the river. This whole area is thickly interspersed with lakes so that the flow of the stream is naturally more constant than that of most rivers of its size.

For power purposes the St. Maurice is further improved and regulated by the Gouin Dam, built at its head-waters by the Quebec Government in 1917. The Gouin Dam is located at La Loutre, about 200 miles from the mouth of the river. It is 1,800 feet long, 70 feet high; forms a lake 360 square miles in area and impounds approximately 175 billion cubic feet of water. The reservoir formed by it is one of the largest in the world.

There are also three regulating dams on the Manouan River, a large tributary of the St. Maurice, which enters it fifty miles below La Loutre. These dams impound approximately 17 billion cubic feet of water. The Gouin and Manouan storage dams store sufficient water in their reservoirs to generate one billion and ninety million kilowatt hours when utilized in the power plants of the Company at Shawinigan Falls, Grand'mère and La Gabelle.

The Provincial Government of Quebec, acting through the Quebec Streams Commission, has adopted a wise policy in financing, constructing and operating conservation dams and works on the rivers of the Province. The Streams Commission, through its organization of trained engineers, collects and tabulates all data on all the important rivers of the Province, and from the study of these data, the proper sites for dams and other conservation works are chosen. The Commission builds the dams and operates them, charging the users of water according to the amount of water taken. The rates are so fixed that the revenue is sufficient to cover operation; maintenance; depreciation; interest and amortization of the outlay. It will be readily seen that this is a far-sighted policy on the part of the Government and works out beneficially for all concerned. Experience has shown that, in the case of rivers whose flow is evenly regulated, there is practically no damage to property from the seasonal floods, while in the case of rivers having no regulating dams, there is often considerable property loss due to the spring and autumn freshets.

Power Developments. Shawinigan Falls, on the St. Maurice River, is the site of the original power development of The Shawinigan Water & Power Company, and is the centre of the Company's generating and transmission system. Located about 21 miles from the mouth of the river, the falls, owing to the natural formation of the river at this point, lend themselves for economical development. The head is 150 feet. The first installation of two five thousand horse power water wheels and generators was completed in 1902. This was in power house No. 1, and by the year 1910 this power house reached a capacity of 58,500 horse power, the last units installed in it being of 11,500 horse power capacity.



Steady Increase in Earning Power of Shawinigan W. & P. Co.

The demand for electric power was increasing at a steady rate in 1910, and a new development was undertaken at Shawinigan Falls. The forebay was enlarged and a new gate-house built, designed for five main penstocks and one penstock for exciter turbines. The five main penstocks carry the water for five 20,000 horse power units. These machines are of the horizontal type. In 1923 the forebay was further enlarged, the bulkhead and gate-house extended, and a sixth unit added. Instead of the penstocks, a 20-foot tunnel was driven through the solid rock. This tunnel, which is lined with concrete, has a specially designed gathering tube at the upper extremity. This latest unit is of the vertical type and has a capacity of 45,000 horse power. Thus the present installed capacity of the second development is 145,000 horse power, and the complete development calls for two more of the 45,000 horse power units, which will aggregate 235,000 horse power. When completed the total capacity of power houses No. 1 and No. 2 will be 293,500 horse power.

The Company supplies 50,000 horse power to the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, and 15,000 horse power to the Belgo-Canadian Paper Company at Shawinigan Falls, in the form of hydraulic power. The Shawinigan Company owns the head-works and penstocks supplying this water and delivers the water to its customers' turbines. Including this 65,000 horse power there are at present 268,500 horse power being developed from the water at this location.

At Grand'mère, about six miles above Shawinigan Falls, on the St. Maurice River, is situated the power development of the Laurentide Power Company, Limited. The Grand'mère Falls were harnessed a great many years ago to supply power to a small pulp mill which, owned by the Laurentide Company, was later expanded to manufacture paper, and gradually grew to be one of the great paper industries in Canada. In 1913 the Laurentide Company decided to develop the power to its fullest capacity and completed a dam in 1915 whereby the head obtainable was raised to 85 feet. The power house, which is a fine example of the modern hydro-electric plant, is now complete and contains six 20,000 horse power units and two 22,000 horse power units with a provision for a final 22,000 unit to be installed later. The total capacity at present is 164,000 horse power. The Company in 1916 entered into a contract with the Laurentide Power Company Limited whereby the former purchases all the power output of this development in excess of 37,500 horse power, which is reserved for the purposes of the Laurentide Company for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

The latest addition to the Company's generating system is the 150,000 horse power La Gabelle development of its subsidiary, the St. Maurice Power Company. The site is about seven miles below Shawinigan Falls on the St. Maurice River. The dam floods out the La Gabelle Rapids and Les Grès Falls, one mile above the rapids, raising the level of the water to that of the tail-races of the

power houses at Shawinigan Falls, giving an average operating head of 65 feet.

The power house forms part of the dam and occupies the original bed of the River. Provision has been made for five 30,000 horse power vertical units, four of which are now in operation. Work on this development was commenced in October, 1922, and the first unit was in operation in February, 1924.

Thus in a stretch of 13 miles of the river, there are three hydro-electric generating plants with a total capacity of 507,500 horse power.

The local storage ponds at the power developments at Grand'mère, Shawinigan Falls and LaGabelle, are under such control that a balance is maintained of the electrical loads on the three plants with the result that the water is utilized to its full value in its passage down the river to the St. Lawrence.

Through a subsidiary, the North Shore Power Company, the Company has completed a hydro-electric generating plant at St. Narcisse, on the Batiscan River. This marks the passing of an historic development, as the present St. Narcisse power house was built in 1893, and the transmission line to Three Rivers was the first high voltage transmission line in the British Empire. The new development, which started operation in 1926, has an installed capacity of 20,000 horse power with the possibility of being increased to 30,000 in the future. The water is carried from the dam to the power house through a tunnel 13 feet in diameter, 3,500 feet long.

There are five hydro-electric generating stations located close to the City of Quebec. These plants are controlled by the Quebec Power Company and supply the cities of Quebec and Lévis and surrounding districts. They are connected with the Shawinigan system by high voltage transmission lines.

Of these, two are on the Montmorency River, one of 4,000 horse power at Montmorency Falls and the other of 2,000 horse power capacity at the Natural Steps Falls, one mile above Montmorency Falls. On the Jacques Cartier River, 20 miles from Quebec, is located the St. Gabriel station with 2,000 horse power output. The fourth plant is located on the Chaudière River, the capacity of which is 3,500 horse power.

A fifth plant has a 20,000 horse power hydro-electric plant located at Severn Falls near St. Féréol, on the Ste. Anne River. The Ste. Anne River flows into the St. Lawrence at a point about 30 miles below Quebec City. The St. Féréol plant is connected to the Shawinigan system through the Montmorency Falls station of the Quebec Power Company.

The St. Francis Water Power Company, a subsidiary distribution company, owns a 3,000 horse power hydro-electric generating plant on the St. Francis River near Disraeli. There are also two small generating plants, with a capacity of 1,300 horse power, on the Shawinigan River, owned by the Electric Service Corporation.

In addition to power from the Laurentide Power Company Limited, the Company purchases 10,000 horse power from the Southern Canada Power Company. This power is taken from the latter Company's generating plant at Hemmings Falls, on the St. Francis River, and is transmitted to Windsor Mills over the lines of the Continental Heat & Light Company.

To summarize, the installed capacity in electrical generating equipment owned, controlled and purchased by the Company is as follows :

Shawinigan Falls Plant No. 1.....	58,500 h.p.
Shawinigan Falls Plant No. 2.....	145,000 "
Laurentide—164,000 h.p. installed	
Less 37,500 h.p.....	126,500 "
La Gabelle.....	120,000 "
St. Narcisse.....	20,000 "
Quebec.....	11,500 "
St. Féréol.....	20,000 "
Disraeli.....	3,000 "
Shawinigan River.....	1,300 "
Hemmings Falls (Power purchased).....	10,000 "
	<hr/>
	515,800 "
Sold as hydraulic power at Shawinigan Falls.....	65,000 "
	<hr/>
	580,800 h.p.

Transmission. To deliver continuous power a substantially constructed and efficiently operated transmission system is as essential as constant generation of power at the power house, and consequently the Company has been foremost in the adoption of every modern facility in the establishment of its transmission system, the reliability of which is a matter of pride.

There are three general types of construction, steel tower lines, steel pole lines, and wood pole lines.

The Company operates 300 miles of steel tower and steel pole lines, and approximately 400 miles of high voltage wood pole lines. In addition, there are of lower voltage wood pole lines in the Company's system well over 1,000 miles.

The high voltage transmission lines, constituting the trunk lines of the system, radiate from Shawinigan Falls as a centre, west to Montreal, east to Quebec City and south across the St. Lawrence River to Sherbrooke and the Thetford Mines Asbestos district. There are two steel tower lines from Shawinigan Falls to Montreal, a distance of 85 miles, carrying four 110,000 volt, 3 phase, 60-cycle circuits. These transmission lines are constructed on private right-of-way.

The power plants of Shawinigan Falls, Grand'mère and La Gabelle are connected by steel tower lines of similar design to the Montreal lines, and two steel tower transmission lines of the same type connect La Gabelle with Three Rivers, a distance of 12 miles, supplying the large industrial power load centred in Three Rivers

From Grand'mère to Quebec City there is a steel tower line 80 miles long, carrying two 60,000 volt circuits. This line follows along the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railways and supplies energy to the mining district of Notre Dame des Anges and to St. Casimir, St. Marc, Donnacona and Quebec City.

From Shawinigan Falls two wood pole lines carry two 30-cycle, 60,000 volt circuits south 53 miles to Victoriaville. From Victoriaville these two lines continue on 27 miles in an easterly direction to Thetford Mines, while another line branching off at Victoriaville runs west about 50 miles to Sherbrooke, supplying all the municipalities through which it passes.

These lines from Shawinigan Falls to Victoriaville cross the River St. Lawrence at a point one mile above the city of Three Rivers. This overhead crossing is one of the largest in existence both as regards length of span and height of towers. The distance between the two towers is 4,800 feet, which, with the anchor spans on the shores, give a total length of crossing of 6,324 feet. The towers are 375 feet above the foundations. Three messenger cables in a horizontal plane each support two aluminum conductors. The minimum clearance above the water is 165 feet, to allow for the safe passage of ocean liners on the St. Lawrence River.

A 60,000-volt wood pole transmission line 33 miles long and following closely the St. Francis River connects the Hemmings Falls generating plant of the Southern Canada Power Company with the Shawinigan system at Windsor Mills near Sherbrooke.

In addition to the two steel tower lines connecting Shawinigan Falls and Montreal, which are operated as through lines, there are two wood pole lines following the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railways, carrying two-60,000 volt circuits. These were the first long distance transmission lines built by the Company, and were put in operation in 1903 and 1904. They now feed the large low voltage distribution system which covers the intervening territory.

The many miles of lower voltage distribution lines connecting the municipalities and industrial plants with the main transmission lines constitute a vast network operating at 25,000 volts, 12,500 volts, and lower voltages.

224 municipalities are served by the Company.

The electrical apparatus of the Company is protected by an extensive relay installation. The present system has been developed after a great deal of study and experimental work, and a marked improvement in operation has resulted.

With a total output of more than two billion kilowatt hours generated in 1925 and 1926, the Company is the fourth largest distributor of electricity in the world.

Subsidiary Distribution. The subsidiary Companies which receive and sell Shawinigan power are :

Quebec Power Company,	The Continental Heat & Light Company.
Electric Service Corporation,	The Sorel Light & Power Company,
North Shore Power Company,	The St. Francis Water Power Company.
The Thetford Mines Electric Company.	

Among the more important cities served are:

Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers,	Thetford Mines, Sorel, Joliette,
Shawinigan Falls, Victoriaville,	Berthierville, Levis, St. Therese.

Relations to the Industries of the Province. The largest customer of the Company is the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, which controls the light and power business on the Island of Montreal. This Company takes delivery of approximately 100,000 horse power at the Shawinigan Company's terminal stations in the east end of the city.

The pulp and paper industry of the Province of Quebec owes its being in the first instance to the vast timber resources, and in the second instance to the fact that power has been available for these industries. The average consumption of electricity in the modern paper mill is 100 horse power of electricity per ton of newsprint per day. The Company furnishes 125,000 horse power of electricity to the pulp and paper industry, which provides for the manufacture of 1,250 tons of paper per day. This will be largely increased by new contracts in the near future.

Amongst the larger paper Companies using Shawinigan power are : Canadian International Paper Co., Three Rivers; St. Maurice Valley Corporation, Three Rivers; The Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, Three Rivers; St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Limited, Three Rivers; Belgo-Canadian Paper Co., Shawinigan Falls; The Donnacona Paper Co., Limited, Donnacona; The Canada Paper Co., Windsor Mills; Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, East Angus; The News Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, St. Raymond; The Lotbinière Lumber Co., Point Etchemin.

During certain times of the year the Company is in a position to sell excess power to the paper industry for the production of steam. The type of electric steam generator used for this purpose was developed by the engineers of the Company.

The Province of Quebec has long been famous for its large deposits of high-grade asbestos, and a large percentage of the world's output comes from its mines. As early as 1906 the Company built its transmission lines into the asbestos area lying about 70 miles south of the St. Lawrence River, and has extended its lines at subsequent periods so that Shawinigan power is now used throughout to operate the mines and mills connected with this important industry. 20,000 horse power of the Company's output is consumed in the mining and manufacture of asbestos.

Shawinigan Falls, a city of 12,000 people, is one of the most important electro-chemical centres in Canada. Industries requiring large amounts of power for the operation of electric furnaces have located close to the point of generation. Out of the total output of the Company, more than 130,000 horse power are utilized in the industries located at Shawinigan Falls.

The Aluminum Co. of Canada, Limited, has a complete plant for the manufacture of aluminum and aluminium wires and cables. This Company uses for this purpose 50,000 horse power of Shawinigan power.

The Canada Carbide Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, has extensive works for the manufacture of calcium carbide, utilizing over 30,000 horse power in this operation. A large portion of the Canada Carbide Company's output is converted into acetylene gas and sold to the Canadian Electro Products Company, Limited, for manufacture into various chemicals. The Carbide Company also sells its product throughout Canada, exports to the United States, the United Kingdom, and other parts of the world.

The Canadian Electro Products Company, Limited, also owned by the Company, has a large and modern electro-chemical plant for the manufacture of acetaldehyde, acetic acid and the derivatives from acetylene gas. The Company has recently developed its processes so as to largely increase the capacity of its works, which are amongst the largest of their kind. The chemicals produced by the Canadian Electro Products Company, Limited, are distributed throughout Canada and the United States and exported all over the world.

The Canadian Carborundum Company operates a large plant producing carborundum, aloxite and ferro-silicon. The Company utilizes 12,000 horse power in its electric furnaces.

A large part of the power supplied to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, is delivered by them to the Montreal Tramways and used for electric railway purposes on the Island of Montreal.

Three electric railways, operated by subsidiary Companies, receive Shawinigan power. The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway handles all switching and distribution of freight at Shawinigan Falls. The Three Rivers Traction Company operates the street railway system in the city of Three Rivers. Through the Quebec Power Company the Company operates the city street railway and inter-urban railways in Québec City and district.

Chronological History

1898—Charter obtained.

1900—Power developments began.

1901—First delivery of hydraulic power to Aluminum Company of Canada Limited.

Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway commenced operation.

1902—First delivery of electric power ; ten thousand horse power from two units. Belgo-Canadian Paper Co.'s mills started.

1903—First delivery of power to Montreal at fifty thousand volts. First furnace of Canada Carbide Company Limited started.

- 1904—Third generator installed.
Second fifty thousand volt transmission line to Montreal constructed.
- 1905—Fourth generator installed.
- 1906—Fifth generator installed.
Transmission lines to Thetford Mines and district on south shore of St. Lawrence River constructed, crossing river with submarine cables. Hydraulic power provided for Aluminum Co. of Canada, Limited. increased to thirty thousand horse power.
- 1907—Acquisition of the North Shore Power Co., at Three Rivers and entry of the Company into that City.
Additional generating capacity at Shawinigan Falls.
Placing of the Company's common shares on a dividend basis.
- 1909—Sixth generator installed, completing power house No. 1.
- 1910—Extension to forebay and construction of new bulkhead and gatehouse for power house No. 2.
- 1911—Power house No. 2 constructed with two-twenty thousand horse power units installed.
Two-circuit, one hundred thousand volt steel tower transmission line to Montreal constructed.
- 1912—Third unit in power house No. 2 installed.
Concrete and steel dams constructed at Shawinigan Falls, increasing head to one hundred and fifty feet.
- 1914—Sixty thousand volt steel tower transmission line constructed to Three Rivers.
Power house No. 2 enlarged and units numbers four and five installed.
- 1915—Purchase of Grès Falls power site.
Contract signed with Laurentide Power Company Limited for control of the surplus power at Grand'mère.
The Public Service Corporation of Quebec formed to take over the Dorchester Electric Company, operating in Quebec City.
- 1916—Sixty thousand volt steel tower transmission line to Quebec constructed.
- 1917—Gouin storage dam at La Loutre, at the headwaters of the St. Maurice, completed, increasing the amount of power available at Shawinigan Falls in low water periods by one hundred thousand horse power.
- 1918—Overhead crossing constructed over St. Lawrence River at Three Rivers in one span four thousand eight hundred feet long, with towers three hundred and seventy-five feet high, doing away with submarine cables.
- 1920—Electric steam generators developed.
- 1922—Sixth unit installed in No. 2 power house ; forty-five thousand horse power. Second two-circuit, one hundred thousand volt steel tower transmission line to Montreal constructed.
Construction started in Autumn on the Grès Falls and La Gabelle development.
- 1923—Quebec Power Company, formerly the Public Service Corporation of Quebec, secured control of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.
- 1924—La Gabelle development completed with four-thirty thousand horse power units installed.
Additional sixty thousand volt steel tower transmission lines constructed to Three Rivers.
New power development at St. Narcisse on Batiscan River started.
Sixty thousand volt transmission line from Hemmings Falls to Windsor Mills constructed.
- 1925—Quebec Power Co. purchased Laurentian Power Co. plant at St. Féréol; (below Quebec) ; installed capacity twenty thousand horse power.
- 1926—Development of 25,000 H.P. by North Shore Power Co at Narcisse.

Shawinigan and "Carillon." The relation of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company to the "Carillon" question was thus set forth recently by *Financial Counsel*, Montreal:—

“Leases granted in 1911 and 1921. The first definite contact with the water power at Carillon was established in 1911, when a lease was granted the National Hydro-Electric Company, authorizing it to develop 250 horse power as a minimum. This work was proceeded with and as a result the company holds a lease that carries on until 1974. In 1921 the National Hydro was granted a new Federal lease for a greater development (some 250,000 h.p.) comprehending Grenville Rapids as well as Carillon. The 1921 lease required that actual construction operations be commenced by December 1, 1923, and 25,000 horse-power developed four years later. For various reasons, but mainly because of lack of market for the output, the company did not start construction operations within the stipulated time. It sought, and was granted, extensions in 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. The final extension required that actual construction work be commenced by the first of May, 1927. The Company was ready to do so and had its plans submitted and accepted from an engineering standpoint. It only required Ministerial authority to proceed, but the Government refused actually to grant this necessary authority and, shortly after the first of May, notified the company that its 1921 lease was lapsed.

“Interprovincial Conference this Fall. The National Hydro Company has, upon the advice of eminent counsel, taken the position that, having complied with all the terms of the 1921 lease as extended and having signified its intention and capacity to proceed, the Government, under the special terms of the Lease, should not and could not summarily terminate the Company's enlarged concession. Since the first of May the status of the 1921 Lease may be considered to be one of suspended animation, with the suspension very largely at the mercy of the Government. In view of the company's representations, and probably more particularly owing to the position taken by the two provincial governments directly interested, on the general question of provincial proprietorship of water powers, the Federal Government has decided to shelve the Carillon controversy until the Fall, or at any rate until after the inter-provincial conference is held at Ottawa in September. There will then be ample opportunity for a full and friendly discussion of all the constitutional issues involved.

“A series of difficult problems. The National Hydro may be considered to some extent perhaps to be a victim of circumstances, political, constitutional and economic, which have tended to keep the main question in the background and to delay a solution. During the past two years there have been two changes of government at Ottawa, two Federal General Elections, and elections in both the provinces concerned. At the last session of Parliament there was a protracted debate on the Georgian Bay Canal Bill, a subject that involved the whole question of water powers on the Ottawa River. Furthermore, the general question of the respective rights of the Federal Government and the Provinces in navigable, canalized rivers has been precipitated into practical discussions by the urgent necessity for working out some inter-governmental *modus operandi* which will permit an uninterrupted flow of power for Central Canada from the St. Lawrence, the Niagara and the Ottawa Rivers. Both from an economic and geographic standpoint the Carillon is one of the most obviously suitable powers for development to meet the needs of both Ontario and Quebec.

“Authority required from all three governments. The National Hydro, under the control of Shawinigan interests, has from the first taken the position that it will not proceed with power development at Carillon unless or until satisfactory authority can be secured from each of the three governments concerned. Specific commitments have already been secured from the Quebec Government, and a co-operative understanding has been reached with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. These circumstances are considered powerful factors insofar as Shawinigan's prospects are concerned.

“It seems probable that the Carillon problem will prove the means of establishing a working arrangement in that always delicate situation where the respective rights as between province and province, and as between provinces and the Federal authorities, are at issue.”

NOTE.—See further particulars *re* Carillon Bay Canal Bill during the Session of 1926-27, pages 90-94, this Volume.

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Number of Teachers.....	3,887	18,410
Total Expenditures.....	\$3,151,926	\$45,655,613

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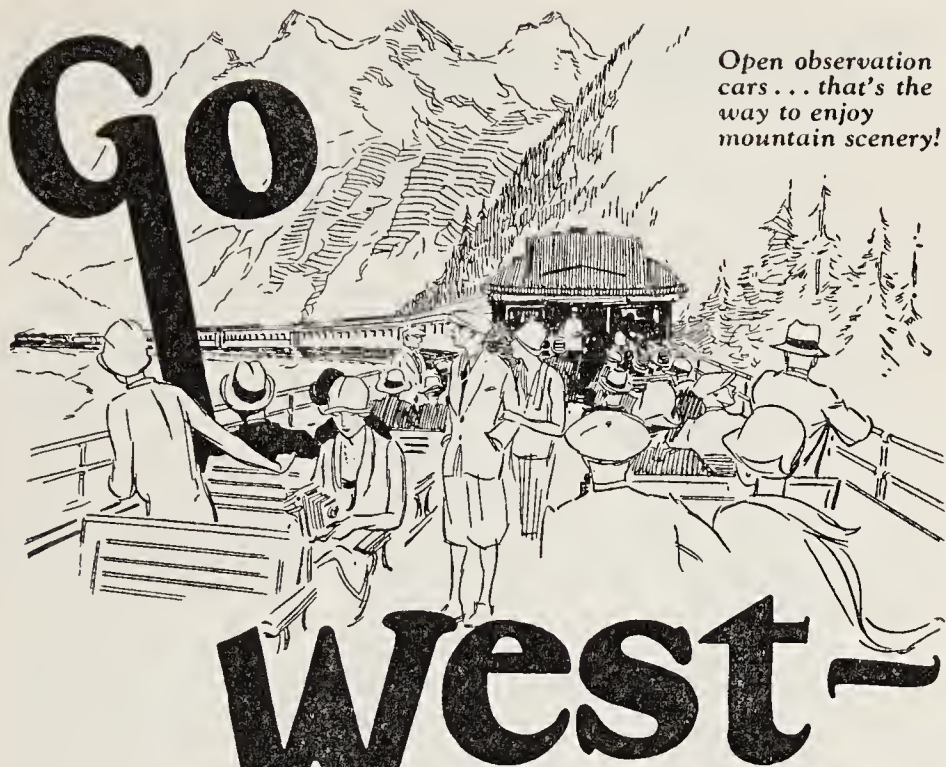
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